THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE "MORAL OBLIGATION" TO RATIFY

THE SENATE'S MORAL OBLIGATION speedily to ratify the Peace Treaty, including the League of Nations Covenant, was emphasized in President Wilson's White House statement to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and has been taken up by editors of both political parties. Much was said at the now famous White House conference about moral obligations, especially in connection with our duties under the League of Nations Covenant, but "the greatest moral obligation that exists anywhere to-day rests upon the Senate of the United States," declares the New York *World* (Dem.). "The first, the imperative duty of this country," agrees the Jersey City *Journal* (Ind.), is to make the Peace Treaty effective and then "to join the other civilized countries of the globe in an honest effort to make peace lasting." Speed, declares the St. Joseph *News-Press*, "is now a most essential consideration." The Missouri paper calls attention to the daily dispatches from Europe which "emphasize the urgent need of an organization of the nations that shall be capable of coping with various incipient conflagrations that are undermining the stability of the weak Powers and threatening to spread to other fields." The world, it says, "waits for the Senate of the United States to take the one action necessary to bring into being this international machinery for the maintenance of peace." It seems to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), an advocate of the League, that our country "can never return to a sane basis until the Peace Treaty is disposed of and actual peace is brought about." For it is not Europe alone which is in a state of uncertainty and turmoil. Europe, indeed, "must get back to a condition where production can go on unhampered," and—

> "Until this is accomplished, the demands upon this country for food will be greater than we can accommodate without producing serious shortages, and thus maintaining the high cost of living. But Europe must be fed. Lack of food breeds discontent and violence. For our own salvation we will be obliged to see to it that Europe does not go hungry.
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> "But Europe will not produce as formerly until uncertainty gives way to certainty and the causes for uprisings and revolutions are removed. That time will not and can not come before the Peace Treaties are in operation and a combination of the great nations stands on guard.
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> "It can not be denied that to-day the Senate presents an obstacle in the way of universal peace. The country is confronted with vast internal problems, chief among which is the cost of living. We can legislate temporary relief. We can strengthen laws that need strengthening. But there can be nothing permanent until the nations that have been at war can get back upon their feet once more.
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> "The situation is not only unsatisfactory, but it is dangerous. Surely the hour has struck for sensible Senators to get together. There must be enough of them outside the ranks of the Borah, Johnson, and Reed irreconcilables to take hold of the situation and clear it up.
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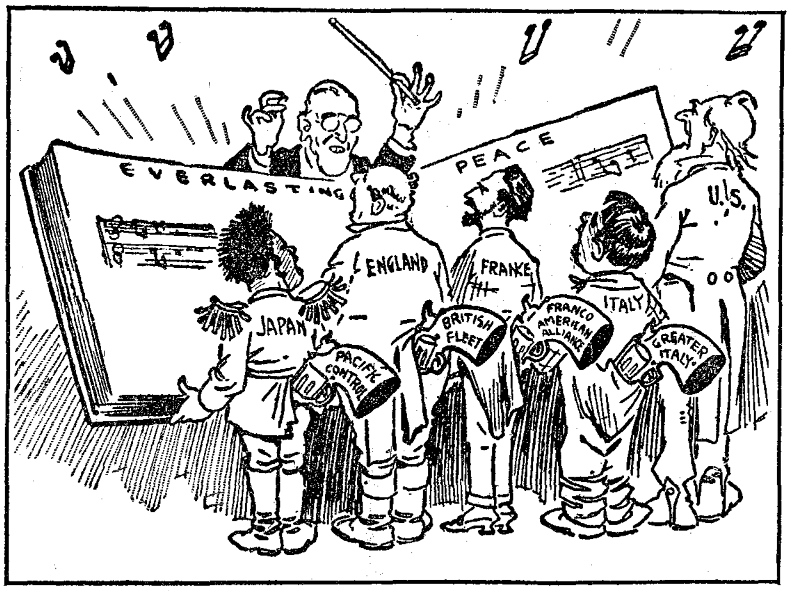
> "If it is deemed necessary to have 'interpretations' of certain articles, by all means let us have them, and it will then become the duty of the President to accept such interpretations if they do not actually destroy the Treaty."

If the Senate is waiting for a more definite expression of public opinion, especially in regard to the League, says the Peoria *Transcript* (Dem.), "it will wait in vain." The people, the Illinois editor believes, "have become jaded by a debate they do not understand and in which they have no particular interest. They are chiefly interested in getting back to work and making a living." "Let the Treaty be voted up or down," advises this newspaper, and quickly, and let the Republican party assume the responsibility. *The Transcript* does not seem to think that the Treaty looms as large in the popular mind as do domestic problems, nor will it have more than "merely incidental significance" in the next Presidential campaign. But another Democratic paper, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, is alarmed at the possibility of rejection or amendment of the Treaty, and it calls upon the President to speak as "the one evangel in all the country who can effectively rescue the Treaty," and it fervently adjures him "to go straight to his countrymen for his appeal for ratification; the country will listen to him as to no other citizen."

Indeed, the statement read by the President at the beginning of his interview with the Senators on the 19th was looked upon by Washington correspondents as being aimed as much at the general public as at the Senators present. For that matter, the entire interview was staged with a view to the completest publicity, and everything that the President felt able to tell the Senators became the next day the property of the readers of every newspaper which could spare the space to print the stenographic report of all that was said. Mr. Wilson's formal statement emphasized the moral duty of speedy ratification, while his answers to the Senators' questions were full of references to our moral obligations under the League Covenant. The President, realizing perhaps that he was talking to practical men, gave specific examples of industries suffering because of the prolonged uncertainty about peace. He spoke of the copper-mines of Montana, Arizona, and Alaska being kept open "only at a great cost and loss"; of the zinc-mines of Missouri, Tennessee, and Wisconsin "being operated at about one-half their capacity"; of the lead of Idaho, Illinois, and Missouri reaching "only a portion of its former market"; of the "immediate need for cotton-belting and also for lubricating oil which can not be met, all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no war." The same condition "holds regarding raw cotton." In fact, said the President, "there is hardly a single raw material, a single important foodstuff, a single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal, profitable production waits upon peace." And then Mr. Wilson continued:

> "Our military plans, of course, wait upon it. We can not intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace not only, but also till we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of

single nations or by the concert of all the great peoples. And there is more than that difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the Army include, not food and clothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishments also which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools, and all sorts of merchandise which must lie idle until peace and military policy are definitely determined. By the same token, there can be no properly studied national budget until then."



REAR VIEW.
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The nations that do ratify the Treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium, and France, said the President, "will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets to Central Europe without competition from us if we do not presently act," for "we have no consular agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests." This means, the Senators were told, that—

"Without determinate markets our production can not proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled conditions of employment. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business."

In short, in President Wilson's opinion, "every element of normal life among us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the Treaty of Peace," and,

"We can not afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which, unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and may at its worst bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those brought by the war itself."

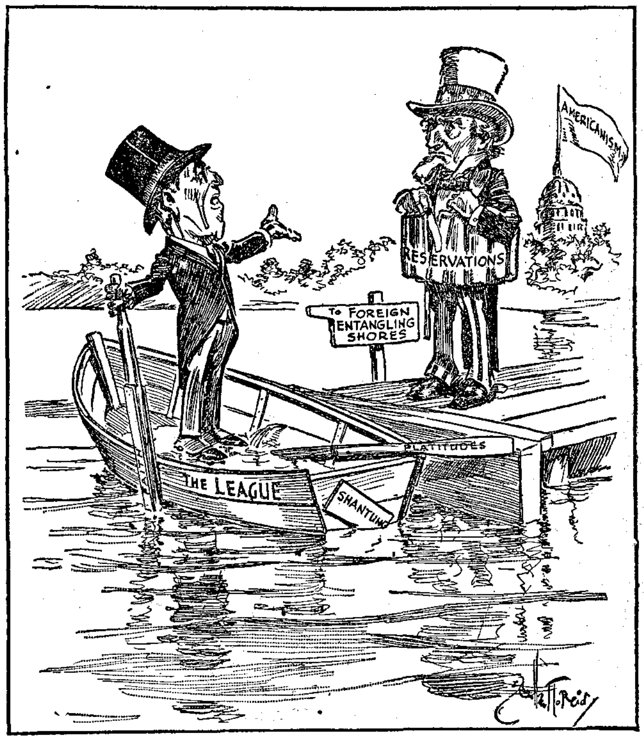
Two days later, in response to a question which had been submitted to him by a Senator, President Wilson said with all the emphasis of which he was capable that the consummation of peace depended solely upon the Senate's action, for he believes that he himself has no power to declare the existence of peace by a proclamation, nor would he under any circumstances issue such a proclamation. It would, in his belief—

"Put a stain upon our national honor which we could never efface, if, after sending our men to the battle-field to fight the common cause, we should abandon our associates in the war in the settlement of the terms of peace and dissociate ourselves from all responsibility with regard to those terms."

In all that the President said to the Senators, it was evident enough that he can see no great obstacle to prompt ratification. Nothing, he is led to believe, stands in its way "except doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the Covenant of the League of Nations." And the President can not understand why any such doubts should be entertained. In the first place, he recalls that all questions about the League which were raised last March were taken up by the Commission on the League of Nations after his own return to Paris "and every suggestion of the United States was accepted." The expression "regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine" which has been criticized by foes of the League, was used, according to the President,

"Not because any one of the conferees thought there was any comparable agreement anywhere else in existence or in contemplation, but only because it was thought best to avoid the appearance of dealing in such a document with the policy of a single nation. Absolutely nothing is concealed in the phrase."

Mr. Wilson thinks that the article of the Covenant providing that the League has no jurisdiction over domestic matters is sufficiently emphatic and explicit. "The right of withdrawal of any state on the condition of its having fulfilled all its obligations" was recognized by everybody in Paris as meaning that the question of whether it had, in fact, fulfilled these obligations "must be left to be resolved by the conscience of the nation proposing to withdraw." Nothing more explicit is needed, in President Wilson's view, because as far as the United States is concerned, it never has failed and never will fail to fulfil its international obligations. Article X seems to the President, "to constitute the very backbone of the Covenant," for "without it the League would be hardly more than an influential debating society." Our engagement under this article—which has been such a bone of contention—to preserve the territorial integrity of League members against external aggression is "a moral not a legal obligation and leaves our Congress absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon it in all cases that call for action. It is binding in conscience only and not in law."



YOU CAN'T REALLY BLAME HIM FOR WANTING A LIFE-PRESERVER.
—Reid in *The National Republican*.

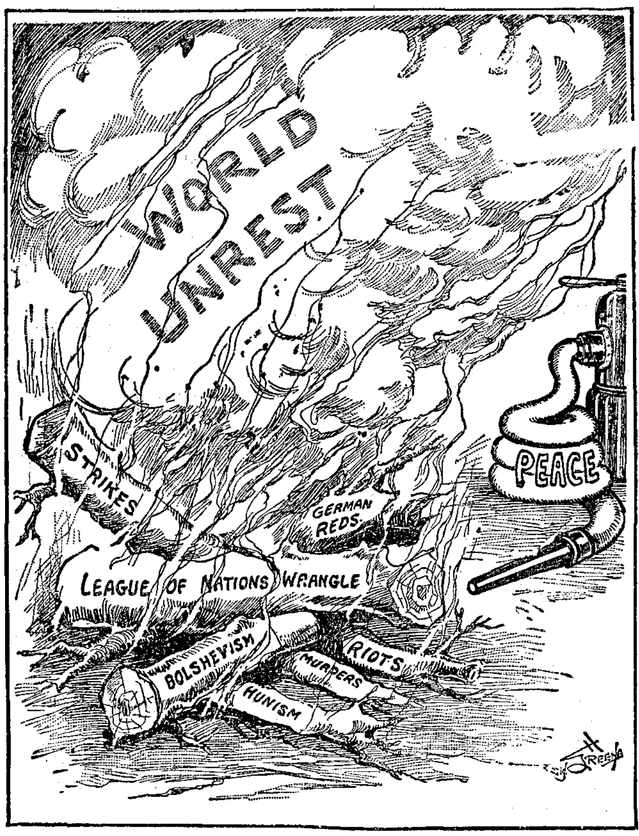
Turning to the matter of reservations, the President declared that he had no objection to "interpretations of the sense in which the United States accepts" the Treaty "accompanying the act of ratification, provided they do not form a part of the formal ratification itself."

In the informal conversation which followed in the East Room of the White House and which lasted for more than three hours, the President reiterated many of the points made in the statement just summarized. As the New York *Tribune* correspondent notes, "the Polish corridor, the Sarre Valley, and many other questions in the Treaty outside the League Covenant were not touched on. Practically the League Covenant and Shantung covered the entire subject." Editors, reviewing the President's discussion with the Senators, as stenographically reported, find much that is repetitious and much which is little more than a paraphrase of previous Presidential utterances. Certain statements, however, attract their attention. For instance, the President told the Senators that in his opinion we should claim nothing under the reparation clauses of the Treaty because of the "moral advantage that that would give us in the councils of the world." But this, he explains, would have no bearing on the *Lusitania* claims or other claims for "prewar indemnities." Several Senators were insistent upon knowing the whole truth of Shantung. Some questions the President declined to answer. As he understands the agreement it means no more than that—

> Japan should return to China, in full sovereignty, the old province of Shantung so far as Germany had any claims upon it, preserving to herself the right to establish a residential district at Tsing-tao, which is the town of Kiaochow Bay; that with regard to the railways and mines she should retain only the rights of an economic concession there, with the right, however, to maintain a special body of police on the railway, the personnel of which should be Chinese under Japanese instructors nominated by the managers of the company and appointed by the Chinese Government."

Some Republican foes of the League agree with its Democratic friends that "all-round benefit" was derived from the Presidential conference. The New York *Evening Sun* is apparently pleased because it thinks Mr. Wilson's explanations have destroyed "the whole scheme, reducing the League to an imposture and a humbug, a hypocrisy," "a trap to lead the world by fictitious hopes and false representations into a maze of disputation" and "a mess of discord." The Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) is convinced that "to-day the country stands with the Senate" when it refuses "to be stampeded into ratification without examination, alteration, or amendment." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) similarly has "no idea" that the Foreign Relations Committee "will be stampeded by the President's plea for urgency," and declares that Mr. Wilson's plea "does not remove the objectionable features of the Treaty and Covenant, and a waiting world must content itself to wait until the security of this country, its national independence, and its integrity are assured."

It was his emphasis upon our "national independence" and "security" in his notable Senate speech of the 12th that won for Henry Cabot Lodge the applause of the galleries, and also of a large section of the Republican and anti-League press. After devoting some time to the history of "Peace-League" projects since 1700, Senator Lodge turned to what he considers the dangerous provisions of what he called "this deformed experiment upon a noble purpose." By it, he declared, we are "bound by a moral obligation into all the quarrels of Europe." Under Articles X and XI of the Covenant, in the Senator's opinion, "other Powers" have the certain right "to call out American troops and American ships to go to any part of the world." It should be definitely stated that "they could not be sent without action by Congress." Taking Articles IX and XII and XIX together, the Senator from Massachusetts finds himself forced to conclude that purely domestic matters, like the tariff and immigration, might be submitted to the League Assembly, and we would thus be giving up "one of the very highest attributes of sovereignty." Mr. Lodge objects to the description "regional understanding" for the Monroe Doctrine, and insists that the interpretation of the Doctrine should be left to the United States alone. He would have the right of withdrawal from the League made absolute and would shorten the time limit. The United States, he said, "is the world's best hope, but if you fetter her in the interests and quarrels of other nations, if you tangle her in the intrigues of Europe, you will destroy her power for good and endanger her very existence." While "we all respect and share" the aspirations and desires of those who want a "League of Peace," "some of us," said the Senator, "see no hope, but rather defeat, for them in this murky Covenant." And the Senator expounded his own doctrine of "Americanism" in his closing words:



TURN ON THE HOSE.
—Greene in the New York *Evening Telegram*.

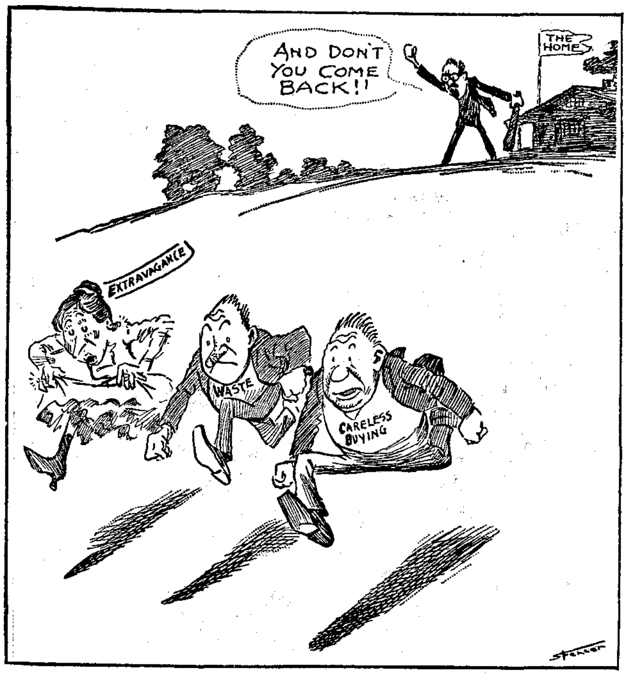
> "We would not have our politics distracted and embittered by the dissensions of other lands. We would not have our country's vigor exhausted, or her moral force abated, by everlasting meddling and muddling in every quarrel, great and small, which afflicts the world. Our ideal is to make her ever stronger and better and finer, because in that way alone, as we believe, can she be of the greatest service to the world's peace and to the welfare of mankind."

To Democratic editors favoring the League this Americanism seems a narrow and provincial brand, but in the New York *Globe* (Rep.), which is friendly to the League, Mr. R. L. Duffus reminds New-Yorkers that such senators as the gentleman from Massachusetts are more American in the old-fashioned sense than the people of our great cities. And, indeed,

> "Underneath the flood of the new immigration there still stands, solid as a rock, the pioneer race of the old immigration, maintaining stubbornly the old American ideals. And among those ideals there are two that apply to this crisis: diplomatic isolation, political particularism. We are the chosen people and can have no traffic with the Philistines. To deepen this insular consciousness, a homesick army of three million men has poured back from France, irritated, disillusioned, and only too glad to shut the front gate and stay at home for a while.
>
> "An appeal to this deep sentiment might carry an election against Mr. Wilson and smash the League, root and branch. I think it can be demonstrated that the arguments which such an appeal would carry are all easily answerable. But something more than arguments will be necessary. Mr. Wilson and his supporters will have to create anew a moral fervor as intense as that which carried our armies to France."

HOW THE CONSUMER BOOSTS PRICES

"I'LL NO PAY IT," said a Scotchman in a New York restaurant the other day, on finding roast beef listed at ninety cents a portion. Up he got. Out he walked. Across the street he purchased crackers and milk for twenty-five cents and made his meal, and the New York *Illustrated Daily News* remarks that this sort of thing would "bring the profiteer down to a basis of fair dealing faster than all the investigations Congress can conduct," while the New York *Times* declares that "if nobody paid the prices, or if so few paid them that the stocks would be left on the sellers' hands, the prices would fall promptly enough." However, it is a policy too many Americans appear to have set their hearts on avoiding. No matter how outrageous the swindle, victims come flocking. To cite but a few of the all but incredible instances noted by the newspapers, there are domestic servants who buy silk stockings at $6 a pair, working men who willingly pay $12 for a silk shirt, Louisiana lumberjacks who sport $5 neckties. People "who in the past rarely if ever visited summer resorts are spending money freely there," and in especially flagrant cases one hears of their buying doughnuts at $1.20 a dozen, a cake at $4 a loaf. Meanwhile the 17,000 new millionaries created by the war (we borrow the figures from a recent Washington dispatch) are conducting a perfect carnival of frenzied buying. If the steel, copper, coal, and lumber industries are "still in the dumps," there are "four major lines of business activity which report great prosperity—jewelry, musical instruments, automobiles, and tobacco—non-essentials, so called," and scandalously high prices are no deterrents. On the contrary, they seem to shed additional luster on costly things. We are told that in Boston the dealers put shoes on the market at six and seven dollars a pair, and could not dispose of them, as customers demanded a more expensive grade. So there you are. "Willing victims always find robbers," says the Washington *Herald*, continuing:



ARE YOU DOING YOUR SHARE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HIGH COSTS?
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.

"The American spirit apparently finds it difficult to differentiate between being a good fellow and being a good thing; between easy going and an easy mark.

"Which is to say, that one reason prices are so high is because the buying public persists in paying the price without complaint.

"And in buying things it doesn't need.

"And at exorbitant prices.

"The cheaper cuts of meat do not move any faster when the better cuts double in price.

"Shop-girls are shod in the latest style in shoes, whether they cost five dollars or fifteen dollars the pair.

"The traveling public demands the best the finest hotels have to offer, whether the price be three dollars a day or thirty dollars.

"The cafés and cabarets and grills and similar resorts are as thronged as ever, and the cheaper restaurants, where the serving of food is the main business, do not gain in popularity.

"Nobody that is 'anybody' quits joy-riding when tires are boosted 50 per cent.

"Whether gasoline be fifteen cents or fifty a gallon, the country roads are crowded on Sunday.

"The only institution not patronized in a period of inflated price is the savings-banks, and the higher the tax is the more dense the crowd becomes around the counter.

"No other nation does this.

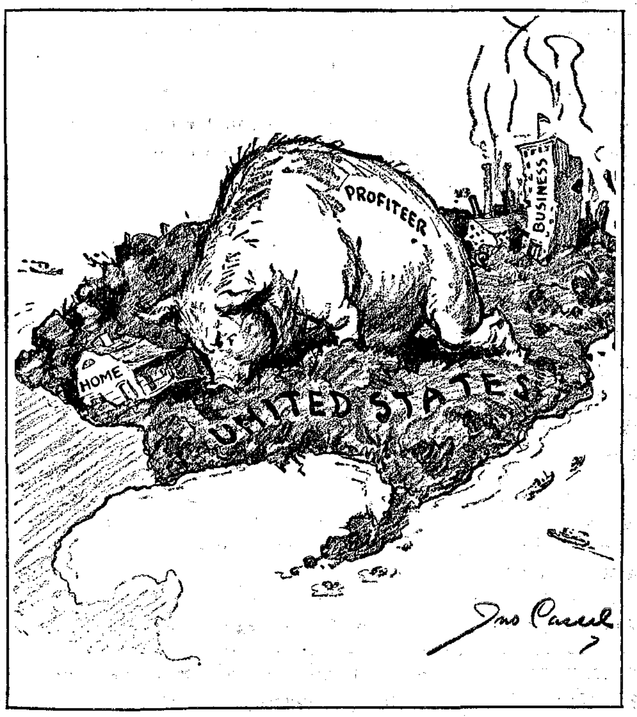
"No other nation can afford to do it.

"It is to be doubted if even this nation can afford to do it."

Here and there a newspaper bids spenders look ahead. "When the day of reckoning and retrospection comes," says the Rock Island (Ill.) *Union*, "we will wonder why we did not apply the brakes before we hit the down grade. Sometime the men and women who live to the extent of their present incomes will count the years they were the victims of the hypnotic haze as lost."

What is it, really, that explains the mania for frenzied buying? A rebound after war-time economy? J. Ogden Armour believes so, and says the United States is "on an extravagant drunk." Then, too, it is difficult for the average citizen to realize that, dollar for dollar, he is twice as poor as before the war; says the Portland *Oregonian*, "Two dollars does not now represent much more than one dollar did five years ago, but the larger number of dollars tempts a man to indulge in luxuries with which he formerly dispensed." And we find a further attempt at explanation in the Des Moines *Capital*, which contends that—

"'Keeping up with the Joneses' is one of the main contributing causes of the high cost of living. Mr. Jones, having been engaged in some business connected with the war has made a little money and proceeds to splurge a little. Mr. Smith, who has plodded along at the same pace, with a reasonable raise of wages, will not be outdone by Mr. Jones, and attempts to live on the same plan as his newly prosperous neighbor. Mrs. Smith notices that Mrs. Jones has employed a maid and a more fashionable dressmaker, and, fearing the other neighbors in the same apartment may get the idea that the Smith exchequer does



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ROOTING.
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

not measure up with that of the Jones's, she also annexes a maid and increases her dress allowance. The Smith *ménage* increases its budget and lowers its bank-balance. In the excitement of their new affluence the Jones family acquires a plutocratic disdain for the dollar sign, while the Smith family becomes unhappily cognizant of its limitations of purchase. Both families are headed for the same abyss, but the Smiths will reach it first."

But what shall we say of the neighbor who, still more unfortunate than Smith, draws pretty much the same pay as before the war? Says the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record:*

> "On the other hand, there are millions of teachers, and preachers, and clerks, and others of moderate fixt income whose salaries or whose income from investments have not increased in proportion to the cost of living. They are the ones who are suffering most, but they are doing the least kicking and complaining. They are not going on strikes, they are not threatening to overturn the Government; they are doing the best they can, often pinching to the extreme in order to make ends meet, and even then the ends do not always come together. These are the people for whom there should be the greatest sympathy and for whose welfare the greatest effort should be made. They are the uncomplaining sufferers, they are the men and women who are working faithfully and honestly in every avenue of employment from that of the preacher of the Gospel to that of the teacher of the young, the bookkeepers, and the clerks, and others who are not united in labor-organizations and are not trying to bulldoze either their employers or the nation."

A thirty-dollar-a-week clerk writes to the New York *World:*

> "It seems to me that things are coming to such a pass that persons in my circumstances of life are likely to be crusht between the upper and nether millstones of greed. There was a time when the uproar was against capitalists, but in these days labor-unionism is, I think, the greater evil of the two. At any rate, we between-folks are being squeezed to the limit for the benefit of both. We are without representation in Congress or legislature. Nobody cares a hang about our interests or how we may continue to meet the increasing cost of living without any increase of our weekly pay."

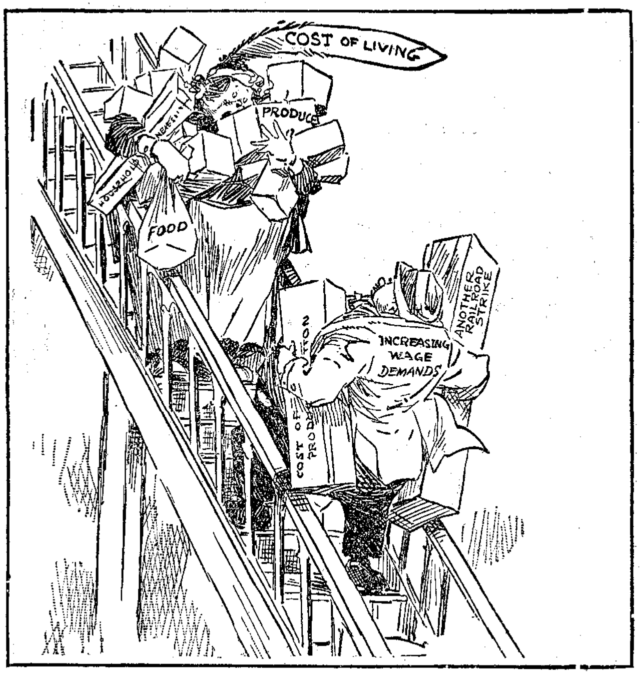
Just now, and for a measurable time to come, frenzied buying may bring no harm to the classes above and below this luckless individual. But, both now and for an indefinite time to come, it can not but force our luckless individual to pay extortionate prices for the very necessities of existence. And yet he is not quite so completely unbefriended as he believes. Already an extensive campaign against frenzied buying gains headway in the press. "Extravagance in buying," says the New York *Call* (Soc.), "can only stimulate production, increasing the volume of commodities accumulated on the market, and in the end bring on the periodical crisis which is inherent in the capitalist system of production," and then, with hard times arriving in grim earnest, the now highly paid and free-spending workman may find himself out of a job, while his now wildly extravagant employer may face bankruptcy. As an example of the newspaper encouragement toward thrift, take the Chicago *Tribune's* statement:

> "We urge saving in the kitchen so as to permit a fair distribution of foodstuffs; we urge thrift in all purchases, because thrift is one of the surest ways of releasing labor and materials for useful production.
>
> "It is with these ideas in view that *The Tribune* has established a department for the interchange of advice and suggestions among its readers. We believe that this interchange will not only materially assist in meeting the problems incident to high prices, but in promoting a spirit of mutual helpfulness and a keener sense of individual obligation."

In the same spirit the St. Louis *Republic* observes:

> "Shopping around among the grocers will do much to bring down the level of prices for everybody, and there are many other economies that can be practised in the purchase of clothing, shoes, and the other articles in daily use.
>
> "Nobody advocates penuriousness. That would reduce employment, and any price is high when there is no work. What is needed is careful buying, avoidance of waste, and the prompt abandonment of extravagance."

"THE HIGH COST OF STRIKES"



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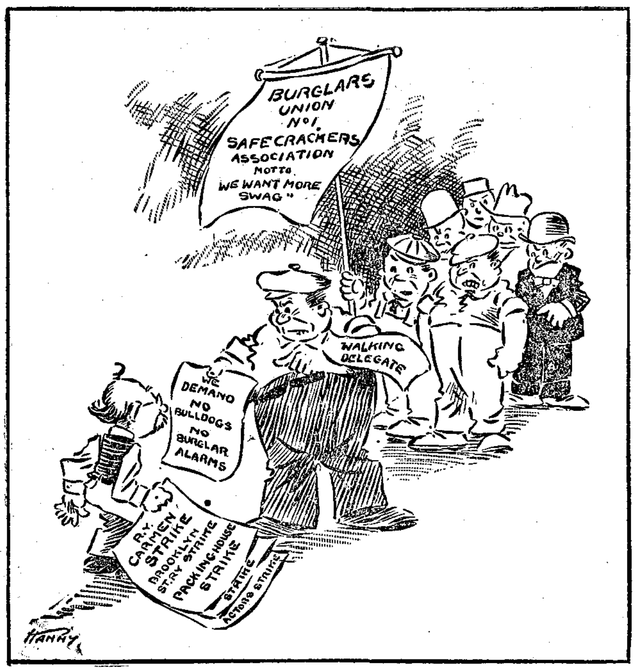
When a fat lady with her arms full of bundles meets a large gentleman in the middle of a narrow stairway, generally a lot of time is saved if one of them backs up.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

EVERYBODY IS STRIKING—a United States Senator even suggests that Congress strike till assured of reelection—and "strikes and rumors of strikes have become so much a part of our daily routine that more than half the time the average citizen doesn't even trouble himself to find what they are all about," so the Chicago *Tribune* thinks. Some men, it adds, "strike for higher wages, some for better working conditions, and some, it would seem, for the pleasure of striking." One does not pick up a newspaper these days without finding anywhere from one to a dozen head-line announcements of new strikes and new developments in old ones. The railroad shopmen go back to work, New York's big traction strikes are settled with substantial victories for the strikers, but at the same time we read of "Cigar Strikers Unawed," tho the strike "Causes Daily Shortage of 4,500,000 Cigars," of "25,500 Building Trade Workers Now on Strike" in New York, and of street-car strikes in a dozen cities. We learn that the printing trades are "To Demand New Scale of Wages and Forty-four Hour Week," while in the railroad world 117,000 "Firemen Ask United States to Spend Two Hundred Millions" to make their work easier in addition to a "Wage Raise of 35–65 per Cent." "The country has suffered enough during the last six months from strikes and rumors of strikes," declares the Los Angeles *Times*, which believes there has been a loss of $1,000,000,000 from this cause during this period, to say nothing of the many thousands who have been inconvenienced. And *The Times* is but one of a host of papers which call upon the public to rouse itself "to impress upon the workers themselves the realization that a strike is not a fit weapon with which to fight the high cost of living." While none of these editors deny that many of these strikes and wage-demands, perhaps all of them, may be justified by the peculiar circumstances of each case, they think the time has come for a few plain words on the general subject of strikes, and they advise the long-suffering public to cease playing the rôle of innocent bystander while employer and employee fight out their differences. In an editorial entitled "The High Cost of Strikes," the Chicago *Tribune* asks strikers to consider the situation "from the standpoint solely of our material welfare."

> "The tendency to strike on the least provocation, the tendency to skimp work and curtail production, the tendency toward extravagant living—all of these clearly operate to undermine our material prosperity.
>
> "They operate primarily to increase the cost of living. It can not be repeated too often that the world is desperately in need of production. Industrial Europe is disorganized not only by strikes, but by various wars and conflicts for political power. We in America are not so badly off, but we, too, are suffering from wide-spread industrial disorganization caused chiefly by strikes.
>
> "Now it is obvious that the greater the number of strikes the greater will be the falling off in productive output and the higher prices will rise. No one in his senses would deny labor the privilege of seeking to better its condition, but, as one writer puts it, the present efforts in this direction suggest nothing so much as an attempt to lift oneself by one's bootstraps.


BURGLARS UNION Nº1. SAFECRACKERS ASSOCIATION MOTTO WE WANT MORE SWAG "
WALKING DELEGATE
WE DEMAND NO BULLDOGS NO BURGLAR ALARMS
R.Y. CARMEN STRIKE
BROOKLYN ST. RY STRIKE
PACKING HOUSE STRIKE
STRIKE
ACTORS STRIKE
HANNY

ABOUT THE ONLY STRIKE THAT WOULD SURPRIZE US NOW.

—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

> "Employers can not altogether escape the blame for the prevalence of strikes; they have an obligation to pay their workmen a living wage, and if they do not do so we can not complain if labor resorts to its most effective weapon.
>
> "The point is that there is too little realization of the need for cooperative effort and too little appreciation of the economic dangers of curtailed production. We now talk of the high cost of living, but we shall be foolish if we underrate the high cost of strikes."

The people know, and every striker and every one who contemplates striking, says the Indianapolis *News*, should know that "the man who strikes at such a time as this really strikes for the maintenance of the present scale of prices, tho that, of course, is not his object. Anything that lessens production or interferes with distribution plays directly into the hands of the profiteers." Altho this country has not seen industry so seriously paralyzed as it has been in several European countries, nevertheless, says the New York *World*, "social unrest and labor disturbances have slowed up all classes of American industry when the whole world was calling for American foodstuffs and American goods." Adds *The World:*

> "The first impulse of labor seems to be to strike, as the one sure means of promoting its prosperity. To cut down production, to lower efficiency, to shorten the hours of work, appear to be the accepted principle on which the high cost of living is to be reduced. Somehow, it is thought, food and clothing will be made cheaper and rents lower by forcing prices higher at the command of wage-workers. It can not be done, either here or in Great Britain. . . . . .
>
> "It is a time not for strikes, but for work. Not for shorter hours, but for the increased output which the public need demands."

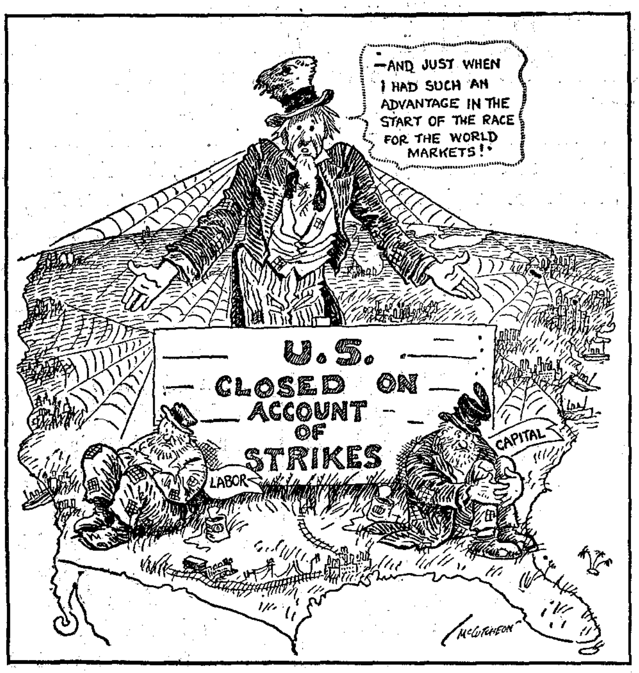
The fact that a comparatively small number of workers employed on such a rapid-transit system as that of New York can completely disrupt the business of hundreds of thousands of people moves many an editor to indignation. The Brooklyn *Citizen*, for instance, holds up its hands in dismay at "the spectacle of some fourteen thousand railroad employees dictating to some six millions of people the terms upon which they shall be allowed to enjoy the use of railroads which were created by public authority and largely financed on the basis of the public credit." Strikes on transportation-lines can not be tolerated, and some other means must be found to settle disputes between railroad and traction companies and their employees, the Hartford *Courant*, Providence *Journal*, and Philadelphia *Inquirer* insist. *The Wall Street Journal* contends that "so far as public utilities are concerned, the strike has become merely an instrument of terrorism," which is exercised "not alone against the holders of securities, but against the public to whom service is indispensable," and *The Journal* asks the public to stand up for its rights—

> "When any class asks the whole United States, 'What are you going to do about it?' this country sooner or later takes a day off and does something effectual. It was so with Bill Tweed and his gang of ruffians; it was so with the Southern slaveholder; it was finally so with Germany. We are facing that question again, and the way to answer it is to take our courage in both hands."

The Buffalo *Commercial*, estimating that some five million men make up the membership of organized labor-unions, wonders how long the other hundred million of us will wait before organizing for our own "protection against the small but aggressive minority." It is noted by several newspapers that we are all bound so closely together in the modern business and industrial system that no one class can stop functioning without affecting the rest of us. We are all of us "fed and clothed by a system whose essential functions are confided to widely separated groups." If, says the New York *Tribune*, "by concert of action one group may create intolerable conditions, then another may do the same and bring back savagery." Some day, we read on—

> "There may be a rewriting of the definition of treason. A group which gets hold of the throat of society and then squeezes in the spirit of a highwayman outlaws itself. The public is being rapidly educated and will find a way to protect itself against internal enemies. Mankind can not get along if split into fighting class-groups. There must be only one class and all must bear true allegiance to it.
>
> "The day is not far distant when a logical reply will be returned to all who repudiate social obligations. A man who refuses to do his part in the huge cooperative business of life may be denied the benefit of other men's cooperation—may be shut off from the food, for example, brought to his neighborhood by a chain of faith-keepers.
>
> "The public is an animal of very great patience. But prod it too often and the public is capable of identifying its tormentors. The man who takes a job in connection with a necessary public service must understand he may not quit altogether as he pleases. If he seeks to starve others he may be forbidden to eat.
>
> "The issue now temporarily deferred must some day be squarely met. Minorities must not be allowed to rule. The majority must resist powerful minority organizations by a more powerful organization."

The New York *Evening Sun* finds unionization suggesting the solution of the problem which it is creating. This newspaper is inclined to think that the economic life of the future will be shaped by a system of craft or professional unions, very much like the craft gilds of the Middle Ages. Unionism stood between the workingman and industrial slavery in 1825; "to-day it threatens to make him the ruler of the world." What can "the clerk, the farmer, the school-teacher, the doctor," who must


—AND JUST WHEN I HAD SUCH AN ADVANTAGE IN THE START OF THE RACE FOR THE WORLD MARKETS!
U.S. CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF STRIKES
LABOR
CAPITAL
McCutcheon

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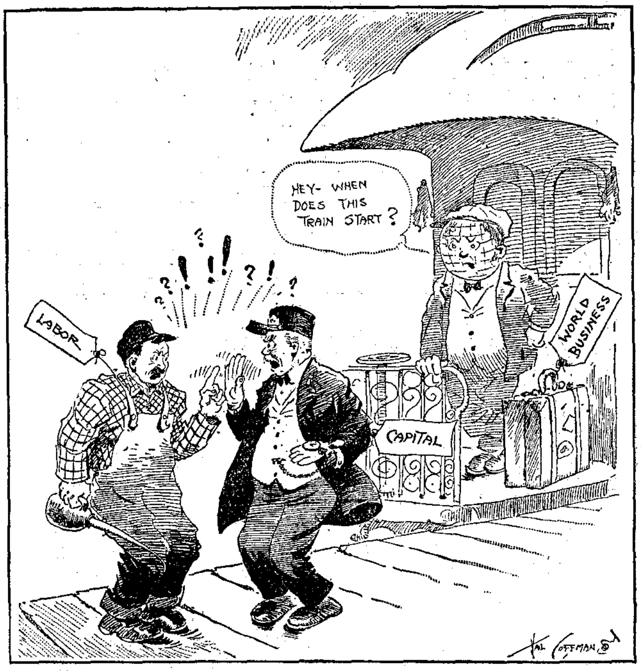
IF CAPITAL AND LABOR DON'T PULL TOGETHER.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



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ALL ABOARD!

—Coffman in the Milwaukee *Wisconsin-News*.

STRIKING ATTITUDES.

supply the taxes to pay the wages demanded by organized railway men, do about it? And *The Evening Sun* answers:

> "The middle classes are responding slowly, but surely, by the formation of their own trade or professional unions. The actors are already showing what they can do; all over the country the school-teachers are combining; in Boston there is a union of newspaper reporters; the doctors have their union; the clerks and bookkeepers are threatening to follow suit. Soon we will be a nation of unions. After all it may be true that the only way to fight the *Soviet* is with *Soviets*. The ancient gild is, perhaps, once more coming into its own."

PASSING OF THE WAR-LABOR BOARD

THE WAR-LABOR BOARD DIES at a time when editors insist that its services are more necessary than ever before. For this board, which has stood for fifteen months "as a buffer between capital and labor," winds up its work and disbands "at a period when the nation seethes with strikes, at a period when profiteering has become intolerable and unrest is more wide-spread than at any time in our history." If the board had not been "starved out" through lack of funds to carry on its work "it might have increased the country's indebtedness to it by guiding it through the labor troubles of peace as successfully as it did through the problems of war," says the New York *Times*. Members of the board, as they left their final meeting, told newspaper men that they considered it unfortunate that nothing has been done by the Government to meet the present ever-increasing labor unrest. Henceforth, the New York *Evening Post* observes, "the country has no such general, national agency for conciliation and arbitration." Tho, it adds, "the Department of Labor may provide for a judicial settlement when properly appealed to," and "we must hope that with the disappearance of the War-Labor Board the disposition of labor and capital to seek a peaceful solution of their quarrels will not diminish."

In his letter telling the War-Labor Board that its work must come to an end, the Secretary of Labor exprest his appreciation of its work, which, he believes, "contributed in large measure toward the solution of the economic and industrial problems with which the Government was confronted during the world-war." Editors of both Socialist and conservative papers agree that the board earned the thanks of the country, and particularly of labor. During the fifteen months of its existence it handled 1,200 labor disputes at an expense of $750,000. To quote the Washington *Post:*

> "Strikes were nipt in the bud, cupidity of labor and capital was curbed, rights were conserved, and the tremendous waste that accompanies prolonged labor disputes was prevented. . . . . . .
>
> "Had there been no such organization to compose the differences between capital and labor, embarrassing strikes and lockouts would have ensued, to the great loss of employers and employees, and it is no exaggeration to suggest that the nation's interests would have been very seriously affected, with the probability that the war would have been prolonged."

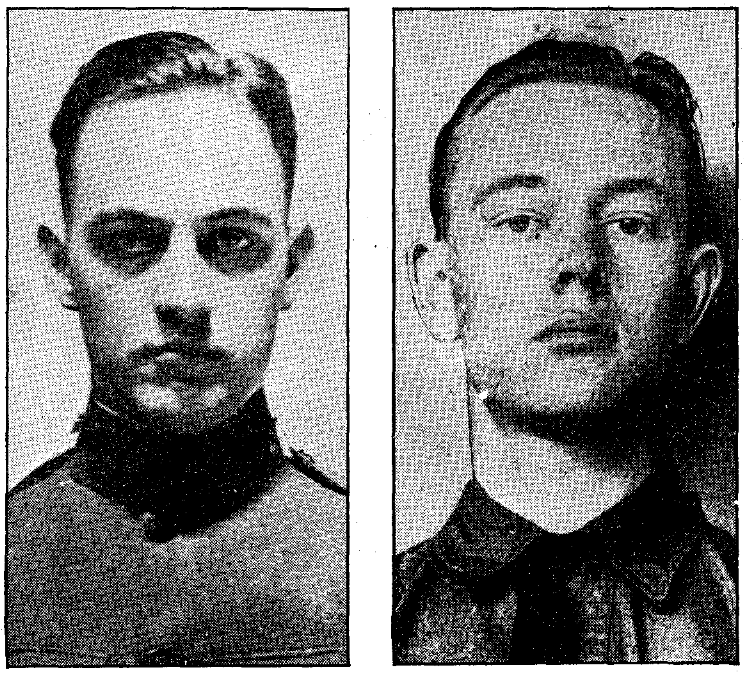
In practically every case brought before the War-Labor Board, it is noted by newspaper writers, its award was accepted and observed by all parties, tho such acceptance was purely voluntary, and in every case brought before it, it is said, labor benefited by increased wages. It seems to the Socialist New York *Call* that the War-Labor Board was the one emergency agency "that was worth while, and from which the workers received some substantial benefits." *The Call* finds "a number of reasons for this":

> "In the first place, there were a number of members of the board who understood the needs of the workers and secured concessions for them. There was the further fact that for months following the entrance of the United States in the war the issue of the conflict depended upon the race between American production and the destruction wrought by the submarine. No long labor strikes could be tolerated, and, rather than risk them by prolonged negotiations, the other members of the board were inclined to make any concessions to the workers to keep production going at top speed. The workers held a strategic advantage and refused to acquiesce in the 'social peace' advised by Samuel Gompers."

In its news columns, *The Call* reminds us that the original joint chairmen of the War-Labor Board were ex-President Taft and Frank P. Walsh; the latter was succeeded by Basil M. Manly. The other members were representatives of employers and workers in equal number. It was announced at the beginning of the board's career that the strike and the lockout were to be set aside for the duration of the war. "The right of the labor-unions to bargain collectively was recognized by the employing element that was a party to the compact, and the union-leaders bound themselves not to insist on the closed shop where it did not exist before the board was formed."

MEXICO'S LATEST BID FOR ATTENTION

EVEN IF CAPTURING AMERICANS and holding them for ransom had long been "a profitable business on the Mexican side of the border," the necessity of "bartering cash" for two strayed army fliers in order to save their lives strongly suggests to our publicists a day of reckoning, not only for the particular kidnapers, but for Mexico at large. Hardly was the ink dry on Washington's warning to Carranza that American citizens in Mexico must be protected, on pain of a "radical change" in this Government's policy, before newspaper head-lines announced, "American Aviators Held for $15,000 Ransom by Mexican Bandits." The money, or most of it, was paid, the aviators returned, troops went over the Rio Grande after the bandits, and our editors, colloquially speaking, went after Mexico. "If intervention, as *The Tribune* has frankly urged for four years," says a foremost Chicago advocate of strong measures, "is necessary to the enforcement of Mexico's international obligations and the protection in consequence of the lives and rights of our citizens and of the nationals whose governments have not protected them out of consideration for our susceptibilities, it is better for us to act now than under humiliating pressure from the Powers determined to wait on us no longer." "The country is justified in demanding a change of policy," agrees the Philadelphia *Press;* the Kansas City *Star* feels much the same way; the Washington *Star* finds conditions "intolerable" across the Rio Grande; the Buffalo *Evening News* comes to the conclusion that "Mexico must be cleaned up, we can no longer beg the issue," and the chain of Hearst papers across the country express their view of the situation in such head-lines as "If We Mean Business This Time, Let's be Brief with the Notes."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LIEUTENANT PAUL H. DAVIS. LIEUTENANT HAROLD G. PETERSON.

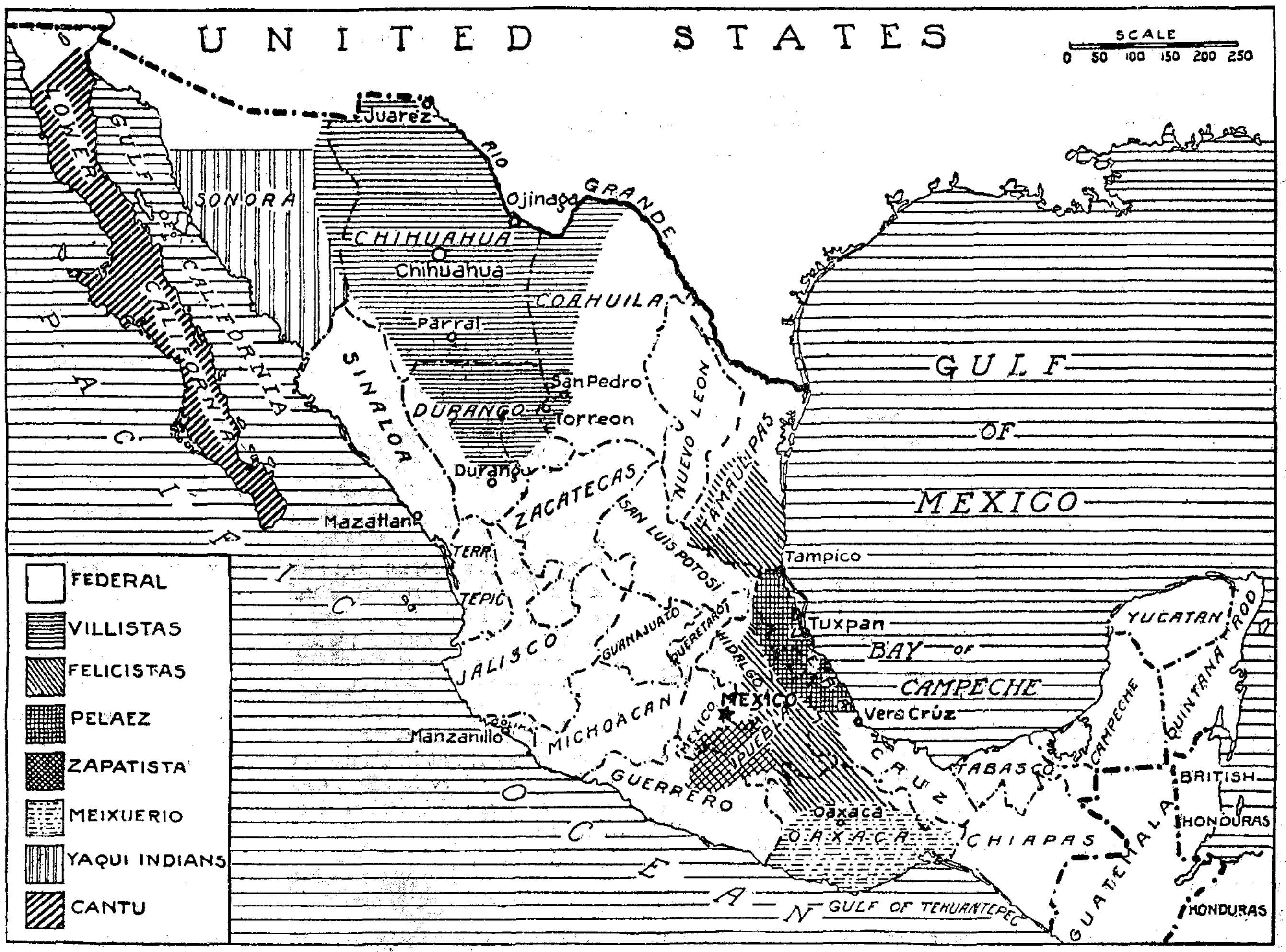
The two United States Army aviators who were captured by Mexican bandits and held for a ransom of $15,000.

Taking a retrospective view, the Philadelphia *Record* opens up a large phase of the subject in the following paragraph:

> "For a considerable period after 1846, Mexico feared us, for she had had a practical demonstration of the fact that she had need for such fear. Then there was a period of time when neither country was concerned much about the other. Mexico went on her own way in comparative peace, thanks to Porfirio Diaz. Then came a time when certain American elements began to take a keen interest in Mexico. Her internal troubles synchronized with this growing American interest. We do not say that one was the result of the other, but there isn't any question that those Americans who are most anxious for intervention in Mexico are more keenly concerned with their own aggrandizement than with the establishment of peaceful relations between the two countries."

Mexican oil has to be considered in any adequate view of the present trouble down there, say several newspapers, echoing a recent report put out by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. There may be bandits on the surface, pro-Germanism, Carranza, and natural cussedness beneath, but oil is at the bottom. "Twenty-five per cent. of the gasoline used in this country comes from Mexico, or is made from Mexican crude oil," says *The Wall Street Journal.* The report of the Presbyterian Missions Board, as the Indianapolis *News* puts it, "draws attention to an alleged combination of American oil operators now engaged in manufacturing propaganda to force the United States to intervene in Mexico." War is said to be the object of this campaign, and, ultimately, American control of all Mexico. This report, objects the Topeka *State Journal*, "makes no reference to the hundreds of Americans who have been murdered, the immense property losses of Americans, and the powerlessness or unwillingness of Carranza to remedy conditions." The Carranza Government has even been at some pains to make conditions worse, as far as the American operators are concerned, by the promulgation of a law preventing "further production on lands owned by American interests." This is coupled with an announcement that the Mexican Government has sent an attaché to South America to develop a market for petroleum, which "plainly indicates," according to *Petroleum,* a magazine "Published Monthly in the Interests of Producers, Refiners, and Marketers of Petroleum Products," that Carranza, "in spite of assurances to the contrary, proposes to confiscate producing fields for the purpose of operating them for the exclusive benefit of the nation, and then to use South America as a market." This attitude receives the following further discussion by a special correspondent in the same magazine:

> "Diplomatic arguments have failed to bring a change in Carranza's opinion regarding subsoil rights, which he maintains are the sole and exclusive property of the nation, to be seized at will in violation of ownership or leasehold rights and irrespective of development.
>
> "It is the opinion of many in the industry that the Mexican Government is about to make a 'show-down' in the matter of enforcing that provision of the law requiring that no oil shall be drilled without an official permit. Heretofore American and other foreign operators have ignored this provision, as they deemed it a method of nationalizing oil-producing lands. The determination of the Mexican Government to enforce the law is shown by the stopping of drilling operations where no permits have been obtained. Detachments of soldiers were used to force the drillers to suspend work and the unfinished wells are now under military guard.
>
> "In view of the fact that the issuing of drilling permits is at the option of governmental authorities, such permits may be refused on the ground that oil is a national resource.
>
> "Another feature of the industry in the Gulf Coast fields of Mexico is the activity of Mexican business and financial interests in obtaining control of producing as well as of undeveloped properties. Several large native companies have been organized for this purpose.
>
> "An instance of confiscation is that of the Scottish-American Petroleum Company's property. This concern, a British corporation, obtained leases eight or ten years ago on which they are still paying rentals. The Mexican officials have denounced the land covered by one of the leases and have brought in a 30,000-barrel well under governmental operation. Americans own a majority of the stock of this company.
>
> "This plainly violates, it is contended, Carranza's assurances


UNITED STATES
SCALE
0 50 100 150 200 250
Juarez
RIO GRANDE
Ojinaga
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
Chihuahua
COAHUILA
Parral
LOWER CALIFORNIA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
SINALOA
San Pedro
DURANGO
Torreon
Durango
NUEVO LEON
TAMAULIPAS
ZACATECAS
SAN LUIS POTOSI
Mazatlan
TERR. TEPIC
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
Tampico
Tuxpan
BAY OF CAMPECHE
YUCATAN
QUINTANA ROO
JALISCO
GUANAJUATO
QUERETARO
HIDALGO
MEXICO
PUEBLA
MICHOACAN
Manzanillo
Vera Cruz
VERA CRUZ
TABASCO
CAMPECHE
BRITISH HONDURAS
GUERRERO
Oaxaca
OAXACA
CHIAPAS
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
GULF OF TEHUANTEPEC
FEDERAL
VILLISTAS
FELICISTAS
PELAEZ
ZAPATISTA
MEIXUERIO
YAQUI INDIANS
CANTU

From the New York "Times."

AREAS CONTROLLED BY THE VARIOUS MEXICAN FACTIONS.

The capture of Lieutenants Davis and Peterson occurred near Ojinaga, in the so-called Big Bend district.

that developed oil properties would not be subject to the provisions of the Mexican petroleum code."

In connection with tendencies which strike some observers as slightly "Bolshevistic," it is recalled that Bolshevism in Russia owed a great deal to German propaganda, and that German propaganda struck powerful roots in Mexican soil during the late European struggle. Carranza is still "reported to be surrounded by pro-Germans, and it seems not improbable," observes the Philadelphia *Record.* P. Beckwith Davis, writing in *Leslie's Weekly* under the heading of "Carranza Tries to Cover His Tracks," says that the present stage was set, in good part, by Von Eckhardt, "who wanted the Mexican oil for Germany after the war as long as she could not get it while the Allies ruled the seas, and above all wanted to prevent the Allies from getting it."

But Carranza, by general admission, is not responsible for everything that happens in Mexico. Whether for better or worse, he is the head only of the largest of eight separate divisions of the country, each ruled as a petty dictatorship, or republic, or *Soviet* unit, as the case may be. The situation is shown—as accurately as possible in a land where borders change overnight—on the accompanying map. The New York *Globe*, which has never advocated real intervention as the interventionists understand it, comments on conditions as revealed by the map to the following effect:

"The portion of Mexico under the control of Carranza makes an irregular blotch in the middle of the map centering around Mexico City. As to how large it is probably nobody, not even Carranza, is able to say. We may safely assume it a variable, increasing and diminishing with a sort of unpredictable ebb and flow and following the railroad-lines much as the tide backs up into inlet and estuary. Surrounding him on every side are rebel governments, some quite as good as his own and some no better than marauding bands that descend occasionally to levy tribute on the unfortunate inhabitants.

"Chihuahua and all Mexican territory bordering on Texas come under Villa or his subordinates. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with Villa except that he was born out of his time. A few thousand years ago when the rule of a bandit chieftain was the best the earth knew he might have been considered progressive. To-day he is an anachronism and a thorn in the flesh. He has shown very distinctly that he has no respect for the laws of God or men, that he has no respect for the Government of Mexico and none for that of the United States. He has killed and raided ruthlessly, right and left. And now it is one of his followers who holds two officers of the American Army for ransom forty miles from the border.

"The United States is not going to find this last insult easy to bear. Unless the Anglo-Saxon temperament fails to function we shall ask Carranza for permission to clean up northern Mexico. And Carranza will tell us that he prefers to suppress his own brigands. And then, unless all signs fail, we shall notify him that he hasn't done it and that we shall have to. For Carranza is only pretending that he governs the land that lies along our border. It is the mountain fastness of outlaw bands. If the Government of Mexico can not keep them in check there is no one else to do it but ourselves."

According to one military authority, it would require an army of less than 50,000 men to do this work of cleaning up, and it is pointed out that we have 60,000 already on the border. Another authority, quoted by the New York *Times*, said to be familiar with warfare in the Philippines, which would have much in common with a Mexican campaign, estimates that at least 500,000 men would be needed. In the meantime, those who oppose all this talk of armies and of forcible "cleaning up" are not silent. "Better relations with Mexico, the Government, and the people, are what we are after," remarks the Columbia (S. C.) *Record.* "Subjugation by force can hardly bring these changes about." "The war-makers and profiteers want to 'clean up Mexico,'" according to the Wichita *Eagle*, "but more especially they want to clean up a few fortunes."

HENRY FORD'S SIX-CENT VERDICT

IF "THE LITTLE PETERKINS on the Ford jury wondered what it was all about," as an Eastern newspaper surmises, how shall we explain the glee with which both Mr. Ford's attorneys and those representing the Chicago *Tribune* welcome a six-cent verdict in a $1,000,000 libel suit? Technically, Mr. Ford comes off victorious; twelve Michigan farmers agree that he is not an "anarchist." Technically *The Tribune* loses. But what practical object has been attained? "A lot of expensive advertising," suggests the New York *World*, implying that each side gets its share. "A rather costly education in the danger of throwing libelous epithets, instead of reasons, at a private citizen," says the New York *Evening Post*. A reciprocal education of Mr. Ford, thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which, like the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, maintains that "had Mr. Ford been well advised, he would never have brought the suit to trial." Meanwhile the Chicago *Tribune* professes to be glad that he did, as the trial has done "considerable good for the nation," and was "a public service" in that it involved "a revelation of Henry Ford which would have been impossible otherwise," and "may keep him, and other men of great wealth and no knowledge, from imposing upon the public credulity and distorting the public intelligence." The paper still appears to doubt whether Mr. Ford can read, and remarks:

> "We did not expect that the evidence of whether he could read would have to be left to an employee who, after Mr. Ford had been dismissed from the witness-stand, where he had refused to read, was put on to testify that he had seen Mr. Ford both read and write."

Moreover, *The Tribune* feels that the trial demonstrated Mr. Ford's lack of philanthropic motive in his treatment of his employees and his lack of patriotic motive in his work for the Government during the war, or so an editorial summing up the case from the *Tribune's* view-point endeavors to show. In a word, "for the good of the country he had to be fought."

Looking on from afar, the Richmond *Virginian* observes that the verdict can hardly "be comforting to the publication which modestly claims to be 'the greatest newspaper on earth.' When the worst it can say of a man of character causes no more than six cents' damage to his reputation, the inference is pretty clear that the *Tribune's* asseverations are not to be taken very seriously by serious persons." "Ford is not an anarchist, whatever else he may be," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "and his vindication by the Mount Clemens jury will receive general approval."

The New York *Evening Sun*, however, ridicules Mr. Ford for ever having thought it worth the bother to seek vindication:

> "In the first place, no man above the grade of imbecile would ever consider Mr. Ford an anarchist. He may be a variety of other things, including an 'ignorant idealist,' but certainly no anarchist. In the second place, of what possible value can be the verdict of a jury of Michigan farmers, after three months of wrangling and nonsense by highly paid lawyers, on that question, or any other, for that matter? . . . . . .
>
> "The attack on Ford was, in our opinion, wholly unwarranted and outrageous, but in his place we should not feel greatly 'vindicated.' The jury in effect decided that it was not true that he was an anarchist, but that calling him such did not injure his reputation to the extent of more than six cents."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OUR national slogan: "Regardless of cost."—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

WHEN will an English statesman arise with sufficient courage to take the Irish bull by the horns?—*New York Evening Post.*

BERLIN now has a trolley strike, which indicates that the practises of civilization are being resumed in Germany.—*New York World.*

WE have memories of a lot of cost-of-living investigations that went into cold storage and never got out again.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

THE patient public is now appropriating the squeal that the packers never found a way to use.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

THE best cut of the meat will be the price cut.—*New York Evening Sun.*

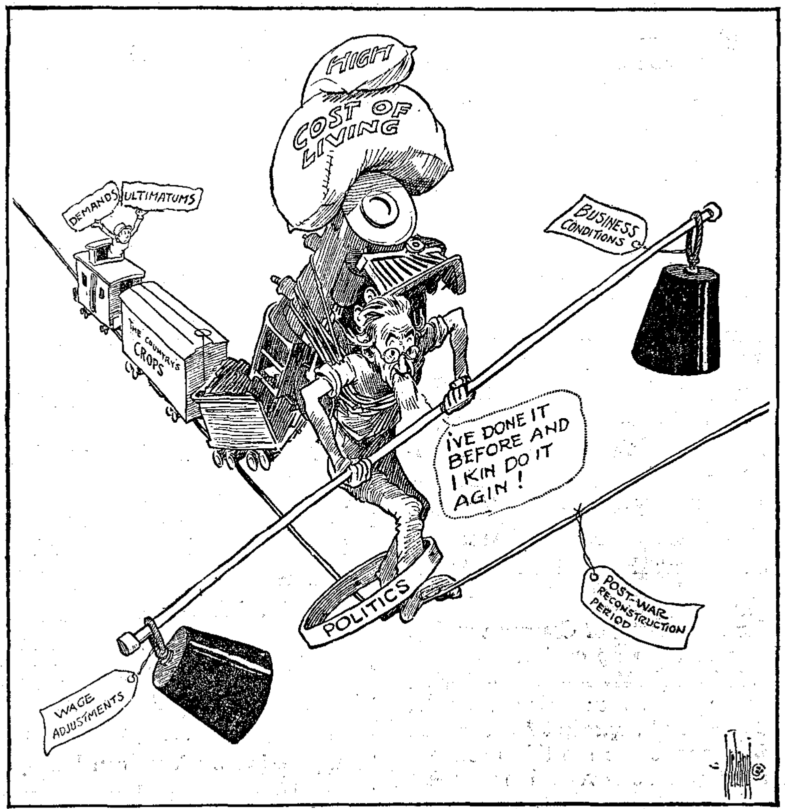
SHOULD the high cost of living keep mounting for twenty or thirty years, perhaps even the movie actors would strike for higher wages.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

THE nearest we can get to a satisfactory reason for the cost-o'-living situation is that everything is going up because everything else is.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

OUR statesmen, speaking of high prices, chide us for demanding the best regardless of price. This habit of ours doesn't apply to statesmen.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE official investigation will probably disclose that the high cost of living is caused by the high wages necessitated by the high cost of living.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE soldiers who became disgusted at the French for gouging have returned home and become reconciled to their erstwhile brother-in-arms. About three touches by American profiteers make a French gouger look like a shrinking violet.—*Houston Post.*



IT'S FINE TO KEEP OUR BALANCE AND A GOOD HEAD.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

HARD words lower no prices.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

FROM now on we may expect an increasing transfer of wealth from profiteers to their lawyers.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THINGS have gone far enough to convince us that we do not like reconstruction periods especially well.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

So long as people will pay $14 for a $7 pair of shoes, one great obstacle in the way of lowering the price remains to be overcome.—*Indianapolis Star.*

J. E. RANK, of Atchison, proposes starting a new war with some country with a view to reducing prices.—*Kansas City Star.*

WELL, we trust W. J. Bryan is satisfied. The 50-cent dollar is in our midst.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE profiteers are on a still hunt to see if the public sentiment which is brewing over the high cost of living has a kick in it.—*Franklin (Ind.) Star.*

THERE was a time when want of bread was destitution. Now they call it destitution if they haven't the price of a new set of tires.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

WE don't know when we have seen the Administration so delighted over anything as it is over its newly discovered cost-of-living problem.—*Kansas City Star.*

ONE government expert advises people to eat more meat, another advocates a nation of vegetarians, and the prices of foodstuffs make it hard to be either.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

ONE must agree with Senator Myers, of Montana, that "it is impossible to see where this endless chain is going to end." Nor can we see more clearly where the "vicious circle" is going to terminate.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

CANADA'S NEW LIBERAL LEADER

MINGLED FEELINGS OF SURPRIZE and disappointment are evinced by some conservatively inclined Canadian editors at the choice of William Lyon Mackenzie King as leader of the Liberal party by the National Convention at Ottawa, on August 7.

Enthusiastic adherents of Mr. King foresee progress in Liberal party policies under his guidance; while less sanguine onlookers expect hopefully that he will harvest well his great opportunity. But among opponents there are to be found those of pessimistic view who consider his selection a sign of reactionary dominance in Liberal party councils. In the field against Mr. King were three men of wide experience and national reputation, as the London (Ont.) *Free Press* points out, "yet, on the first ballot, he had a long lead given him by a defiant Quebec party." Mr. King's youth in comparison to the years of his stardiest competitor, Mr. W. S. Fielding, is ascribed as one cause of his successful race. Mr. Fielding polled 438 votes against Mr. King's 476, giving Mr. King a majority of 38. In explanation of Mr. King's victory, it is recalled also that he has been a political protégé of the famous late Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He stood stanch with Sir Wilfrid, we are reminded, on the anticonscription platform in the war-years, and some admirers hold that his record on this issue was of service to his candidacy. Mr. King is forty-five years of age and is characterized as having made "a studied pursuit of politics" since early manhood. He has been deputy Minister of Labor and later chief of that ministry. At present he is not a member of the Parliament, but the prediction is made that "likely an Ontario seat will be found for him," for as matters stand he is "a leader with no voice in Parliament." His expert knowledge of labor-problems in Europe and on this continent and advanced ideas of labor-reform are rated by many as his chief asset in the enterprise of leadership. As an investigator of questions affecting labor and capital, we are reminded, he served on the Rockefeller Foundation for upward of three years.

HOPE OF CANADIAN LIBERALS.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, whom his supporters hope some day to see at the head of a Liberal Government.

Among Liberal papers a balanced judgment on Mr. King is pronounced by the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press*, which points to his youth as a favorable factor because there is at present "an increasing disposition on the part of the public to turn to young men for leadership," and it adds:

> "He is probably the foremost authority in Canada upon labor-problems, which will perhaps make the heaviest demand upon the constructive statesmanship of the future.
>
> "He is a traditional Liberal in his convictions, outlook, and sympathies. These are the counts in his favor.
>
> "Against them must be placed one very serious handicap—this is, Mr. King's record on the war. He was absent in the United States for the first three years of the war, and upon returning he threw himself into the fight against conscription, the adoption of which, he was reported to have said, might turn Canada into another Ireland. At a comparatively recent day he went out of his way to laud the anticonscription policy of the Liberals at the last election. These facts, supplemented by the knowledge that he owed his election as leader to an almost solid support from Quebec, constitute a cross-entry against his qualifications for the premiership, which is bound to affect the judgment of considerable elements in the community."

The London (Ont.) *Advertiser* (Lib.) describes the new Liberal leader as the "most pronounced expert in North America on labor-problems," and predicts many years of valuable service from him because of his experience and great mental and physical vigor. "He is a scholar and statesman" in the real meaning of the words and "a man whose true-blue Liberalism has never been questioned." The Regina (Sask.) *Leader* (Lib.) pays homage to Mr. King's place among the "best-informed, highly educated, and progressive men in Canadian public life," and calls him "a leader whom the younger element of progressive Liberalism will be proud to follow and fight under." The Calgary *Albertan* (Lib.) believes Mr. King will make "a very strong leader and keep the party keyed up to the noble traditions of the past." Says the Toronto *Globe* (Lib.):

> "Mr. King comes to the leadership of Canadian Liberalism after a keen contest with Mr. Fielding, a veteran statesman who has a splendid record of public service as Premier of Nova Scotia and Finance Minister of the Dominion. The majority for Mr. King was but 38 in a total vote polled of over 900. The bulk of his vote came from Quebec, while the western provinces gave Mr. Fielding generous support, doubtless because of his firm stand for reciprocity and for the British preference, in both of which the west is deeply interested."

Among the Independent Liberal press the Vancouver *Sun* mentions Mr. King's standing before the public for some years, and says he is "generally reckoned in many ways a man of capacity," and the Edmonton *Bulletin* (Ind. Lib.) reminds us that for all Mr. King's comparative youth as a leader he has had parliamentary and administrative experience beyond his years, but thinks that whether Mr. King will develop great capacity for leadership opinions one way or the other now can be no more than estimates."

Modified approval of the convention's selection for leader is exprest by the St. John (N. B.) *Standard*, a conservative organ which holds that Mr. King was preferred to Mr. Fielding partly because of his youth and partly because, while Mr. Fielding had disagreed with his party on the question of conscription, Mr. King adhered to the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier through thick and thin. This daily proceeds:

"Because of this, Mr. King is regarded more favorably by those who place partizanship above the country's well-being; and the hope has been exprest that by Mr. King's policy of dangling a hook laden with promises before the eyes of organized labor he may succeed in securing a portion of that influence."

Another conservative paper, the Winnipeg *Telegram*, predicts that Mr. King's close association with Laurier and training under him will "no doubt stand him in good stead in enabling him to support the burden of that leadership which it helped him to attain," and it adds:

"There is satisfaction in knowing that his accession to the place of honor was not the result of any sectional domination of the convention, but that the vote in his favor was a composite one, betokening that he is likely to receive loyal support from the whole Liberal party."

The Mail and Empire, a conservative Toronto daily, takes up the sectional-party question as shown in the choice of Mr. King in the following paragraph:

"The anti-Unionist politicians remain in the state of isolation in which they found themselves after the last general election. The National Liberal Convention could do nothing for them. As an attempt to stampede the Liberal-Unionists to the opposition banner it was a failure. Mr. King stood high in Sir Wilfrid's favor and had never wavered in his allegiance to that party chief. He was a thoroughgoing anticonscriptionist and was as hostile to Union Government as he had been to the Conservative Government. He was the man for the Quebec members, who are the preponderant part of the opposition.

"So, the anticonscriptionist Liberals are still a separate political sect. The convention called under their auspices elected as the leader of the National Liberal party one of the most pronounced of their adherents. Under such a leader the politicians who held to Sir Wilfrid Laurier will remain a peculiar group, between whom and the Liberal-Unionists there can be no *rapprochement*."

Another conservative paper, the Edmonton *Journal*, admits Mr. King's prestige based on past performances, but sees his reputation has been subjected to decline, as may be judged from the following:

"It is a striking illustration of the uncertainties of politics that he should now emerge as the national leader. *The Journal* does not believe that he is the type of a successful party leader, but, again, in politics you never can tell."

The Independent Conservative Calgary *Herald* regards Mr. King as "a possible power for much good, whether he become Premier or is left to lead a Liberal opposition." Among the independent press the Toronto *World* ranks Mr. King as one of the most experienced of Canadians "in practical politics, in sociological matters, and in problems of modern life and economics," and the Vancouver *World* (Ind.) points out that he understands what so comparatively few public men in the Dominion understand, the significance of new labor movements which are agitating industry to-day in every country in the world. The Independent French Montreal *La Patrie* observes:

"It so happens that the party has elected the candidate who was favored by the Province of Quebec, thereby acknowledging the solid support that province has given the Liberal party. As evidenced in the last general election this acquiescence to Quebec sentiment is of good omen, for one may infer that the party as a whole is not influenced by race prejudice, and will not be scared by the prospect of Quebec enjoying a reasonable ascendency in national affairs."

Instead of a more obvious and conservative choice that many expected, remarks the Vancouver *Daily Province* (Ind.), the Liberals have made "a bolder and more interesting venture," and this journal proceeds:

"We are told by those who have watched proceedings that Fielding failed of election because of Quebec delegates pledged against all candidates who had not supported Laurier in the war-contest. There was never any question where Mackenzie King stood. He was with Sir Wilfrid before, through, and after the war. He is not in this Parliament, was not in the last one, and has not been in the House for eight years. Yet it is said Laurier found him an efficient helper outside the House. He had oversight of campaign literature, and it may be that he came to take at Sir Wilfrid's side the place which that leader had intended for Mr. Graham. There is no doubt the opposition leader will oppose. Whether he can oppose in such a way as to satisfy the party and gain converts from the government side can only be learned by experiment. It is necessary to obtain many converts. King brings to that task strength and activity, charm and novelty, self-confidence, a well-stored mind, and prestige of election at a representative convention."

The Montreal *Star* (Ind.) says "it may seem strange that a party claiming the name Liberal and pledged to progressive measures should rejoice in the control of politics and personalities of the past," but so it is, and this daily continues:

"Quebec, as Athanase David said, never forgets and never forgives. Fielding parted on the conscription issue. King not only stayed with the old guard, but stayed home from the war. He has unquestionable ability and some useful political experience, but he has not hitherto displayed qualities that excite enthusiasm, like Laurier, or that compel confidence, like Borden. He will need both to succeed."

No enthusiasm will be aroused in the west by the new leader, according to the Regina *Daily Star*, which dubs the convention "a Laurier convention through and through, working rather to reorganize the old Liberal party than to organize a new progressive party," and it adds:

"Out of all its opportunities for error, perhaps, we should say the Liberal convention did not do badly. It might have chosen a man not as well qualified. But surely the Liberal party in this Dominion is at low ebb when its strongest candidate for the premiership is a man who owes his election as leader to the fact that he opposed conscription. The same fanatical partizanship which dictated the election of Mr. Hartley Dewart as Liberal leader in Ontario, seems to have been at work to influence Mr. King's election to the higher post."

Among other Independent papers that indorse the action of a convention in electing Mackenzie King as the leader of the Liberal party is the Quebec *Telegraph*, which says that the choice of such a man is "another demonstration of the radical independence of the new Liberalism," and it notes with pleasure that there was "no suggestion of interference with the judgment of the private delegates," with the result that "fundamental progressive Liberalism" crowned Mackenzie King. Among other Liberal papers that extend a cordial welcome to the new leader is the St. John (N. B.) *Times and Star*, which says "his record is clean and his character admirable," and his opportunity and that of a reunited Liberal party is at hand. In contrast to this opinion is that of the Liberal Saskatoon *Phœnix* (Ind.), which considers Mackenzie King "eminently fitted for the high honor which has been given him," yet it feels that "while Liberals will loyally accept the choice of the Ottawa convention there will be many who feel that it would have been better had the mantle of leadership fallen on Fielding's shoulders. The Ottawa *Citizen* (Ind. Con.) considers that Mr. Mackenzie King's task "would seem to be more to enlighten the country, to eliminate some of the reactionary influences that seem to be barnacles on the Liberal partyship, just as much as their fellow players of the game of politics, *vis-à-vis* in the House of Commons, are at present fastened on the bottom of the ship of state."

PROPOSED DOMINION OF IRELAND

THAT IRELAND SHALL HAVE PLACE in the British Empire as a self-governing dominion is the proposal of a group of Irish leaders opposed to the idea of an Irish Republic and who feel that Home Rule as understood in the past will not solve the centuries-old Irish question. The plan naturally is treated with scant consideration by Sinn-Feiners and with something like contemptuous ridicule by some Unionist observers, who consider it a step just this side of an Irish Republic. It is specifically stated in the manifesto of the Irish Dominion League, as published in its weekly organ, *The Irish Statesman*, that the sponsors of the League do not believe the republic is "politically attainable." But in the status of a self-governing dominion, say the signers of the manifesto—

"We find all essential conditions supplied. It recognizes our distinctive nationality; it offers us an equal place in a great commonwealth of free nations; and, our demand once conceded, it will enable us to cultivate friendly relations with them all. We wish Ireland to take her part in guiding the foreign policy of the commonwealth and preserving the world's peace. Hence we claim for her the same place within the League of Nations as the Dominions overseas."

Among the Unionist press, the Belfast *News-Letter* notes that the author of the Dominion League manifesto is Sir Horace Plunkett, and tells us that it is "marked by the inaccuracy, inconsistency, and misrepresentation which are habitual with him when he is dealing with the Irish question." This journal points to Sir Horace Plunkett's reference to the inherent right of peoples to political and economic freedom, and remarks:

"This is begging the question, for Ireland is not a nation, and therefore this right is not inherent in it, or in any other part of the United Kingdom, which is one nation. If Ireland were a nation, the scheme which he proposes would be inadequate, and Sinn-Feiners and all real Nationalists would reject it as insulting. His Irish Dominion is to have no army or navy, but must entrust its defense to Great Britain, which is declared to be a separate nation. While he claims for Ireland a place in the League of Nations, he denies its right to become a nation. Two of his objections to the Sinn-Fein idea of an Irish Republic are based on a selfish materialism. It would involve the possibility of hostile tariffs and the loss of the advantages of imperial preference. But the enthusiastic patriots for whom Mr. de Valera speaks are not influenced by such considerations. His strongest reason for rejecting a republic, he says, is that it would disastrously divide Irishmen, but it will not divide them more than Dominion Home Rule."

Another severe critic of the Dominion plan is the Unionist Belfast *Northern Whig*, which observes of Sir Horace Plunkett that—

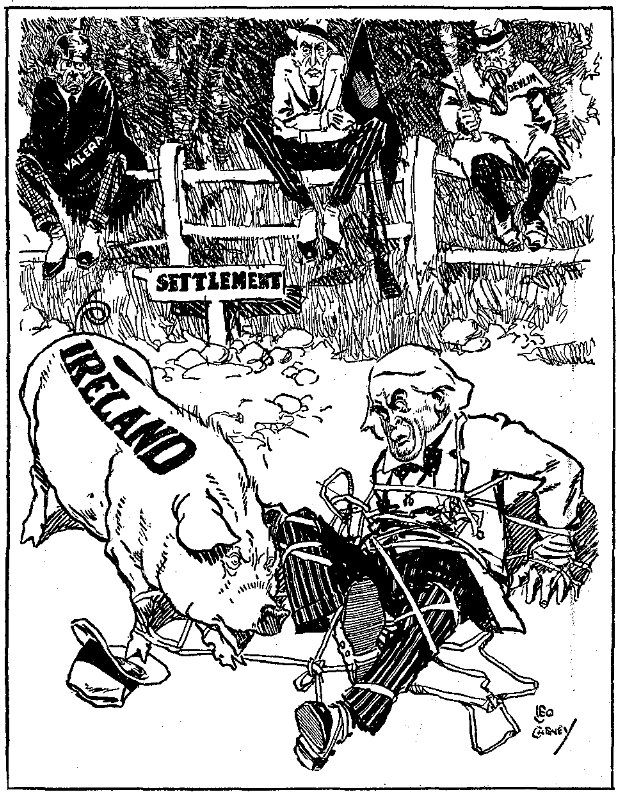
"In Ireland nobody pays much attention to this gentleman, for in Ireland a man who has boxed the political compass is not regarded as a statesman, but as a weathercock. In England Sir Horace Plunkett has been to outward appearance more fortunate. He has been able to get the ear of the press, or, at all events, of that section of the press which takes its orders from Lord Northcliffe. But the British public, tho less acquainted with his political career than the Irish people, has remained unimprest by Sir Horace Plunkett's bids for the rôle of savior of society. It understands that Dominion Home Rule is only another name for Irish independence, and it understands what use would be made of it by the only kind of Irish Parliament which could come into existence."

In contrast to Unionist opinion on the Dominion League is the stand of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, which calls its manifesto an able statement of the case for Dominion Home Rule, and "almost unexceptionable from the Nationalist standpoint in its terms." But there are one or two points that demand some critical qualification, and *The Freeman's Journal* proceeds:

"In paragraph six of the manifesto it is suggested that 'only two voices from Ireland are heard' at present, 'one demanding sovereign independence, the other demanding the unthinkable continuance of the existing régime,' and it is declared that as long as that is so 'nothing will be done.' There is, we think, a certain danger in this assertion and what it implies, and it seems to ignore, if not to imply the non-existence of, the great body of Nationalists who are disbelievers in the extremist party. It might have disastrous consequences if the impression prevailed that the signatories to the manifesto and the other additional signatories, who will, no doubt, prove to be numerous, should be taken to represent all those in Ireland who are opposed to the Sinn-Fein policy and disbelievers in its practicability."

The Tuam *Herald* laments that there are no men of the caliber of Gladstone and Campbell-Bannerman now living to lead affairs, so that the Irish question will be satisfactorily settled, and it tells us that the Irish people are awaiting developments, and before they can see clearly ahead of them are not going to make any advance or pledge themselves to any policy. *The Herald* adds:

"If Dominion Home Rule, as a government measure, is offered with the one or two limitations that are obvious, the Irish people, at least the thoughtful and thinking portion of them, now politically dumb and silent, will think twice before refusing a genuine offer of the kind and in the alternative perpetuating the present unrest and disorder. If this *bona-fide* offer of a settlement is made we believe that it will be accepted in time when the people come to consider matters in their true light and rid their minds of all illusions and suspicions. What contents Canada, Australia, and South Africa should content us."



A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

CHORUS (from the fence)—"Hi! What ar're ye afther doin' wid our'r pig?"

L. G. (sadly)—"The question, look you, is what your dratted pig is doing with me!"

—*The Passing Show* (London).

The Londonderry *Derry Journal* sees a forced change of heart among English Tory, Whig, and Radical observers in the welcome accorded by some sections of the press to Sir Horace Plunkett's Dominion plan, and says that they "hail him as a Daniel come to judgment." *The Derry Journal* proceeds:

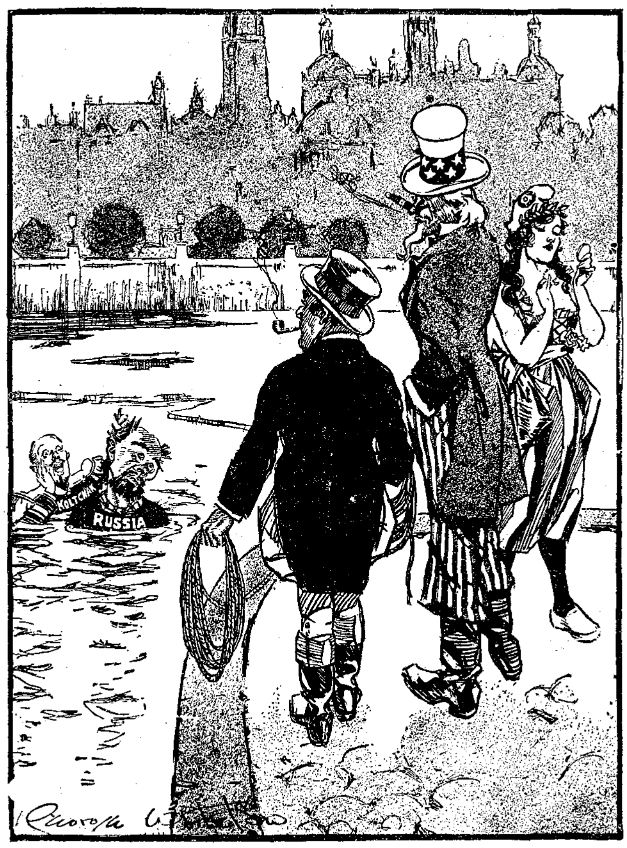
"We see, therefore, that the success of Sinn Fein has converted some reactionary friends of the garrison to the point of Dominion Home Rule for Ireland and has brought the English press to adopt the same view-point. Sinn Fein will in time bring all these folk to the point of view of recognizing the republic. The only thing that is necessary is that the country stand firm. The position won must be maintained against all the arts of England's ministers. The flag can not be lowered one inch. As things now stand, the only alternative to evacuation by England is the maintenance of military rule, the maintenance of rule by the bayonet and the prison, which is the negation of all government."

SIBERIAN SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE OMSK GOVERNMENT

RAPID ADVANCES WERE MADE by the troops of the Siberian Government as long as they moved under the banner of genuine democracy, and they were much aided in sections through which they passed by sympathetic local uprisings against the Bolsheviki, but as soon as the democracy of the central government began to weaken, and the principle of union of all the liberal forces of the country gave way to the principle of one-man power, their victorious march slackened, and the struggle against the Bolsheviki became more difficult. This is one explanation of Kolchak reverses to be read in certain Siberian papers, and this expression of it proceeds from the Harbin *Novosti Zhizni*, which says further:

"There is no doubt that Bolshevism in this country is living its last days. The position of the Bolsheviki at present is so shaken that their prominent representatives are forced to admit that the *Soviet* Government is rapidly declining. . . . But notwithstanding this fact the Bolsheviki, besieged in a circle of enemies, are holding out, resisting more or less successfully the forces surrounding them. How is one to understand this seeming inconsequence of cause and effect? Whence do the Bolsheviki draw their strength for resistance when the entire population hates them?

"The answer to this question is furnished by the actions of the Bolsheviki on the Right. It is they who play into the hands of the Bolsheviki of the Left, strengthening their position. Fighting against democratic principles, organizing plots, dissolving municipal bodies, introducing corporal punishment, flogging, etc., they, by those acts, are compromising the central Government in the eyes of the entire population of the country. That this is so is attested by the words of the new Minister of Justice, who devoted his first speech to the illegal acts of the government agents. It is true the Minister promised to combat this tendency. But we have heard so many promises during the past year. . . . . . .



"AWFUL!"

THE SPECTATORS—"Before we throw the life-line, we ought to make quite sure that he isn't a reactionary!"

—*The Passing Show* (London).

"Whatever the future may bring, in the meantime these illegal actions have estranged the democratic masses of workmen, peasants, and some of the educated classes. The Bolsheviki in Russia keenly appreciate the feeling in Siberia and try to utilize all these sad facts, these misdeeds of the Bolsheviki on the Right, to their best advantage. They have ample opportunity to prove to the Russian democracy that Bolshevism from the Right is not a whit better or more beneficial for the unfortunate country than Bolshevism from the Left. This created beyond the Urals a vicious circle. out of which no way can be seen."

Referring to the prediction of a person in high command that the government troops would be in Moscow at about the end of August, the *Novosti Zhizni* expresses skepticism, and cautions us that besides strategical barriers on the road to Moscow, there lies the mind of the masses, "to whom Czarism, Bolshevism, and government not based on wide popular representation are synonymous." This barrier is perhaps the most substantial of all, according to the Harbin newspaper, which adds:

"No government is able to rule a country without the confidence of the masses. And that confidence can be gained only by the convocation of a sovereign representative body, temporarily even on the territory of the Government which aims at the liberation of the country from the power of the Bolsheviki. The shortest road to Moscow lies through democracy."

Among the charges brought against the Omsk Government by various journals in Siberia is that the freedom of the press is not upheld, and the Omsk *Zaria* remarks:

"The persecution of the press is a legacy of the autocracy—even more, a legacy of Bolshevism. . . . The suppression and persecution of the press which have taken place in the territory of Siberia after the overthrow of the Bolsheviki, we regard as the result of an erroneous view of the rôle of the press on the part of individual representatives of the administration. . . . . . .

"The young Government is in need of a good economic policy and honest collaborators. The Government must know its mistakes and blunders, and, even more, the crimes of its agents. The press must open the eyes of the authorities to their mistakes and severely censure the crimes of the government agents.

"Both the authorities and the press equally serve society as a whole. There is nothing more dangerous for the administration, and, consequently, for society, than passing over defects in silence."

Another paper which writhes under the conditions of the press is the Vladivostok *Dalnevostochnoye Obozreniye*, which groans that the position of "our unfortunate press must indeed be hard if it has to prove that it has a right to exist." This journal then turns to the abrogation of the law passed by the Kerensky Government in the interest of the peasants, which limited the sale and acquisition of landed estates. It charges that the "common interests of the large agricultural masses are being sacrificed in favor of large landed proprietors," and tells us further that—

"The abolition of the law unties the hands of large landowners and gives them an opportunity to sell their estates in time at free market prices. Thus, long before the introduction of the land reform the class of landowners will be able to realize its rights, and the question of 'just compensation,' etc., will have lost all practical significance by that time.

"When an analogous situation was discust in Russia during Kerensky's régime, it was pointed out that there was danger of the transfer of large landed estates into the hands of foreigners as well as richer groups of peasants. The clash with these newly formed ranks of owners would have led to inevitable friction when the land reform was introduced."

Another sore point with adverse critics of the Omsk Government is a new criminal law which empowers the police to arrest and search people without a warrant, of which the Vladivostok *Otechestvenniya Vedomosti* observes:

"The old state of affairs is being restored and worsened by the abnormal conditions in which Russia's regeneration is being brought about. The old law gave the right of arrest without warrant to gendarmes, chiefs, and governors in localities proclaimed in a state of 'special and extraordinary protection,' etc. But the new law extends this right to all localities in general. At least, it does not specify which localities are exempt from its operation. Neither did the old law give the right of arrest to the militia (then police), which the new law gives. In general, the new law considerably widens the rights of the administrative powers as compared with the old."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A EUROPEAN COAL-FAMINE

AN ALARMING SHORTAGE OF COAL in Europe is reported by the United States Bureau of Mines in a recent press-bulletin; and tho the coal situation in various countries has been discust previously in these pages, this bulletin makes a more comprehensive survey. It has been thought, the bureau says, that with the coming of peace, despite the appalling destruction of French collieries, the difficulties of European coal-supply would pass away. The destroyed mines of France produced 20,000,000 tons in 1913, but even this enormous loss represents only 3 per cent. of the total production of Europe. There are, however, other greater factors in the deficiency of production. George S. Rice, chief mining-engineer of the bureau, who has just returned from an investigation in France, Belgium, Great Britain, the Rhine Valley, and the Sarre districts, reports that shortage of fuel continues, and that there may be a still more serious deficiency unless the United States can come to the rescue. Mr. Rice finds that, while there was virtually no destruction of Belgian mines, Silesian, Polish, and Bohemian mining-districts are still affected by military operations. But most important of all effects on production is that of the general unrest of labor and changes in labor conditions, which have raised the cost of production 75 to 150 per cent. since 1913 in the various countries. The increasing cost of fuel raises also the cost of transportation and manufacturing and also causes readjustments in commercial competition between different countries. We read:

"Perhaps the most serious changes, because of the magnitude of the British coal industry, are those taking place in Great Britain, which in 1913 produced 287,000,000 tons. . . . The output in the year beginning July 16 next, when the miners' working-day is to be shortened, will be about 70,000,000 tons less. . . . .

"This situation results from the so-called Sankey award, which was a report of a parliamentary committee called 'The Coal Industry Commission,' headed by Justice Sankey. . . . The chief feature of the Sankey report, which is to be effective July 16, 1919, is the reduction in the hours of labor underground from eight to seven hours, and, 'subject to the economic position of the industry at the end of 1920, the hours of labor underground to be reduced to six.' . . . . . .

"The total British exports in 1913 were 77,000,000 tons. If the restrictions in the consumption of coal are removed on the basis of internal consumption of 1913, this would leave but 7,000,000 tons for export. As France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Spain have largely been dependent on Great Britain for fuel, it can be realized that the situation is a serious one apart from England's loss of practically its only raw-product export. . . . .

"Since the Sankey report the Commission has been hearing evidence on proposed nationalization of the industry, which miners favor but the owners and manufacturing interests bitterly oppose on the ground that the government agencies could not conduct the business economically.

"The consumption in France before the war was 62,000,000 tons, the production 41,000,000 tons. . . . The destroyed mines in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais field produced 20,000,000 tons, so that if the consumption of France within the prewar boundaries were the same now as it was then, there would be a deficit of 41,000,000 tons. . . . . . .

"The taking over by France of its former provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and its occupation of the Sarre district, have materially altered the fuel needs. The Sarre produced in 1913, 17,500,000 tons, but the labor situation has lowered the production to the rate of about 12,000,000 tons. Doubtless this output will be increased, but a large proportion of the coal is absorbed locally in the industries of Alsace and southern Germany, so that the loss of the coal in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais district will not be made good. . . . . . .

"It is estimated by the French engineers and from the observations made by Mr. Rice, which are probably correct, that it will take from two to five years to restore the broken shaft-linings, which pass through the water-bearing strata-fissured chalks and marls overlying the coal measures, and to unwater the mines and rebuild the surface plants, and that it will take ten years to restore completely the production-rate of these mines. . . . . . .

"Contrary to the general impression, the coal-mines of Belgium were not destroyed by the Germans. The misapprehension doubtless arises because the Germans did destroy industrial plants, especially iron and steel, in the vicinity of the coal-basins. . . . Evidently Germany expected until the last few months of the war to retain Belgium. It may or may not have been their intention when they knew that they would lose Belgium to destroy coal-mines wantonly as they did in France. President Wilson's notification advising the Germans that punishment would be visited on them if there were destruction of a non-military character may have saved the Belgian mines, so some of the owners stated to Mr. Rice. . . . . . .

"Since the retreat of the German Army and the armistice, the labor conditions in Belgium have been very unsettled, and there is a shortage of miners. . . . The outlook for immediate improvement in production is not hopeful, altho there will be some increase. The deficiency in the output from prewar conditions amounts to 9,000,000 tons. In 1913 Belgium consumed 4,000,000 tons more than it produced, the deficit being met by imports from Germany and Great Britain. Therefore, the total deficiency on a 1913 basis of consumption in Belgium is about 13,000,000 tons.

"Of the great Allied nations, Italy is in the worst situation as regards fuel. In 1913 it produced but 773,000 tons of coal and imported in that year from Great Britain 10,000,000 tons of coal, coke, and briquets. During the war its output of low-grade anthracite and lignite was increased to a couple of million tons, but at high cost, to take care of the shortage of import coal."

Of the neutral countries, Spain produced before the war a little over 4,000,000 tons of coal yearly, and is said to have increased its output materially during the war. Its natural resources are limited and it must continue to import. Holland produced 2,065,000 tons in 1913, but imported about 12,000,000 tons. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland produce a negligible quantity. The report goes on:

"The former German Empire was a close second in coal output to Great Britain, producing in 1913: Bituminous coal, 190,109,000 tons; lignite (brown coal), 87,233,000 tons. . . . Upper Silesia, which has been detached from Germany, produced 49,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, and the Sarre basin about 17,000,000 tons; the new German Republic will have approximately a yearly production, based on prewar capacities, of about 124,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and about 90,000,000 tons of brown lignite. . . . . . .

"In March, 1919, the German coal-owners in a conference with the Allies at Cologne, which Mr. Rice attended, declared that, owing to the labor unrest and weakened condition from lack of food, they had no coal to export over that already going to the 'occupied' zones in the Rhine Valley.

"Political and industrial conditions in Russia, Austria, and Poland are still so complicated that discussion of future supplies of fuel is not justifiable."

To conclude, western and southern Europe are badly in need of coal. The deficiencies in the several countries were supplied by Great Britain, which now faces a loss of its export business through reduction in its coal production. Mr. Rice's report predicts a total deficit of approximately 40,000,000 tons, which, if it is to be supplied at all, can be supplied by America only. The bulletin says in conclusion: "At best there is evidently a very large amount of coal that the United States could and should supply to relieve the situation in Europe and in South America, now that there is likely to be enough shipping flying the American flag to take care of the business."

DUSTY FIELDS

FIELDS ARE LESS DUSTY than roads only because the dust is stirred up less often. With hand- or horse-cultivation the dust does little harm, but if motor-tractors are used it is often very injurious. The tractor stirs up a dust-cloud and does not move fast enough to get away from it. Hence, worn pistons, scored cylinders, and clogged carbureters. Under some conditions dust may put the whole engine out of commission in a few weeks. Methods of protecting an engine that must often do its work constantly in a fog of powdered soil are discust by a contributor to *The Power Farming Dealer* (St. Joseph, Mich.). One of the devices that he considers particularly effective is the "air-cleaner," to be used in connection with the carbureter, to remove dust from the explosive mixture as it enters the cylinders. We read:

"Dust is one of the most persistent and dangerous enemies of machinery and the most difficult to get rid of. Dust and friction at every opportunity combine forces to wear out the moving parts of all machinery. . . . Friction can be cut down to a minimum by proper lubrication and dust can be eliminated, to a certain extent, by enclosing exposed pieces of machinery, but it is impossible to make the tractor, truck, or automobile power-plant entirely air-tight, and where air can enter dust will accompany it.

THE DUST THAT FOLLOWS A TRACTOR,

And results in worn pistons, scored cylinders, and clogged carbureters.

"It is quite natural to believe that the automobile is most injured by dust, but this is not the case. The automobile, and usually the motor-truck, runs away from its own dust, altho this is not as true now as it was formerly, because there is at present a great deal more traffic on the highways and often several vehicles follow one another, taking one another's dust. The case of the tractor is different; it is more like an elephant, while the motor-car or truck is more like a deer.

"In the first place, the tractor is a slow-moving vehicle; in the second place, it is operated over fields instead of over hard roads, and when the surface of the ground is at all dry there is a great deal of dust. The wheels and the implements following the tractor stir up dust, while the exhaust from the engine often blows it about in clouds, frequently causing the machine and operator to work all day in a fog of powdered earth.

"The result of such a condition is obvious; the carbureter air-intake when breathing in air also breathes quantities of dust into the cylinders, and wear on the cylinders, pistons, rings, valves, etc., results. In addition to scoring the cylinders and wearing pistons and piston-rings, dust will in a remarkably short time ruin, beyond repair, wrist-pin and crankshaft bearings, timing gears, and oil-pump. No steel is able to withstand the constant grind of dust. Additional oil will not help because oil that is mixed with dust is almost as useless as no oil at all, and, of course, no engine can run for very many minutes without oil. . . . . .

"Tractor engines not equipped with air-cleaners to remove dust from the mixture as it enters the cylinders will, under certain conditions, wear out in six weeks. That does not pay. It does not do any good to try to blow the dust away by blaming the manufacturer of a tractor sold before the invention of the air-cleaner. The only thing that will prevent dust from getting into the heart of a tractor engine is the installation of a carbureter air-cleaner or washer.

"All parts of a gas-engine are ground to fit to a point measured in thousandths of an inch. If the pistons are worn the least bit the compression drops and the power is decreased while the fuel consumption increases. . . . . .

"Only a trifle less important is the guarding of the crankcase from dust. Some sort of breather or vent is necessary for any motor, but too often the breather is a means of sucking dust into the crankcase, where it changes the oil into a grinding mixture. How great an evil this is depends on the amount of breathing action and upon the location of the breather. The placing of the breather opening in a high and protected location reduces the admission of dust. Some designers have placed check-valves in the breather, which prevent any inward flow of air and the dust which the air usually contains. With motors protected above and below from the dust evil they will prove much more durable."

THE EDUCATION OF THE SEMISIGHTED

"SIGHT-SAVING CLASSES," as now maintained by the school authorities of progressive cities for the special training of those whose sight is radically imperfect, but who are not blind, are described by Dr. John Green, Jr., a St. Louis occulist, in the "Current Problems in Social Medicine" department of *Modern Medicine* (Chicago, July). Dr. Green asserts that standard methods of classroom study in the public schools are unsuited to the child with very defective sight. He can not be taught with his clear-visioned companions, and the methods used with the blind will not do for him. He needs to be trained by special methods in a class by himself. Seven Ohio cities already have such classes; and there are five such in Massachusetts, two in New York, and one in Michigan. The semisighted child, Dr. Green says, is necessarily always behind his fellow students, when these have good eyes. He becomes discouraged and often careless and shiftless, an attitude that handicaps his whole industrial life. Writes Dr. Green:

"What constitutes defective sight? No hard and fast line can be drawn between the sighted and semisighted on the one hand and the semisighted and the blind on the other. For purposes of classification, defective sight has been defined as 'vision not more than one-third nor less than one-tenth with the best glasses obtainable.' . . . . . .

"Children suffering from ocular defects of this sort have, of course, always been enrolled in every large school system. Prior to the period of medical inspection, the reason for the backwardness of any given child did not always appear. All that the teacher and parent knew was that the youngster did not get along well. Even if the defect were discovered, the teacher and parent were helpless. The former had no right to exclude such a child from classes, and often tried hard to fit the child into the usual educational groove—a process which was no more successful than the attempt to fit a square block into a round hole. At the end of the term the discouraged teacher had no recourse but to demote the discouraged pupil. The following year the same weary and futile process was repeated. Of course, this sort of thing could not keep up indefinitely and the problem solved itself (if solution it can be called) by the child leaving the school long before completion of the grammar-school grades.

"When systematic medical inspection began to be the rule in schools in the larger cities, more and more of these cases came to light and the problem began to assume definite shape in the minds of educators. It having been determined that these children could not be educated in the ordinary schools, it was thought that provision might be made for them in schools for the blind. It was assumed (erroneously, as experience proved) that the partial-sighted child was to all intents and purposes a blind child, and that the educational methods appropriate for the latter would prove equally effective for the former. This experiment was tried out, for example, at the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston; but it was foredoomed to failure. The child's vision may be seriously defective, and yet he sees after a fashion. He is bound to rebel at any effort to fit him into any educational system designed for the sightless.

"In the education of the blind the lost sense of sight is replaced

Photographs supplied by the Commission for the Blind, Boston, Mass.

A VERY MYOPIC CHILD WITHOUT GLASSES TRYING TO READ THE ORDINARY TEXT-BOOK.

THE SAME CHILD WITH CORRECTIVE GLASSES AND THE ORDINARY TEXT-BOOK.

by the sense of touch, and to some extent by the senses of smell, hearing, and taste. Many of us endeavor to accomplish by touch alone tasks that usually require the cooperation of eye and hand. . . . . . .

"It may seem to the experienced knitter or typist that she is wholly independent of vision; but, as a matter of fact, there occur moments of hesitation or uncertainty when the sense of touch is deemed inadequate to obviate an impending mistake, and then a lightning glance will insure the correct completion of the task. The same irresistible tendency to supplement by sight the tasks supposedly carried on by touch alone is shown by the partial-sighted when the attempt is made to instruct them by methods suitable for the wholly blind. For instance, it has been found impracticable to teach the raised types of the blind to partial-sighted children; the laborious process of determining the individual letter by the sense of touch is soon abandoned, and these children are found straining their eyes in an effort to see the arrangement of the raised dots. Thus is promoted the very thing which should be avoided; namely, overstrain of the eyes."

SHE IS NOW RECEIVING HER EDUCATION IN A SIGHT-SAVING CLASS, WHERE SHE HAS AN ADJUSTABLE DESK AND LARGE-TYPE TEXT-BOOKS.

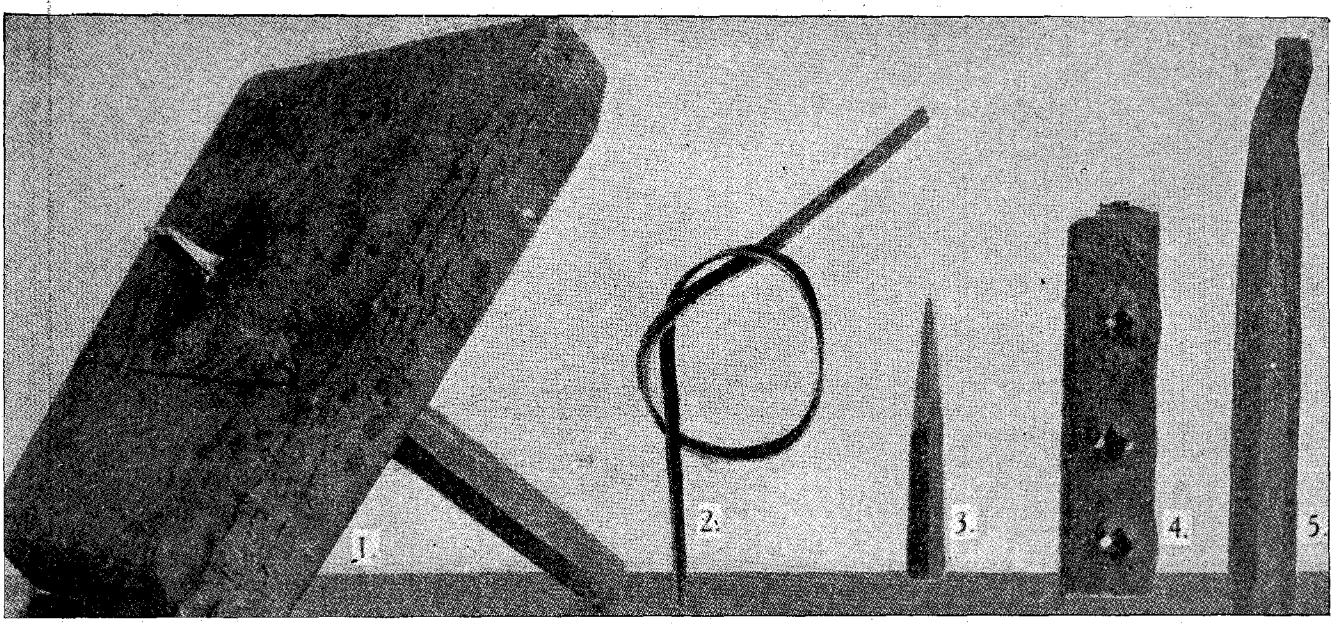
What percentage of school children have sight so defective that they can not be educated in ordinary schools? Dr. Green quotes the tenth report of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind to the effect that probably as many as 0.4 per cent. of the whole school population of the State require teaching in sight-saving classes. He goes on:

"'The semisighted child is discouraged with always being behind his fellow students and develops a consequent carelessness, shiftlessness, and lack of confidence. Later his lack of the fundamentals of education must inevitably handicap his industrial life.' This statement from a report of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind coincides with my own recent experience. As a member of a medical advisory board I have had occasion to examine a large number of young men with disqualifying ocular defects. . . . Almost always there is the same tale—early abandonment of school because the work could not be done. . . . . . .

"The cost of special education varies with location, equipment, etc. It is the highest of any special educational work done in the public schools, but considerably less than the cost of education in institutions for the blind. This cost can be further reduced by placing such children as far as possible in classes with seeing children, which has the additional advantage of accustoming them to a normal school-environment in competition with those with whom they will be thrown in later life. . . . The whole aim is to minimize eye-strain during school life, to train the semi-sighted child to conserve his own vision, and to give such vocational training as will enable him to become self-supporting."

AMERICAN OPTICAL GLASS—In an article quoted by us on June 21, last, from *The Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, occur some statements to which exception is taken by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, of Rochester, N.Y. We are in receipt of a letter from these well-known optical manufacturers, in which they say:

"The first sentence states that 'not an ounce of optical glass was made in the United States before the war.' If you refer to the European War, starting in 1914, that statement is perhaps approximately correct. If you refer to the war since America's entry into it, however, as many readers will construe it, the statement is certainly most incorrect. We hired a glass-maker and began quite definite experimenting as early as 1912. When the war broke out in Europe we doubled our efforts and began producing usable optical glass as early as May, 1915. Furthermore, the article quoted . . . gives the impression that the Bureau of Standards of the Government is largely responsible for the development of optical-glass manufacture in America. This is quite unjust, as the Government sent its research workers of the Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C., to our plant first, and they did not come until the spring of 1917, or two years after we had begun to produce usable glass. In fact, we have on our files a letter from a manufacturer of one of the highest-priced cameras, testifying to the very satisfactory manner in which several hundred of our lenses, made entirely of glass produced by us in the winter of 1916–1917, had passed their most exacting tests. The principal help the government workers gave us was to aid us in getting purer materials more readily and in developing our technique of production. This was, of course, valuable assistance and greatly appreciated, but the War Industries Board itself gave us official recognition as the pioneer developers of successful glass production in America, in a statement appearing in *The Official Bulletin* of June 21, 1918."



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A DEMONSTRATION OF SOME OF THE PECULIAR PROPERTIES OF THE NEW CHISEL STEEL.

1. Chisel of the new steel driven through a piece of wrought iron over an inch thick. 2. The steel can be bent without breaking or cracking. 3 and 4. A punch and a piece of steel through which it has been driven. 5. Tools of this steel can be formed into unusual shapes.

STEEL EXTRAORDINARY

STEEL THAT MAY BE DRIVEN through a piece of wrought-iron over an inch thick—that is hard enough to cut glass like a diamond, and yet so flexible that it may be bent without breaking—is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, August 2), following the announcement of an American company that manufactures all grades of electric tool steels. This steel, the manufacturer states, has a wide temperature range, as it may be heated anywhere between 1,650 and 1,950 degrees Fahrenheit, and yet give good results. We read:

"The steel seems to have its greatest value when heated to 1,750 to 1,800 degrees, quenched in oil and slightly drawn. The drawing, it is stated, does not seem to affect the hardness of the steel, but it helps the toughness. Many theories can be evolved as to just why this slight drawing is of such assistance to this steel, but metallographically there is no evidence of difference between straight hardening and hardening and drawing. The same structure can be produced as seen under the microscope, yet there is a great deal of difference between the two heat treatments.

"A point emphasized is that the head of a chisel made of the new steel will not sliver. It is also stated that the head of the chisel can be heat-treated so that it may be filed, yet it will not break out or crack. It will spread, but it will not split, yet the top of the head does not take on a very glassy surface and seems to have a grip on the hammer-face when it is struck.

"It is pointed out that metallographically the steel is peculiar. It seems to have a very fine structure, which is difficult to define. It may be a solid solution, which is generally regarded as austenite, or it may be martensite. It seems under the microscope to have an appearance at lower magnification of the whole range of solid solution steel, yet it has the characteristics of none. Under high magnification of 1,200 diameters the structure appears to be somewhat like martensite, yet the martensite appears to be lamellar rather than the usual 60 degrees marking.

"The grain boundaries, which are particularly tenacious, have the coloring effect of troostite, yet they do not have the usual troostite formation. Troostite does not begin to form in round spots at the grain boundaries in Seminole steel, but seems to have the characteristic of broadening out the grain boundary into a dark line. From this stage the entire grain begins to etch a little more rapidly and take on a darker color, but the ground mass of the grain does not appear to alter in general characteristics, as is usually found in the transformation from austenite, martensite, troostite, and sorbite, as understood as applying to the usual form of alloy steels or carbon steels."

OUR INFLEXIBLE BRAINS

THE SIZE OF A MUSCLE may be increased by exercise, or even by temporary use. The bony structure of our limbs is inside and controls their size only to a certain extent. But in the case of the head, the bony structure is outside and encloses the soft tissues like a box. There is absolutely no opportunity for increase of size, permanent or temporary, after the growth of the skull ceases with the natural growth of the body. Recent studies of the brain, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), have, indeed, shown that slight changes in its bulk may be brought about, but only by altering the volume and pressure of the other occupants of the skull—the blood and the cerebrospinal fluid. We read:

"The physical conditions that determine the character of the circulation in the brain have long been regarded to be considerably different from those that obtain in other parts of the body. In most vascular areas, . . . changes in the blood-vessels are followed by corresponding alterations in the volume of the parts affected. A limb swells or shrinks as its blood-vessels become dilated or constricted. The brain is enclosed in a rigid cranium, which can not alter its size in such elastic fashion. Consequently, the trend of present-day opinion is that the total volume of blood in the brain must be constant at all times. . . . . .

"As a logical consequence, alteration of blood supply to the brain would depend on the change in velocity with which the circulating medium traverses that organ. . . . When more blood is required in the brain for . . . heightened mental activity, it is not supplied, as in other parts of the body, by an increase in the capacity of the vessels . . . but by an acceleration of the circulation through vessels whose caliber remains unaltered.

"Quite recently other possibilities have been indicated through the researches of Weed and McKibben, of the Army Neurosurgical laboratory at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Their researches suggest that the brain should no longer be regarded as incompressible and of fixt volume in accord with the earlier doctrines, but rather as capable of some variation in size. . . . These experimental variations are dependent essentially on the factor of osmotic pressure changes of the blood. . . . Just how this change . . . affects the brain tissue and alters its volume, the discoverers add, can only be speculated on at the present time. For the purpose of future consideration, we must, therefore, now assume that 'the cranial cavity is relatively fixt in volume and is completely filled by brain, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood; variations in any one of the three elements may occur, compensation being afforded by alteration in the volume of one or both of the remaining elements."

BLIMP PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY FROM THE AIR is now well recognized as an effective way of making maps. During the war the photographer usually manipulated his camera from an aeroplane, but for map-work, under peace conditions, the dirigible is much better. Such, at least, is the opinion of Col. James Prentice, of the United States Aviation Corps, who writes in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August) on "Mapping the Earth from the Sky." The dirigible, Colonel Prentice assures us, is the ideal vehicle for taking aerial photographs, for it can be stopt in mid-air and can easily be raised or lowered to any altitude desired. The war gave to air-photography an impetus it could not have received in any other way. New surveying methods, particularly the methods of mapping hitherto impenetrable, and therefore uncharted, regions and of making comprehensive progress and valuation reports, are now available. He goes on:

"The 'blimp,' as it is popularly termed, is specially well fitted for this work. I cast no aspersion on the airplane as a medium for aerial photographic work. In certain kinds of reconnaissance, particularly where speed is essential, as in war-photography, it is in a class by itself. But in times of peace different factors must be considered. For instance, for every mile of distance away from a landing haven an altitude of one thousand feet is necessary to land safely with an airplane in case of engine trouble. Moreover, the landing-place must be flat and smooth. Now, in swampy, rocky, wooded, and mountainous regions, where mapping by photography will be especially useful, the lack of suitable landing-places for the airplane will undoubtedly result in substituting the dirigible.

"On the other hand, the dirigible, particularly the small type suitable for use in aerial photography, can be moored to a mast or tower, or to a large tree when necessary, and the hangar at the base of operations need be used only as a 'dock' or repair-shop. Shelter is not absolutely necessary. During the war British dirigibles were moored in the open for months without damage. Landing is simple. On calm days a ten-acre area is big enough. Moreover, the space need not be clear of shrubbery and stumps. Bases may be maintained near rivers, etc., so that problems of transportation are simplified.

"In duration of flights the dirigible is especially advantageous. Four or five hours of work in an airplane is about all the strain that a photographic operator can endure at a time. In a dirigible there is no such strain. A photographic operator and his assistants may stay in the air for thirty hours or more, if necessary, without worrying about landing.

"Consider, too, the ease with which a small dark-room may be added to the dirigible's equipment. For water the photographer can tap his water ballast. This convenience is worth more than may appear at first sight. It enables the photographer to experiment at different altitudes and with different cameras and different plates to get the best results with the prevailing light over the territory. Added to this convenience is that of freedom of movement and the absence of the restraining belt necessary in airplanes.

"Because of the lack of vibration and necessity of going up to high altitudes to provide a safety factor for forced landing, the need of elaborate camera equipment is not so great. At the low altitudes to which a dirigible can fly, ordinary plate cameras, or even hand kodaks, can be used. Furthermore, the absence of vibration permits one to make longer exposures on dark, cloudy days to get the same type of good picture which on lighter days is made possible with instantaneous exposures.

"In photographic mapping, at a height of ten thousand feet, approximately two square miles of area are photographed at each exposure; at lower heights the area is proportionately smaller. By cruising over areas to be mapped and taking exposures as you go, large areas can be photographed and the resulting photographs are later pieced together in an accurate mosaic. By tracing this mosaic trained draftsmen make a map that is absolutely correct.

"Of course, the cost of dirigibles for use in commercial aerial photography is an important consideration. Even a small dirigible probably costs more than $25,000. If a shed is required, an additional $10,000 will be necessary, altho, as already stated, the British dirigibles were moored in the open for months during the war. The British authorities found that it costs about $1,200 a month to operate a ship. With the development of better fabrics and more efficient methods of inflation and repair, the life of the ship can be lengthened to three years.

Courtesy of "Popular Science Monthly," New York.

PIECING TOGETHER AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

The resultant map is "so wonderfully rich in detail that it would take a skilled chart-maker a century to produce its equivalent by hand.

"Apparatus for the detection of leaks in the bags has become so efficient, and the 'dope' that is sprayed on by air-guns so effective, that there is not now much loss of gas. It is no longer difficult to obtain hydrogen, since the process of hardening fats has become a rapidly growing industry and well-established in various parts of the country. At comparatively low prices it is possible to provide hydrogen, which can be stored in iron bottles until used. Helium is safer gas than hydrogen, and is used where absolute safety is required.

"To land a small dirigible such as would be used in photographic expeditions, only twenty men are required if proper landing ropes and devices are provided. Moreover, since a dirigible can give warning of its approach, arrangements could be made with men from neighboring farms, mines, factories, or other establishments to be on hand only at times of landing and departure for flight."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 109

LETTERS - AND - ART

THE ACTORS' STRIKE

HARDLY ANY STRIKE has been accompanied by more histrionic features than that carried out by the actors; yet hardly any has created more mystification in the public mind over the real causes. Of course the actors know and the managers know; but amid all the emotional demonstrations that have puzzled while they have fascinated, the public has wondered why a settlement couldn't be reached. Grievances not many are mentioned; and managers are reported to announce that they are ready to meet the grievances and correct them. "Time for overtime" was an actor-slogan which meant a demand for extra salary for all performances in excess of eight a week, the overtime pay being estimated as one-eighth of the weekly salary. Such modest demands covered the question of grievances until the strike had run its course for several days and the striking body had been enlarged by the addition of chorus-girls, who had grievances not suffered by those who are called "legitimate" actors. In their cases long periods of rehearsal without pay have been demanded, and these were now to be cut down to four weeks. In addition, the girls were to be relieved of the obligation of paying for their shoes, stockings, and tights, which at the present high cost of commodities can be figured as not a small expense. The salary of the chorus-girl is reputed to be from $25 to $30 a week.

PRESIDENT OF THE ACTORS' EQUITY.

Francis Wilson, who declares that "the profession of acting belongs of a right to the actor, and that the managers are welcome in it only so long as they play fair."

The great bone of contention is the position of the Actors' Equity Association, which has been in existence for six years and whose membership has been enormously swelled since the beginning of the strike. This association, according to a public statement of its founder, Mr. Howard Kyle, was the framer of the contract held between its members and the various managers. For disputes over contracts the Actors' Equity sought to appear for its members. This the managers refused to entertain, and forthwith organized a United Managers' Protective Association, each member of which bonded himself to forfeit $10,000 if he breached any agreement made by his organization. The first agreement that seems to have been made was a refusal to recognize the Actors' Equity Association. Meantime the latter, having affiliated itself with the Federation of Labor, at once instituted the strike tactics of labor organizations and began by ordering certain of its members rehearsing with the company of "Chu Chin Chow" to walk out. Forthwith the fat was in the fire. Night after night saw the strike spreading to actors in other plays in New York, with sympathetic demonstrations in Chicago and Boston, met, however, by injunction proceedings on the part of managers. As the list of striking actors grew in New York, a huge suit for violation of contract was filed by the managers, in which document appeared the names of scores of leading members of the theatrical profession. Offers of mediation and pacification were not wanting. The actors put forth so distinguished jurists as Charles E. Hughes and William H. Taft, as arbitrators, but the managers retorted that there was nothing to arbitrate. All along they have been understood to be willing to meet demands for the adjustment of grievances, but have refused to deal with or recognize the Actors' Equity Association as a factor in disputes. The public statement issuing from the managers under the signature of Arthur Hopkins, and printed in New York papers, declares that the Actors' Equity Association "has ceased to be the representative of the actor and has become his dictator." It goes on:

"A member of the Actors' Equity Association can no longer freely enter into any contract with a manager, which he is certain of fulfilling. His first obligation is to the Actors' Equity Association. He signs an oath and gives a bond that at all times he will abide by the dictates of the Association. If he is ordered to break a contract, he will break it or be expelled from the Association and called a scab.

"The contract between actor and manager ceases to be a contract between two parties. The Actors' Equity Association is the third party and the predominant one. No matter how profitable and pleasant the relations between the individual actor and manager may be, these relations are at all times exposed to immediate destruction by a third party. The Actors' Equity Association has demonstrated that it will not hesitate to destroy those relations. The present strike is a complete demonstration of that fact. The hundreds of actors working peacefully under the Actors' Equity were ordered out at an hour's notice. Great havoc and great suffering were wrought at the Equity Association's nod.

"The theatrical business is unlike most others. It is built on special unique and individual service. The peaceful continuation of this service must be removed from any danger of interference or there can be no theater. The Producing Managers' Association wants to deal with the actors collectively as to the form of contract. It welcomes any organization of actors whose fundamental principle shall be the fulfilment under all conditions of the individual contract.

"The Producing Managers' Association again offers, with any dependable actors' organization, to submit matters of contract fulfilment to a joint board of actors and managers, with an outside umpire. The Producing Managers' Association will bind itself to stand always on the one great fundamental, that the theater can only live when contracts between individuals are supported in their enforcement by every agency of the theater.

"Bring us an actors' association that is founded on the same principle. We will offer it a form of contract that is better than the former Actors' Equity Association contract. But it must be an organization in which the managers have faith. It can not be the Actors' Equity Association. The Actors' Equity Association has proved that for all time."

The actors' side of the case seems not to be covered by the simple statements of grievances to be redrest. A letter from the executive secretary of the Actors' Equity, Mr. Frank Gillmore, answers a New York *Times* editorial comment that "if the actors had rested their case on the claims thus stated, they must eventually have won." Mr. Gillmore said that "to rest" would have been "suicide." For—

"Weeks ago the managers bound themselves with $10,000 apiece to discontinue the old form of contract in which the Actors' Equity Association was recognized. From that date they issued only their own form, and fear and poverty were driving some of our people to sign it, thus losing us members daily. Who can doubt that within a few months seventy-five per cent. of the actors would have been forced to give in to what would have appeared to them to be the inevitable. Our people begged us to act before it was too late, and when the vote to strike was put there was not one dissenting vote."

On Saturday, August 16, after the strike had been two weeks' old, the actors having been joined by stage-hands and musicians, seventeen New York theaters were darkened. Mr. Charles C. Shay, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving-Picture Machine-Operators of the United States and Canada, controlling 125,000 members, entered as a factor. As the New York *Times* reports:

"President Shay, of the Stage Employees, said that he and a representative of the musicians had argued with the managers for two hours recently and had pleaded with them to confer with a representative of the Actors' Equity Association. He pointed out to the managers that the actors did not ask a 'closed shop' or make any radical demands, but merely for a conference with one of their representatives. He said that the managers were not called on to do any more than other large employers of labor have done.

"'I asked the managers not to make our position untenable,' he added, significantly."

Resulting from this is an additional manager's statement:

"Dear Mr. Shay: It is with much regret that the Producing Managers' Association is unable to accept the suggestion of the Theatrical Mechanics' Union and the Musicians' Union, of a conference with the Actors' Equity Association. You assure us in advance that the Actors' Equity Association will ask of us no stipulation to employ only its members. The events of the past ten days have demonstrated that tho the Actors' Equity Association does not now expressly demand the employment of none but its members, recognition of the Association would automatically create this condition in the theater.

"The methods employed by this Association in the past ten days have proved this beyond a doubt. The intimidating, browbeating, threatening, and coercion of actors, the public threats that no member of the Association would ever appear on any stage with any actor at present living up to his contract, the extraordinary third-degree methods employed to intimidate actors from fulfilling engagements for which they were under contract, the countless impositions on personal right, comfort, and safety, prove to us beyond all doubt that no actor's life or career in the theater would be possible, if he refused to ally himself with and be dictated to by the Actors' Equity Association.

"This condition we believe would be the death of the theater, and we must oppose this to the last. . . . . . .

"We have no hostility to labor organizations, or to those forms of it which have proved themselves adaptable to conditions existing in the theater. Our agreeable relations with your organizations for the past twenty years are proof of this.

"We realize that this step may mean a severance of relations between us and our stage-crews and musicians. We regret this deeply, yet there is consolation in the fact that our fight is your fight and that if we succeed in saving the theater from being throttled it will be a guaranty of long employment for your people."

Legal opinion, voiced by ex-Attorney-General G. W. Wickersham, declares the actors to be within their legal rights. Many newspapers, looking on, seem to say, "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung." Here is "one 'labor' war," says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "the public can watch with comparative equanimity and with an interest rather in the merits of the struggle than in its own suffering or inconvenience." "Here at last is a strike that will have no effect on the cost of living," says the Indianapolis *News*, restating in other words a sentiment of *The Pioneer Press* that "the theater is not a necessity—except to actors and managers." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* sees "a curious illustration of the general unrest," adding:

"A few years ago the idea that any body of professional people could ally itself with the trades-unions for the purpose of enforcing demands upon employers would have seemed fairly incredible. But in these days the distinctions between the various classes of workers are breaking down.

"So far as the dispute between the actors and the managers goes, public sympathy would naturally incline to the former. In spite of the large salaries (often magnified by rumor) which some actors get, the profession as a whole is not overpaid. What the Actors' Equity Association is fighting for is a fairer form of contract. It certainly is not fair that actors should rehearse for weeks without being paid, that they should be called upon for extra performances without compensation, or that they should be liable to peremptory discharge in the middle of a season, with little prospect of securing a new engagement.

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STRIKING ACTORS SIGN UP WITH THE EQUITY.

Streams of actors go in and out of the Equity headquarters, joining the fight against the managers. Ruth La Grange, of the "Oh, Boy!" company, comes with the baby.

"Whether this strike will advance their interests depends in a great measure upon the attitude of the public. It may be said that the managers have not made themselves especially popular. On the other hand, audiences suddenly deprived of an expected pleasure and put to inconvenience as well might not improbably vent their displeasure upon the immediate cause. One thing may be taken for granted—that the losses which will fall on both managers and actors if the strike is continued will be an important factor in forcing a speedy agreement."

The Evening World (New York) thinks it wrong and unfair "to criticize actors for uniting to gain advantages in treatment and pay because it puts them down to the level of workingmen":

"The progress of 'organization' must logically lead to the combination of all sorts of wage-earners if they are to save themselves from the exactions of those who have already combined. There is no other way out. To assume that labor-organizations can go on unchecked by law, or some sort of self-protective opposition, is out of the question. The undefended can not stand it, and they naturally follow object-lessons. School-teachers are already well put together. Other public employees are rapidly uniting. Underpaid clergymen might quite properly form a Gideons' band and hold up the parsimonious congregation. There is no good reason why they should not."

PLIGHT OF THE YOUNGER BRITISH NOVELIST

BUSINESS SAGACITY is credited to the young American novelist in a source that formerly saw little good in our literary wares. "With an eye to the English market," says *The Saturday Review* (London), "they are already fighting shy of American slang and local interests, and their books, clothed in the orthodox English binding, pass as British production." This deception in the outer masquerade is not charged to the American writer, for the same article states that his book goes to England in unbound sheets, and the British publisher has to pay but half the price of sheets produced in England. The grievance of the British writer whose market is thus undersold may have an added bitterness in the *Review's* admission that "some of these young Americans know how to write." Under such generous avowals one can not withhold a grain of sympathy for the young British writer who faces a dark future. It might seem a pity that political allies should become literary enemies. *The Review* states the situation:

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MARIE DRESSLER SHEPHERDS THE CHORUS IN THE ACTORS' STRIKE.

The special plaint of the chorus in musical shows is under the leadership of Marie Dressler, who is reported to have countered Mr. Belasco's threat to retire if the actors win with the threat to retire herself if they lose. "No one will miss either of us," she added.

"Since the war the cost of book-production has steadily increased and, with the exception of paper, continues to increase. Binding, which used to cost 4*d.* is now 9*d.*, type-setting is trebled in price, printing is more than doubled, and paper, despite its recent fall, is three times its old price.

"As against this, the price of books has increased very little, for the simple reason that to increase the price of the higher-priced books proportionate to their cost is to kill their circulation. Neither the public nor the circulating libraries would dream of touching a novel whose publishing price was 12*s.*

"The situation as regards the novel is, indeed, serious, and is far-reaching, for it closely affects the young author whose circulation is at the moment comparatively small. In the old days the sale of 1,000 copies of a novel was sufficient to justify an author's appearance in print, since it just enabled the publisher to show a balance on the credit side, but at the present time a sale of 2,000 is absolutely necessary to cover production expenses.

"The new novelist then is faced with these ominous facts. With the publisher a far greater amount of 'weeding' is necessary. In many cases novels that would have been accepted eagerly before the war are 'turned down,' because the chance of a '2,000' sale for a first book is extremely remote.

"Moreover, in such circumstances the 'shocker' or 'thriller,' and the book that deals with a certain passing phase, are apt to take precedence over sounder work which gives promise of a great future. A glance at the publishers' lists will indorse this theory.

"There is little opening for the budding Conrads and Hardys; for the work of such as these takes time to mature, or, to be more correct, takes time to soak into the minds of a very indiscriminate public, and in the meantime the publisher would be losing money hand over fist, and perchance backing the wrong horse. Publishing at the best is a wild speculation, and there are limits even to a publisher's gambling spirit."

The outlook for English authors is confessedly "unpleasant," and *The Review* declares that "it hits us rather hard as a literary nation." It wonders if England is to have any future novelists, or "come to a period when, the established authors having passed away, we shall see literature in England represented almost entirely by American names." It goes on:

"Wages are higher in America, yet books are cheaper. The secret lies in the fact that the Americans are selling large editions of books to British colonies, and are thus enabled to print big numbers. Perhaps, too, some measure of their success is due to the fact that their producing plant is better and that less profiteering takes place with printers and binders.

"Whatever be the real facts, the young English author is faced by a very forbidding future. Not a few of them are reflecting on the possible advantages of selling direct to American publishers, reaching the English market by the method of exported sheets.

"If such a scheme of things becomes general, a few years will find the English novel as extinct as the phenix, and English printers and binders will have succeeded merely in cutting their own throats."

GERMAN INTELLECTUALS SPEAK UP

ONE OF THE GERMAN "INTELLECTUALS" who issued the manifesto of 1914 still sticks by the text—Hermann Sudermann, the playwright. He, by the way, is suspected of being the author of the precious document, and Mr. Charles Victor, a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, gathers support for the belief in the "warmth" of Sudermann's argument, which "betrayed more than platonic interest." Some of the others have sought cover in some sort of defense, while death has mercifully lifted the burden from many. One of the last of these latter is Ernest Haeckel, who capped the Darwinian doctrine of evolution with his philosophy of monism. Evolutionists have long since parted company with his teachings, and his place in the intellectual world leads the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to say that his death is "no loss to science or to Germany, for he represented a school of philosophical thought which has fallen into disrepute." He was one of the signers and stood by his guns while he lived. At present many of the "intellectuals" maintain that they were misled; some, of course, maintain silence. Mr. Victor does not tell us just how many of the ninety-three he has interviewed, but the ones who have spoken add to our knowledge of the German psychology. Herr Sudermann still clings to the original program of German defense. We give the interview, question and answer:

"'You of the Allied world,' he said, sitting in the study of his villa in Grünewald, near Berlin, 'keep voicing your astonishment over the sentiments exprest in this defense of Germany. What astonishes me is that any one should expect anything else. I should consider it most unnatural, most cowardly, if we had said nothing.'

"'And do you still consider those arguments valid?' I asked.

"'On the whole, yes. This document is a defense against the defamations of the enemy propaganda. It embodies the simple truth as we saw it, honestly and frankly set forth. Of course, if the things which we believed and which thus far have not been satisfactorily disproved should turn out to be different, if the official explanations should prove to be false, our intellectuals would be the first to recant. But we can not judge, even in that case, whether we were deliberately deceived by the Government or whether the people who misled us did not themselves believe what they said. . . . I repeat that I can not understand the amazement which our declarations caused in the outside world, and I should like you to explain to me just what it was that made such a bad impression in your country.' With that he thrust his copy of the manifesto into my hands.

"I pointed to the first of the rhetorical denials with 'It is not true' as their *Leitmotif*. 'It is not true that Germany is responsible for the war.' . . . 'Do you still believe that?'

"'Certainly,' he answered. 'I will not say that we were absolutely guiltless in the actual kindling of the flame, but the deeper causes are certainly to be sought in the policy of our opponents. The fact that the declaration of war came from us does not prove us to be the aggressor. Not until a neutral court has weighed all the facts and given a decision can we retract what we have said.'

"'It is not true that Germany has wilfully violated the neutrality of Belgium!' 'How about that?'

"'The neutrality of Belgium was proved to be a very one-sided affair, as one of your countrymen has called it. At any rate, that England went into the war for Belgium's sake is disproved by her refusal to promise neutrality if Germany respected the neutrality of Belgium, as may be seen from "English Blue Book, No. 123."'

"'But how about this?' I rejoined. 'This is a point which certainly was bound to give particular offense in America. "A war against 'militarism' is a war against German culture. Except for militarism German culture would have been exterminated."'

"'No doubt this assertion was quite misunderstood. What we meant was that Germany's position throughout the centuries was such that it had constantly to defend itself against enemies. German unity was achieved only under the most terrible difficulties, and German culture was preserved only by the armed force of the people who fought against extinction. Thus German "militarism" was created; without it our culture could not have developed. But the people who fought in our armies in this war were the same people who inherited this culture and who are its keepers; among them are artists and poets and musicians; if they are killed, German art and science are killed. As the manifesto reads, "The army and the people are one." I can not see what there is offensive in that. I still can not believe that this army became an army of barbarians. But be assured that wherever it is proved that crimes have been committed our intellectuals will be the first to condemn them.'"

The famous scientist, Prof. Lujo Brentano, gives a disclaimer, says Mr. Victor, typical of the others; and Professor Brentano cries, "I am surely the most innocent of them all." He was in Florence in September, 1914, and owns to being embittered by matter printed in the Italian papers:

"For Italy, mind you, was still our ally. I was positive that German soldiers did not make a pastime of killing babies and that sort of thing, and I resented what I considered a vile slander against my own people. Just then I receive a telegram from my colleague, the late Professor von Schmoller, in Berlin. Would I add my name to protest against the shameful lies about Germany that were being spread through the press of the world? I answered that I must first see the text of the protest. Answer came that it was not possible to telegraph it to a foreign country, but that the local signers included So-and-so and So-and-so—all people whose integrity and judgment I had every reason to trust. And so I wired my consent, one word: '*Meinetwegen!*'—and proceeded to forget about the whole matter. Not until I received a venomous protest from Yves Guyot, directed against me, of all people, as the 'author' of the manifesto did I look up the text. I saw, of course, that there were in it many things which I would never have said, but, still under the influence of that awful propaganda in the Italian press, I answered."

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AMATEUR SOVIETISM AMONG ACTORS.

At Keene's Chop-House the actors rehearse for their first big benefit held at the Lexington Theater, and managed by themselves. From the reader's left those sitting are Florine Arnold, Doris Rankin, Ethel Barrymore, Louise McIntosh. Standing: Charles Coghlan, Lionel Barrymore, and Conway Tearle.

Max Reinhardt, the theatrical producer, was telephoned by the Mayor of Berlin, Herr Bürgermeister Reike, and worried into giving his consent to sign, also without having seen the text—

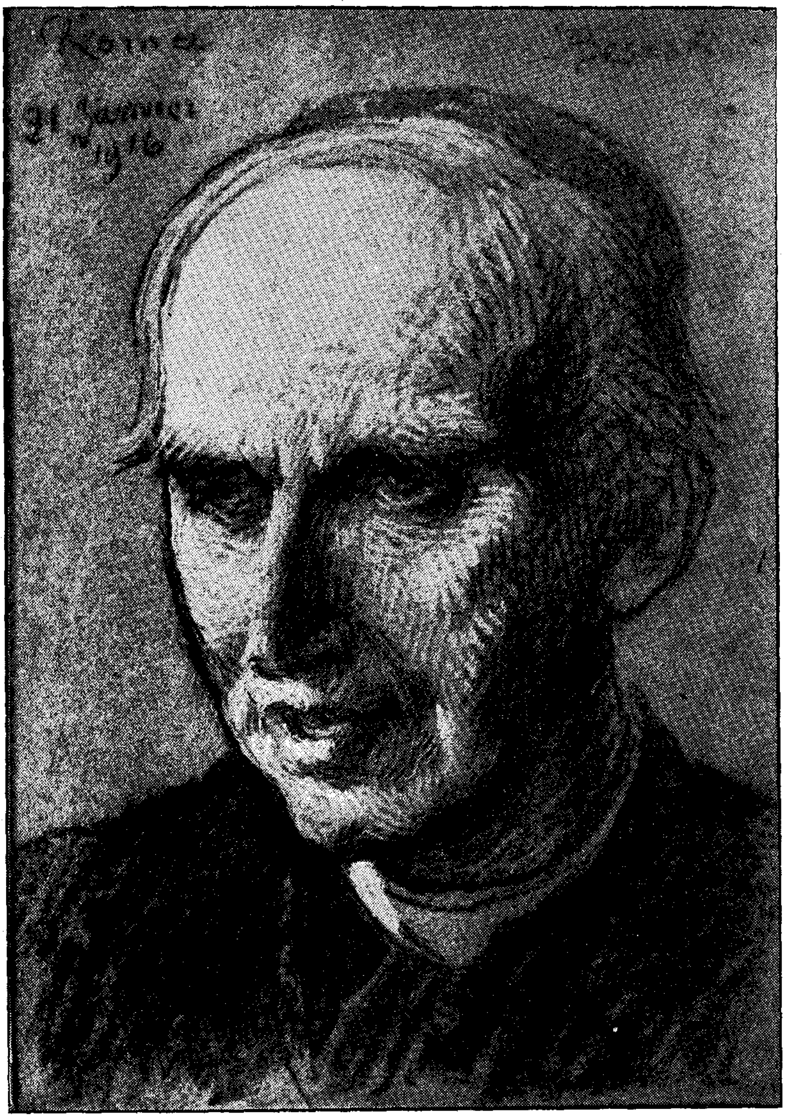
"That he soon realized his mistake is evident from the fact that his name does not appear among the signers of the answer which was made to the English professors who protested against the manifesto."

Felix Weingartner—no longer spelled with a "von"—was importuned while in Switzerland, and, imprest by the array of names, had every reason to expect his colleagues had framed "a fitting defense, instead of that singular tirade, trumpeted out with the strong voice of conviction, but conceived without any knowledge of the truth." He adds:

"As one of the signers of the tirade I do not wish to escape my share of the responsibility. I do not even accuse those who originated it of bad faith. But we should all repudiate its purpose and regard it merely as a great warning for the future. If we had known that the former German Government lied to the people in the most shameless manner, if we had known that the unanimous, fanatical war-enthusiasm of the Germans was only the result of blind belief in the fable that we were the attacked and the others the attackers, if we had realized in time that the atrocities which are unavoidable in war could only through a moral wonder be avoided by the Germans, then the manifesto would certainly not have been written."

CARDINAL MERCIER EXPLAINS THE POPE'S ATTITUDE

SEVERAL APOLOGISTS have already spoken in behalf of the Sovereign Pontiff, whose attitude during the war was the cause of misunderstanding, and in some cases criticism. No one, probably, could be expected to speak with more authority than Cardinal Mercier, who now addresses a pastoral letter on the subject to the bishops, clergy, and laity of Belgium. The conditions under which his country so long suffered prevented him from speaking out fully before, and even his pastoral letter of March, 1916, written after his return from his journey to Rome, necessarily withheld much that would have allayed apprehension about the feelings of the Pope, and showed the Belgian Cardinal speaking, as he now says, "enigmatically." The German press, and "that section of the Belgian press which was in the pay of the enemy," gave such color to the position of the Pope that the Cardinal is led to say: "Our enemies from outside and from inside accused us with such warmth of mixing in politics, and praised the neutrality of the Sovereign Pontiff in such a way that your affection for us was not without a certain apprehension; and the filial confidence in our Holy Father was lowered with many in proportion as fears for our person became lively." The Cardinal goes on to explain that cordial relations between him and the Pope at no time during the war ceased to exist; nor was he ever liable to the suspension of his apostolic duties, tho German influences in Rome particularly tried to bring this about. In the New York *Evening Post* are reprinted passages from the Cardinal's letter, where we read:



Courtesy of "Vanity Fair," New York.

ONE OF OUR FUTURE VISITORS.

A portrait of Cardinal Mercier, drawn by the famous French artist, Albert Besnard, when the Cardinal visited the Pope in 1916.

> "Consider it, I ask you: your bishops were accused in Brussels and in Berlin of mixing themselves in politics; the accusation was made by the highest authorities of the Empire at the tribunal of Benedict XV.; the accusers flattered themselves that they would gag us. They thought the Pope would make himself their servant because they were stronger, and they thought he would give way to force.
>
> "The silence of the Pope should have already been a disavowal of the accusation. But here the Pope speaks; he speaks to demand liberty for my return to the midst of those whom I was expected to excite to rebellion; he speaks to declare in writing that he makes his own our cause, our sorrows, our agony."

The Cardinal then goes on to show how the silence of the Pope at other times must be interpreted as approval for the Belgian hierarchy in its struggles with the occupying German Power:

> "This tacit approval has applied to every day during fifty months. Every time that the rights of our people were abrogated, your bishops became your defenders; every time we made it a matter of duty to send to the head of our hierarchy the first copy of our protests. Our chief never censured or found fault with our writings or our conduct. And besides the pastorals and documents to which publicity was given, I wrote to his Holiness several confidential letters to keep him in touch with the chief proceedings in my administration.
>
> "Never, either directly or indirectly, has the Pope demanded a change of attitude. At one exceptionally delicate moment several Belgians allied themselves to the Germans in order to try to make his Holiness believe that I was betraying the true interests of the people of my diocese and the Belgian people. The members of the self-styled 'Council of Flanders,' in a calumnious pamphlet, which they hoped to transmit to the Vatican through the Apostolic Nuncio, asked the Pope to suspend me. The Nuncio refused the message. The 'Council of Flanders' had to send it to Rome by a roundabout route. Rome never even took the trouble to speak to me of it."

On January 29, 1917, Cardinal Mercier spoke to the deans of his diocese instructions regarding the intrigues that were seeking to break up the unity of Belgium, and he now shows that the Pope disappointed the hopes of the Germans in respect to his stand on the Cardinal's action:

> "The Pope did not intend to substitute his action for that of the Belgian hierarchy in every particular instance, even if he had the right and power to do so; he left to his subordinates their liberty of judgment and of action. . . . . . .
>
> "Following the violation of Belgian neutrality, an unquestioned

violation, admitted by the authors responsible for the heinous crime, the Pope, in his consistorial allocution of January 22, 1915, denounced before the world the culpability of Germany. German diplomacy was irritated by this; it tried to protest. The Pope recalled all the belligerents equally to feelings of humanity. Since then his protests against criminal acts have been multiplied. It would be superfluous to enumerate them anew."

The Cardinal maintains that it was impossible for the Pope to pronounce a final judgment during the war. There was no procedure by which such a judgment could have been arrived at with due respect for judicial form. Besides, the belligerents did not ask him to be arbiter from common accord. He continues:

> "My dearly beloved brothers, I do not flatter myself with the hope that these explanations will put an end to the campaign of insinuation and travesties which in certain quarters have been organized and carried out against our Holy Father Benedict XV.; but I am confident that in the name of truth and justice you will repel untruth more resolutely and will face calumny boldly."

The pastoral ends with the reply which his Holiness has just sent to the address of the Belgian bishops. The Pope's reply runs as follows:

> "It is with the greatest pleasure that we have read the address which you, dearest son, and you, venerable brethren, have been good enough to send us the very day when, for the first time, you have been able to meet again after more than four years' sad separation. Your letter recalls the long series of calamities which your beloved country has just suffered and of which the sad results are still felt.
>
> "By great delicacy of feeling you bring to mind also our solemn protests against the injustices and violations of right committed in regard to Belgium as well as our efforts to lessen so much suffering, and bring to light particularly your undying confidence in our action.
>
> "This confidence was well founded. We could not help viewing your people with special sympathy and feeling a particular pity for them.
>
> "While we occupied ourselves with all our power to bring some alleviation to the suffering of so many of our sons in misfortune, we never ceased to work in order to restore complete political, military, and economic independence to your dear nation and likewise to demand reparation for the damage she had suffered."

YORK TO UPLIFT MOUNTAINEERS.—Sergeant York—for so he is affectionately known, tho he is a colonel on the staff of the Governor of Tennessee—is said to have decided to spend the rest of his life working for the education of the young men and women in the mountain districts of Tennessee. This is one of the outstanding instances of the enlarging and benefiting effects of the journey overseas for our boys of the remoter districts. To this must be added the missionary element of York's religious faith. The Birmingham *Age Herald* applauds the project:

> "What more fitting and proper ambition for this modest hero, 'the greatest hero of the world-war,' who might have spent the remainder of his days in ease unknown to the rough mountaineers, his friends, relatives, and companions? He might have capitalized his fame in vaudeville, in motion-pictures, on the lecture-platform, and in other ways open to the self-seeker in America, who turns popularity, notoriety, or fame into dollars.
>
> "In a way, Sergeant York will capitalize his war-record, but it will be in a worthy cause. He proposes to establish a university and support it by lecturing. Surely even the most captious critic will find no fault with this laudable desire.
>
> "Any one who is familiar with the mountain people of the South, either by personal contact or through reading such authors as Mary N. Murfree, who wrote much and well of the very stock from which York sprang; John Fox, Jr., James Lane Allen, and others, can not but admire their many qualities, while deploring the ignorance and poverty in which they live.
>
> "York went abroad and caught a vision on the battle-fields. Before the call to duty came, he had lived in the mountains, shut off from the world, knowing and caring little about its affairs. He has contrasted the lot of his people with the more favored dwellers in cities and towns. He wants to lift them up; to let them share in his vision of greater things, and he will succeed."

COOPERATIVE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM that will ground our children not merely in the sciences and arts, but also in "the motives, ideals, hopes, and aims of religion," has been put into effect in forty States. If church and State reports may be trusted, says the Rev. C. W. Laufer in *The Christian Educator* (Philadelphia), "American educators are convinced of one thing, namely, that religion must lay hold of, permeate, and possess the social order. . . . If civilization is to continue and democracy is to grow in strength, society must recognize the presence, power, purpose of the living God, and all that he has made known concerning sin, salvation, righteousness, life, and immortality." North Dakota, we are told, leads in the effort to correlate church schools and public schools. In 1911 the State Board of Education issued a syllabus for systematic Bible study, of high-school grade, and these syllabi came to be distributed among educators in five hundred and seventy-five cities and forty States. Of these we read:

> "The courses, which are non-sectarian and do no violence to the principles of religious liberty, cover two years' work, or ninety periods of forty-five minutes. They include great stories of the Old and New Testaments, lives of great Biblical characters, studies in geography, history, and literature of Bible lands, memory passages, the life of Christ, and the history of the early Church. It was clearly made known that the work might be done at home, in church schools, special week-day classes, Y. M. C. A. groups, provided the syllabus were conscientiously followed and the course studied as any other high-school lessons, and subject to semiannual examination by the State.
>
> "From the first, county and State Sunday-school Associations collaborated with State authorities in arousing interest and promoting the movement. The State Sunday-school Association assumed the responsibility of printing and distributing the syllabus, and it did its work with marked success. The result is 'that in nearly every town and city, high-school classes have been organized with the various Sunday-schools and young people's societies.' Furthermore, Sunday-schools have taken on new life, interdenominational feeling has been aroused, and cooperative enterprises multiplied. All this has been done without doing violence to the fundamental idea of separation between church and state, without suggestion of sectarianism, or any tinge of partizanship, either political or ecclesiastical."

The plan met with such success in North Dakota that in rapid succession Colorado, Indiana, and Washington followed her lead—

> "Statistics show that in the first three years five hundred and seventy-three persons took the work in North Dakota and four hundred and forty-eight merited a passing mark. The number of students has since greatly increased, and at least eighty towns are represented by them. In Colorado the plan is equally successful and is enthusiastically supported by Catholics. It was set in operation in the fall of 1910 at Greeley, in connection with the State Teachers' College, which is located there. A paragraph in the catalog of that institution indicates the seriousness with which the plan is promoted and the means by which it is realized. The statement is as follows: 'Unusual opportunities for Bible study are offered to students through a system of cooperation between the churches of Greeley and the Teachers' College. Bible courses of college grade are maintained in all the large churches. Under specified conditions students may receive college credit for work done in these classes.' In consequence of this action at Greeley, a four-year course was outlined and so adjusted to local conditions in the State that the foundation for Biblical history and literature could be established in the first two years, thus enabling students compelled to teach before finishing the course to supply necessary leadership in the schools.
>
> "One of the first to observe this benefit to the State was Rev. W. A. Philips, who conceived the idea that what was done in Teachers' College could be duplicated in high schools. Consequently, in June, 1911, while pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Longmont, he presented the movement to the town's ministerial association, with the result that favorable action was secured from the association, later from the College High School Conference, and still later from the State Teachers' Association. At the meeting of the latter, at Denver, in November, 1912, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the State

Sunday-school Association. This joint committee found a way to create a State Council of Religious Education, which now fosters the work and insures its success in the high schools of that commonwealth. The Colorado plan for high schools, which is by some conceded to be the best yet provided, was set in operation September, 1914, and enrolled more than six hundred students the first year. Among the towns cooperating are Denver, Greeley, Fort Morgan, Grand Junction, Montrose, Boulder, Longmont, and Pueblo.

"In Washington thirty high schools give credit and receive their syllabi from ministers' associations, or other responsible organizations. Some cities have adopted the International Graded Lessons and use them with success. Indiana has a student force of more than fifteen hundred doing this work, and the leading cities are cooperating. Everywhere the effort is gaining in favor, and almost every week some new town falls in line and projects its program. Forward steps have been taken in the cities of other Western States, such as Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Oregon, and Texas, thus setting the rest of the States an example which they are bound to follow in due course.

"The movement is slowly gaining a foothold in the East, where there are more traditions to live down. However, in a number of districts in Ohio, credit is given for Bible study acceptably done in church schools. The idea has been introduced in a small way in Illinois, and is receiving considerable attention in New York State by a special committee. The only outstanding work done in the East is in Virginia, where the original plans of North Dakota are promoted. Vermont also deserves to be mentioned. The prospects, therefore, of establishing a country-wide effort are good. The outlook is full of promise, not merely for high-school grades, but for elementary schools as well."

That this movement should not expend itself in futile effort, Mr. Laufer recommends certain steps to be taken by communities who desire to realize its ends:

"The first involves the standardization of the church school in matters pertaining to instruction, curricula, organization, and equipment. Sunday-school work must be so well done, and under such favorable conditions, and with such educational vision, that the most exacting terms of the State will justify the granting of credit. As far as possible separate classrooms with maps and blackboards should be provided and forty-five minutes allowed for the study and teaching of the lesson.

"Obviously this involves trained leadership, not only in the official life, but also in the teaching force of the church school. Consequently, the church must provide an increasingly large number of summer schools, winter institutes, and training-classes to meet the need. Furthermore, normal schools, colleges, and theological seminaries must accept their share of responsibility by adding to their curricula required and elective courses in morals and religion. At all events, skilled men and women must be provided to train the youth of the land in Christian life and character.

"There must be a serious enlistment of present church and State educational agencies in this movement of correlation. This is possible, as the experience of North Dakota and Colorado demonstrates.

"Courses of study must be provided that will satisfy both church and State. Fortunately, the outlook in this matter is encouraging, for considerable time has been given to lesson-building, so that many details have already been attended to. That this is so is demonstrated by the fact that the Graded Lessons were used in preparing syllabi in the States where academic credit is granted. The outlines of these lessons were prepared with such serious attention to the needs of pupils and the laws of development, that there is considerable doubt whether any better outlines of lesson courses for public-school use have been produced."

The writer answers the possible query whether the growth of the movement might meet opposition from "secularists or religionists," saying:

"This is not likely; for it is entirely in harmony with the traditions, customs, and laws of America to produce a citizenship dominated not merely by intellectual vision but moral earnestness and spiritual idealism. In this purpose, the recent Great War has made us all the more resolute. America will tolerate nothing less than an educational program that will insure a religious rejuvenation as well as an intellectual conquest. . . . In other words, the plan works so well that it has become a boon wherever tried. Superintendent Pittinger, of Frankfort, Indiana, summarizes the attitude of people in this assuring fashion: 'We have had no opposition whatever and I can see no reason for opposition. It seems to me to be what we have been wanting for years.' . . . . . .

"The reconstruction of the world is Christianity's greatest task and America's opportunity; but task and opportunity can not be met without moral enlightenment and religious inspiration. This is, therefore, a matter of national concern, for it involves citizenship, with which no one should be trusted who does not recognize and honor God, believe the truth he has revealed, obey the laws he has handed down, and share the hopes he entertains for man and the goal of brotherhood he contemplates for the world. Therefore, the spiritual welfare of every child must be secured and provided, for in the last analysis the security of the world depends upon the salvation of childhood."

WHY THE JEWS ARE NOT MISSIONARIES

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISES are not a part of the religious policy of the Jews, and they have been charged with selfishness, says one of their number, "because they have never tried to instruct or convert other peoples to their own religion." Had the statement been made thousands of years ago, says Dr. Max Huhner, in *The American Hebrew* (New York), "there might perhaps have been some theoretical logic to sustain it." Reflecting on the world's experience during the past two thousand years, he thinks, "not only should any semblance of such objection vanish, but, on the contrary, we should marvel at the almost divine foresight of the founders of the principles of Judaism in not advocating a missionary policy." To prove this, he turns to "consider the world's experience in this connection and to note the results of missionary activity in other religions."

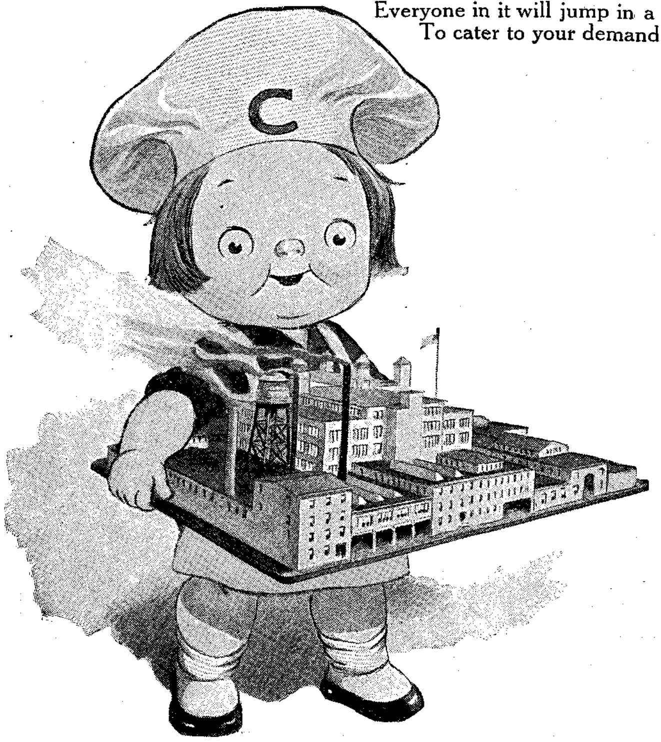
"When we recall the countless persecutions due to missionary zeal, are we not almost tempted to say that it might perhaps have been better for the world had there never been any religion at all?

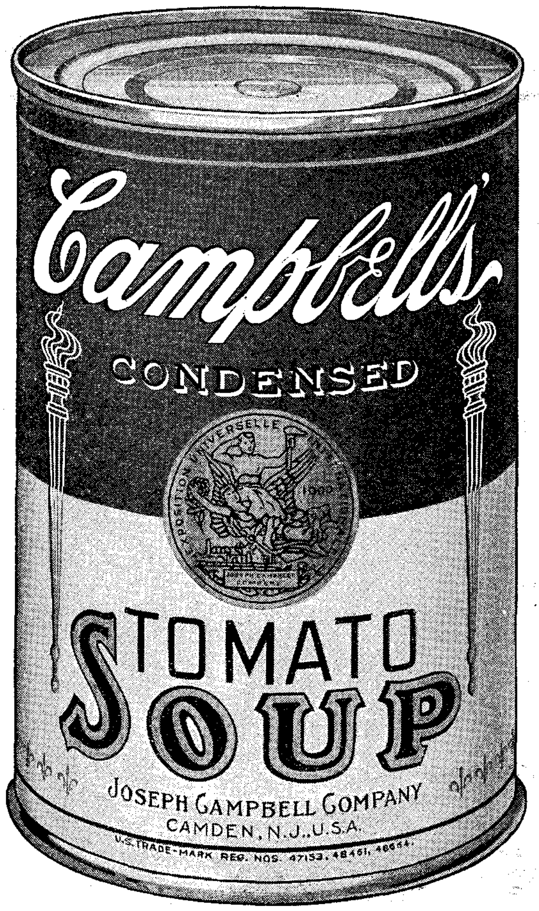
"The world has just emerged from a war of less than five years' duration, and we can therefore appreciate all the horrors of war. Now think of a war of thirty years' duration, fought with all the bitterness of religious bigotry. Yet just such a war was caused, simply because one denomination deemed it its sacred duty to impose its particular belief upon another. Think of the cruelty of the victorious apostles of Islam, with their awful slogan of Koran, Tribute or Sword, and its counterpart in the terrible wars of the Crusades, which lasted for generations. Think next of the Spanish Inquisition lasting for centuries, its *autos da fe* and unspeakable inhumanity, due likewise, not to the ethics of its religion, but solely to the missionary spirit of its zealots. Reflect for a moment upon the massacre of St. Bartholomew's, and upon thousands of other outrages upon justice and human liberty, experienced by one sect or another throughout the ages, and not ended even to-day. Think of the massacre in our own day of thousands of Jews in Russia and in other countries, all, all emanating in the name of religion and born of the charitable idea of saving other people's souls.

"After we have thus surveyed the pages of history, is it not fair to conclude that it was almost divine foresight on the part of the founders of Judaism to discourage all attempts on the part of its followers to force their views or ideals upon any other nation, no matter how exalted or spiritual those ideals may be?

"It has been the constant experience of mankind that when one sect tries to convert or to impose its views upon another, gentle suasion only is used at first. Were this all, no fault could be found. But unfortunately, in practically every instance, the missionary never stops with gentle suasion. If that means does not suffice, the zealot deems it perfectly proper—nay more, he deems it his sacred duty to employ whatever means may be necessary to attain his object, and it is this zeal which has brought into the world so much of misery, and cruelty, and torture. In fairness it must be said that not all of the terrible Inquisitors of Spain were fiends. Some of them were doubtless very devout men, who conscientiously believed that they were performing a praiseworthy act when they decreed or inflicted unspeakable tortures in their endeavor to convert the infidel. Many a Crusader of the Middle Ages was likewise imbued with a similar sense of duty, while spreading frightful misery in his path to the Holy Sepulcher."

"Here is an outfit grand
I'm keeping right on hand.
Everyone in it will jump in a minute
To cater to your demand."

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Campbell's Tomato Soup

You get the best part of the tomato, blended with other wholesome ingredients rich in nutritive value and appetizing flavor.

You save labor, fuel, waste, and the expense of repeated haulings and handlings.

Remember, too, the many tempting ways you can use this nourishing soup in which you ordinarily use either fresh or canned tomatoes. Get the full advantage, by ordering a dozen or a case.

21 kinds 12½¢ a can

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

"61" FLOOR VARNISH

Made in Eight Colors

"Why, Betsy! A new chair, while I was away?"

"No, Tommy. Can't you guess? One of the old ones I refinished with Walnut "61" Floor Varnish. It was such fun! And see how lovely it looks!"

You too can make the home more cheerful and bright by giving your shabby pieces of furniture a coat or two of "61" Floor Varnish — eight beautiful, semi-transparent wood-stain colors, which stain and varnish in one operation, to choose from. It's so easy, fascinating and inexpensive to use.

And best of all, when you use "61" Floor Varnish you get that "Hammer Test" *durability* that has made "61" famous as a floor varnish; tough, elastic, waterproof and so *resistant to wear*, that ordinary varnishes bear no resemblance to it.

Some varnishes without the great durability of "61" might give more or less temporary satisfaction on furniture, but would not be at all suitable on floors. Whether you use "61" on furniture, floors, linoleum, or for any other purpose, you can be absolutely *sure* not only of its initial beauty but of its *lasting* service.

Give your linoleum an occasional coat of "61" Natural — it will more than double its ordinary life. You will find many uses for "61" about the house.

Remember, a floor varnish *must resist* wear. And if it does this on floors, it will give you maximum service on other surfaces — a good thing to remember when thinking of varnish.

Send for Color Card and Sample Panel finished with "61." Try the hammer test on the sample panel. You may dent the wood, but the varnish won't crack.

If you are building or decorating, engage a good painter. He knows Pratt & Lambert Varnishes, and will be glad to use them.

Pratt & Lambert Varnishes are used by painters, specified by architects and sold by paint and hardware dealers everywhere.

Our Guarantee: If any Pratt & Lambert Varnish fails to give satisfaction, you may have your money back.

"61" COLORS
Light Oak
Dark Oak
Mahogany
Walnut
Forest Green
Cherry
Natural
Dull Finish
Ground Color

Vitralite
THE LONG-LIFE WHITE ENAMEL

It spreads very far; it covers most thoroughly; it works so easily; it lasts unusually long; it is therefore economical. And it is guaranteed for *three* years when used *outside*. Enough!

Test It With a Hammer

Pratt & Lambert-Inc. 55 Tonawanda Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
In Canada address 45 Courtwright Street, Bridgeburg, Ontario.

You May Dent the Wood but the Varnish Wont Crack

PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISHES

CURRENT-POETRY

PATHOS marks John Masefield's latest contribution to *The Atlantic Monthly*. Withal there is a fine note of resolution sounded in the full and sonorous close of the poem. The advance of age has always been a subject fertile in melancholy reflections, tho also possest of points of compensation, as we know from Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra." But many men and women, who, with the lapse of five years of peace, might still be considered young, became prematurely old in the long stress of war-years. This thought occurs to one in reading Mr. Masefield's lines.

ON GROWING OLD

By John Masefield

Be with me, Beauty, for the fire is dying,
My dog and I are old, too old for roving;
Man, whose young passion sets the spindrift flying,
Is soon too lame to march, too cold for loving.
I take the book and gather to the fire,
Turning old yellow leaves. Minute by minute
The clock ticks to my heart; a withered wire
Moves a thin ghost of music in the spinet.
I can not sail your seas, I can not wander
Your mountains, nor your downlands, nor your valleys,
Even again, nor share the battle yonder
Where your young knight the broken squadron rallies:
Only stay quiet while my mind remembers
The beauty of fire from the beauty of embers.

Beauty, have pity; for the young have power,
The rich their wealth, the beautiful their grace,
Summer of man its fruit-time and its flower,
Spring-time of man all April in a face.
Only, as in the jostling in the Strand,
Where the mob thrusts, or loiters, or is loud,
The beggar with the saucer in his hand
Asks only a penny from the passing crowd,
So, from this glittering world with all its fashion,
Its fire and play of men, its stir, its march,
Let me have wisdom, Beauty, wisdom and passion,
Bread to the soul, rain where the summers parch.
Give me but these, and tho the darkness close,
Even the night will blossom as the rose.

"Midsummer at Stoke Pogis" is a graceful poetic tribute to the memory of Thomas Gray, author of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." Readers will recall that Gray is buried in Stoke Pogis cemetery, which is one of the literary shrines of England. In these verses in the New York *Sun* Clinton Scollard happily follows the elegiac model of Gray.

MIDSUMMER AT STOKE POGIS

By Clinton Scollard

Upon a memorable midsummer morn
  I wandered through the meadows out from Slough;
Not yet the fields of ripened gold were shorn;
  No omen of the autumn touched the bough.

By ancient stile and long-used pasture gate
  The bypath led me, pilgrim to desire,
Till through the trees, in solitary state,
  Beckoned the graceful finger of a spire.

And then I saw my goal—the ivied walls,
  The sacred close where rests his crumbled clay,
The immemorial yew-tree that recalls,
  As tho with breathing lips, the name of Gray.

No need of graven monument for him,
  Tho, wrought in marble, one looks o'er the land;
Till the last loving human eye grow dim
  For cenotaph his "Elegy" shall stand.

This was the place he trod—the record tells—
  That moved his muse to words revered by man.
Within the church the verger at the bells
  With ardor through their silvery gamut ran.

Then came the reader of the book divine
  To fill with feeling voice the arches old,
Where through one gleam of radiant noonday shine
  Sifted the motes of its ethereal gold.

If anywhere on earth, then surely here
  The soul may hold communion with the Power
That rules the orbit of the greatest sphere,
  And shapes the petals of the smallest flower!

And surely nowhere 'neath the bland blue day
  A spot more hallowed may the wanderer find
Than where without, beside the grave of Gray,
  The slender harebells waver in the wind!

In "Sailor Town" (Doran) Miss C. Fox Smith provides us with a rugged and grimly humorous portrait study of a type to be found somewhere along the waterfront in any port of the seven seas.

THE TRAVELER

By C. Fox Smith

I've loops o' string in the place o' buttons, I've mostly holes for a shirt;
My boots are bust and my hat's a goner, I'm gritty with dust an' dirt;
An' I'm sittin' here on a bollard watchin' the China ships go forth,
Seein' the black little tugs come slidin' with timber booms from the North,
Sittin' an' seein' the broad Pacific break at my feet in foam, . . .
Me that was born with a taste for travel in a back alley at home.

They put me to school when I was a nipper, at the Board School down in the slums,
And some o' the kids was good at spellin' and some at figures and sums;
And whether I went or whether I didn't they learned me nothin' at all,
Only I'd watch the flies go walkin' over the maps on the wall,
Strollin' over the lakes an' mountains, over the plains an' sea—
As if they was born with a taste for travel . . . somethin' the same as me!

If I'd been born a rich man's youngster with lots o' money to burn,
It wouldn't ha' gone in marble mansions and statues at every turn,
It wouldn't ha' gone in wine and women, or dogs an' horses an' play,
Nor yet in collectin' bricks an' bracks in a harmless kind of a way;
I'd ha' paid my fare where I've beat my way (but I couldn't ha' liked it more!),
Me that was born with a taste for travel—the same if you're rich or poor.

I'd ha' gone bowlin' in yachts and rollin' in plush-padded Pullman cars—
The same as I've seen 'em when I lay restin' at night-time under the stars,
Me that have beat the ties and rode the bumpers from sea to sea,
Me that have sweated in stokeholds and dined off moldy salt-horse and tea;
Me that have melted like grease at Perim and froze like boards off the Horn,
All along of a taste for travel that was in me when I was born.

I ain't got folks an' I ain't got money, I ain't got nothin' at all,
But a sort of a queer old thirst that keeps me movin' on till I fall,
And many a time I've been short o' shelter and many a time o' grub,
But I've got away from the rows o' houses, the streets, an' the corner pub—
And here by the side of a sea that's shinin' under a sky-like flame,
Me that was born with a taste for travel, give thanks because o' the same.

No small measure of life's unhappy intervals is made up of the sudden and sharp quarrels between those who are chiefly supposed to live in a constant atmosphere of serene understanding. The topic is always a moving one for the poet, and a variant on it in *Everybody's Magazine* is entitled "Gardens," from the facile pen of Theodosia Garrison.

GARDENS

By Theodosia Garrison

The rain that beat the whole night long was still before the dawn—
  (O sorrow, beating on my heart, how long before you cease?)
All the garden rose and shone and sparkled in the sun—
  Glad, oh, so glad, again of warmth and mirth and peace.

If you should forgive me, as you will never do,
  My heart would be a garden after rainfall in the sun,
Rising, shining, sparkling with a hundred loves of you—
  But oh, it's weary waiting till the long rain's done!

If you should forgive me sometime when I am old—
  I would break my youth to bits to hurry on the day;
A garden lifts and lives again for all the rain and cold,
  But, oh, it's weary waiting when the sun's away!

The subject is also treated by Eunice Tietjens in *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse* (Chicago). In Miss Tietjens' stanzas the last two lines are notable for an illustration as vivid as it is dramatic.

PARTING AFTER A QUARREL

By Eunice Tietjens

You looked at me with eyes grown bright with pain,
  Like some trapt thing's. And then you moved your head
Slowly from side to side, as tho the strain
  Ached in your throat with anger and with dread.

Soon you had turned and left me, and I stood
  With a queer sense of deadness over me;
And only wondered dully that you could
  Fasten your trench-coat up so carefully—

Till you were gone. Then all the air was thick
  With my last words that seemed to leap and quiver.
And in my heart I heard the little click
  Of a door that closes—quietly, forever.

Much more bracing is the spirit of "On the Height" in the same magazine of verse by the same author.

ON THE HEIGHT

By Eunice Tietjens

The foothills called us, green and sweet;
  We dallied, but we might not stay,
And all day long we set our feet
  In the wind's way.

We climbed with him the wandering trail
  Up to the last keen, lonely height—
Where snow-peaks clustered, sharp and frail,
  Swimming in light.

Sheer on the edge of heaven we dwelt
  And laughed above the blue abyss,
While on my happy lips I felt
  Your windy kiss.

You were the spirit of the height,
  The breath of sun and air.
A bird dipt wing, and, swift and white,
  Peace brooded there.

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

A new Department that will present authoritatively each week the key facts of the world's progress and reconstruction

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Record-breaking exports in the month of June, as well as in the fiscal year ending with that month are shown in a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

Exports in June amounted to $918,000,000 against $484,000,000 in June a year ago and $606,000,000 in May of this year. This exceeds by more than $200,000,000 the previous high record in April of this year. During the fiscal year 1919 the exports amounted to $7,225,000,000 against $5,920,000,000 in the fiscal year 1918. This is more than three times the exports in the fiscal year 1914, the last year before the war, when they amounted to $2,365,000,000. About $5,000,000,000 of these exports have been sent out since the signing of the armistice in November last. The excess of exports over imports is $4,129,000,000 in this year against less than $3,000,000,000 a year ago and less than $500,000,000 in 1914.

Imports during June amounted to $293,000,000, an increase over June a year ago when imports amounted to $260,000,000, but considerably less than the amount in May of this year of $329,000,000. During the fiscal year just closed imports were valued at $3,096,000,000 against $2,946,000,000 in 1918, an increase of $150,000,000.

The removal of war-time restrictions caused a decided increase in the exports of gold from less than $2,000,000 in the last two previous months to $83,000,000 in June. Exports of gold during the fiscal year 1919 amounted to $117,000,000 against $191,000,000 a year ago. Exports of silver show a decided decrease, from $29,000,000 in May to $13,000,000 in June. During the fiscal year 1919 silver exports amounted to $301,000,000 against $139,000,000 in 1918.

During the past three years the United States has exported an excess of merchandise over imports totaling in value approximately nine thousand million dollars.

BEEF-EXPORTING COUNTRIES

In the fiscal year beginning in 1906 the beef exports of the United States reached 731,000,000 pounds, with only a trace of imports. A decrease in shipments followed until in 1914 the imports exceeded the exports by 93,000,000 pounds. The gross exports of domestic beef in 1918 were about 800,000,000 pounds.

For many years the United States was far in the lead as an exporter of beef until in 1909, when the beef-producing resources of Argentina began to be utilized systematically. In that year the Argentine exports amounted to 621,000,000 pounds. By 1917 this was more than doubled, and the record of that is 1,334,000,000 pounds.

Australia in 1895 exported 250,000,000 pounds of beef, but the subsequent exports were much below this until 1910, when 252,000,000 pounds were exported. The quantity rose to 491,000,000 pounds in 1915, dropt to 165,000,000 pounds in 1916, and reached 341,000,000 pounds in 1917.

According to these figures, recently compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, Argentina, the United States, and Australia, in the order named, are the chief beef-exporting countries of the world.

THE SUGAR CROP

The sugar forecast for the season 1919–20 as announced by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture is for 1,108,000 short tons, or about 75,000 tons more than the average of the preceding six years, during which period the total of the crops of beet and cane sugar has slightly exceeded 1,000,000 tons every year except in 1914–15. The report continues as follows:

The beet-sugar forecast for this year is higher than the record crop of 1915–16 by nearly 75,000 tons and is above the average of the preceding six years by about 169,000 tons, but the cane-sugar crop of this year is forecast at only 159,069 tons, compared with which is the average of about 254,500 tons of the preceding six years.

The low prospects of this year's crop, at the date of July 1, are due to a wet, cool spring and to a somewhat low acreage. In recent years cane sugar has usually been about one-quarter of the total of cane and beet sugar produced in contiguous United States, but this year the prospect is that it will be only about one-seventh.

The area planted to sugar beets this year is the largest one on record, and, it is estimated, reaches 890,400 acres, or 200,700 acres more than last year and 83,800 acres more than the largest previous area, in 1917. The condition of the crop July 1 was low, on account of adverse weather conditions.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION

(From a report issued by the National City Company.)

Currency	*On*	*Parity*	*Cable Rates Close Aug. 8, 1919*	*Purchasing Power of $1 Abroad Per Cent.*	*Relative Purchasing Power of One Foreign Unit Per Cent.*
Pounds	London	4.8665⅔	4.33½	112.3	89.0
*Francs	Paris	5.1825	7.75	149.5	66.9
*Francs	Switzerland	5.1825	5.60	108.1	92.5
Florins	Amsterdam	.4020	.37⅜	107.6	92.9
*Lire	Italy	5.1825	8.90	171.7	58.3
*Drachmai	Greece	5.1825	5.18	99.9	100.1
Kroner	Copenhagen	.2680	.2200	121.8	82.1
Kroner	Sweden	.2680	.2490	107.7	92.9
Kroner	Norway	.2680	.2380	112.6	88.8
Pesos	Argentina	.4245	.4230	100.4	99.6
Pesetas	Spain	.1929	.1905	101.2	98.8
Yen	Yokohama	.4985	.5125	97.3	102.8
Marks	Berlin	.2382	.06125	389.0	25.7

* Quotation shows number of foreign units which can be obtained for one United States dollar. All other quotations show value of one foreign unit in United States dollar.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY FOR JULY 1, 1919

(From a report of United States Department of Agriculture.)

Articles		Production			Country Prices, July 1			Acreage	
		July 1, 1919 Indications	December, 1918 Estimates	1913–1917 5-Year Average	1919	1918	1913–1917 5-Year Average	Acres, 1919	Per Cent. of 1918
Corn	bushels	2,815,430,000	2,582,814,000	2,749,349,000	$1.765	$1.537	$0.913	102,977,000	95.8
Winter wheat	"	838,582,000	558,449,000	555,190,000	....	....	....	48,933,000	133.3
Spring wheat	"	322,096,000	358,651,000	235,444,000	....	....	....	22,593,000	100.8
All wheat	"	1,160,678,000	917,100,000	790,634,000	2.220	2.032	1.148	71,526,000	121.0
Oats	"	1,403,128,000	1,538,359,000	1,331,287,000	.709	.763	.465	42,365,000	95.4
Barley	"	230,900,000	256,375,000	199,212,000	1.084	1.184	.646	8,899,000	91.9
Rye	"	102,689,000	90,183,000	50,001,000	1.386	1.699	.961	6,576,000	104.8
Potatoes	"	390,748,000	400,106,000	366,046,000	1.284	.949	1.067	4,003,000	95.1
Sweet potatoes	"	101,942,000	86,334,000	69,209,000	1.598	1,343	.963	1,023,000	111.0
Flaxseed	"	13,232,000	14,657,000	13,818,000	4.441	3.493	1.686	1,851,000	95.5
Rice	"	42,487,000	40,424,000	30,788,000	....	....	....	1,091,300	98.1
Tobacco	pounds	1,453,102,000	1,340,019,000	1,090,641,000	....	....	....	1,774,300	114.5
Hay (all)	tons	115,701,000	90,443,000	96,912,000	21.73	16.07	11.53	71,224,000	100.0
Cotton	bales	10,986,000	12,041,000	12,847,000	.311	.286	.140	33,960,000	91.3
Apples	bushels	155,608,000	169,911,000	197,855,000	1.977	1.504	1.101	....	....
Peaches	"	50,001,000	34,133,000	48,837,000	*2.114	*1.651	....	....	....
Pears	"	12,068,000	10,342,000	11,713,000	....	....	....	....	....
Beans (6 States)	"	12,302,000	17,437,000	†12,166,000	*4.34	*6.13	*3.98	1,106,000	63.1
Kafirs, etc. (6 States)	"	123,504,000	66,396,000	....	*1.741	*1.796	....	5,183,000	92.2
Peanuts	"	55,531,000	54,434,000	....	....	....	....	1,738,400	77.0
Broom corn (5 States)	tons	56,500	58,000	....	*106.49	*222.11	*110.02	268,000	80.5
Sugar beets	"	7,230,000	5,890,000	6,038,000	....	....	....	792,000	133.3
Sorghum (sirup)	gallons	35,013,000	29,224,000	....	....	....	....	384,600	103.2
Hops	pounds	33,912,000	20,193,000	....	....	....	....	26,900	96.4

* Price June 15.

† Four-year average, 1914-17.

HUDSON
SUPER
SIX

Order Your Hudson Now For Later Delivery

Buyers Know the Advantages of Anticipating Their Wants With This the Largest Selling Fine Car

Constantly for four years Super-Six sales have exceeded those of any other fine car.

Buyers have had to wait a month or more during the selling seasons before they could get delivery. On some models, at this writing, we are far behind orders. Yet factory production was never as large.

Thousands are driving less desirable cars that were accepted because they could not get delivery of a Hudson. Many frankly express their regret that they had not ordered a Hudson early enough to assure delivery in time to meet their needs.

Can There Be Any Hesitancy in Your Preference?

Four years have given universal recognition to the Super-Six. The patented principle in its motor, ended destructive engine vibration and added 72% to the power without increased weight or size.

That motor was developed by Hudson and it is exclusively Hudson. In the present model are the refinements resulting from 60,000 cars in service.

And then there are its official records of the most trying tests. No other car ever so established itself.

Some, at first, may have doubted the value of such proofs as were made on the speedway and in transcontinental racing so far as they relate to the type of car that would meet ordinary service. But no one now questions the importance of those records.

The fastest mile for a stock chassis was not established as a mark for Hudson owners to aim at. Nor was the twenty-four hour record of 1819 miles set as something that should be attempted by every Super-Six.

Likewise, Hudson racing cars did their part to prove the very qualities most desirable in an automobile used for individual transportation. The one most essential quality in an automobile is its reliability. No one ever questions Hudson's right to first place in that particular.

So, Too, Is Its Style Equally Distinct

The boulevards of the great cities show what is most wanted in body lines and general equipment. Can you find more beautiful cars anywhere than are the Hudsons?

They set the vogue. Hudsons forecast the trend of motor car design. As a result a one or two year old Hudson has the same general lines as the current models of most other makes.

There can be no disappointment over the beauty of the Super-Six, regardless of the model you select.

The Wisdom of Buying Now

With these evidences is there any good reason why you should not now place your order for a Hudson?

You know the car you will get. It merits your implicit confidence.

Think of the thousands who this year have had to forego the pleasure of owning a Hudson, just because they put off ordering. Vacations planned to be taken in touring in a Super-Six had to be changed.

All the world is crying for automobiles. The demand can not soon be filled.

Hudson, as the largest selling fine car, must as a matter of right continue the first choice. Only those who place their orders in advance of their needs can be sure of getting the car they want.

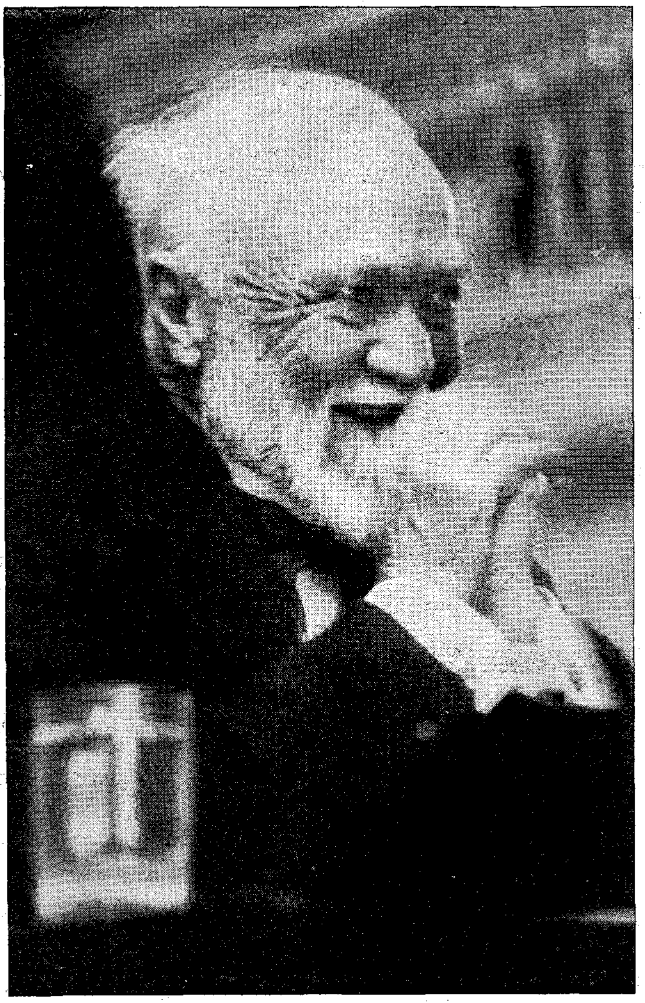
Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit

(1089)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ANDREW CARNEGIE, PIONEER IN TWO FIELDS

THE "BRIGHT-EYED, BIRDLIKE LITTLE MAN" who died quietly at his magnificent summer home at Lenox, Mass., on August 11, was great in "two successive rôles of achievement, we are told in substance by many commentators — the career of the great pioneer steelmaster and the rôle of the major philanthropist," in which he was "also something of a pioneer." He was eighty-four years old when he died, and for some years had lived largely in retirement. Once the rumor that he was seriously ill "might have shaken the steel and stock markets," remarks a writer in the Boston *News Bureau*. "To-day, the death of Andrew Carnegie has rather a historical than a financial significance." His career is a part of the history of the last generation, which did so much in the material upbuilding of America, echo half a dozen other editors, and the New York *Evening Sun* begins a ten-column review of his life and achievements with this encomium:



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"ONE OF THE RACE OF GIANTS."

A recent photograph of Andrew Carnegie, philanthropist and ironmaster in a cheerful mood.

> Andrew Carnegie, the outstanding figure of nineteenth-century industrialism, will go down through the ages as the very personification of "Triumphant Democracy."
>
> Overcoming almost insuperable obstacles by his unusual energy and sheer tenacity of purpose, Andrew Carnegie rose from a humble messenger boy to wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. He rose from obscurity to a unique position in the world.
>
> Yet despite the tremendous effort put into everything he undertook, Andrew Carnegie's meteoric rise was due entirely to the opportunity offered to all in a land of freedom and of free speech. This fact he emphasized in all his writings, and in all his speeches. Moreover, it had a profound effect upon the course he adopted for the administration of his vast fortune, for the development of mankind, and the furtherance of science.

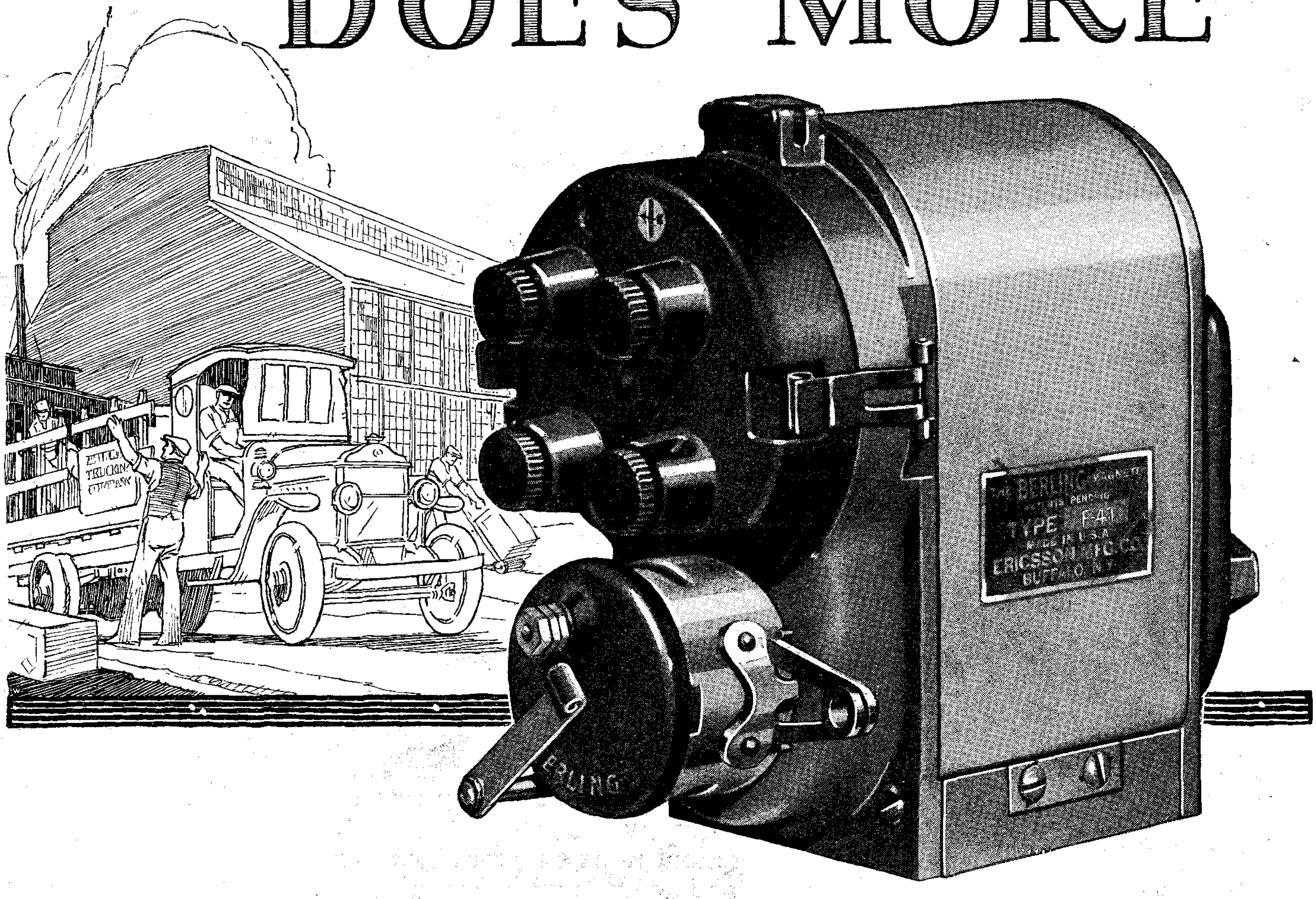
He has been called "the first multimillionaire to feel the prick of social consciousness," as well as "the first American of enormous wealth to say that millions accumulated by hiring better men than himself were not all his." It is generally estimated that of his fortune of approximately $600,000,000 he has given away something like $350,000,000, leaving $250,000,000 to his wife and daughter. Whether inaccurately or not, he is often credited with the statement that "it is a disgrace to die rich." "But Andrew Carnegie found it harder to disburse the enormous fortune he had accumulated as an ironmaster than he anticipated," comments the Newark *News*, and the Philadelphia *Enquirer* adds, "it is certain that he did not die poor, but, with the exception of John D. Rockefeller, he gave more to public purposes than any individual who ever lived." In addition to his gift of $10,000,000, as an endowment for the promotion of international peace, and a gift of $5,000,000 to a benefit fund for his employees, says the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle:*

> Before his retirement from business, when the Carnegie company was merged in the United States Steel Corporation, the Carnegie gifts to public purposes were figured at $40,000,000. To the Institute at Pittsburg the initial gift was $10,000,000. It was raised to $24,000,000. The total granted to the Carnegie Institution in Washington was $22,000,000. More than $60,000,000 was contributed for library buildings in various cities and towns of the United States. The universities of Scotland got $10,000,000. The $750,000 Pan-American Palace in Washington was significant of Mr. Carnegie's faith in our future hegemony in the new world. The Hero Funds for the United States, for Great Britain, for France and Germany, for Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, and Holland were interesting and stimulative. It may be curious to note that in this Hero Fund allowance $1,000,000 was given to France and $1,500,000 to Germany. Population, of course, was the basis of the estimate. And there were heroes in Germany as elsewhere.

The humble origin and rise of this superphilanthropist, who, in the days when he was "the most formidable single figure in the realm of American industry," alone "could strike terror to the heart of finance, and did," is dealt with at length in *The Iron Age*, a trade journal of the mighty industry in which Andrew Carnegie exercised his "genius for success." According to this authority:

> Andrew Carnegie was born November 25, 1835, in Dunfermline, Scotland, the son of a weaver of damasks. The business of the father was so impaired by the introduction of factory methods that in 1848 he brought to America his wife and two sons, Andrew and Thomas M., the latter the junior of Andrew by nine years. They located in Pittsburg; the father there obtained employment at his trade. Andrew Carnegie's first step in business was as a bobbin boy at $1.20 a week. At fourteen he was employed in a bobbin-turning shop, his weekly wage there being $3. At fifteen he became a messenger boy for the Ohio Telegraph Company, and improved himself by learning telegraphy. In 1854 he entered the service of Thomas A. Scott, then superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a step which meant much to the future of young Carnegie, for in later years Mr. Scott delighted in assisting his young friend in the climb upward. Through his interest, Andrew Carnegie was given many business opportunities, and in 1863, at the age of twenty-eight, the young man had accumulated some money and had been promoted to the superintendency of the railroad, the position Mr. Scott had held. Investments in oil and the

WORTH MORE DOES MORE


THE BERLING MAGNETO
PATENTS PENDING
TYPE F-41
MADE IN U.S.A.
ERICSSON MFG. CO.
BUFFALO N.Y.
BERLING
TRUCKING COMPANY

THE Berling Magneto is pre-eminently the magneto of superior dependability.

Abroad, especially in remote corners of the world where ignition break-downs mean long and costly delays, the Berling is increasingly demanded for its dependability.

At home the Berling's name is identified with the leaders among America's automotive manufacturers.

Berling owners have found to their profit that this magneto is:

Worth More Because it Does More
Water Proof and Dust Proof
Absolutely Dependable

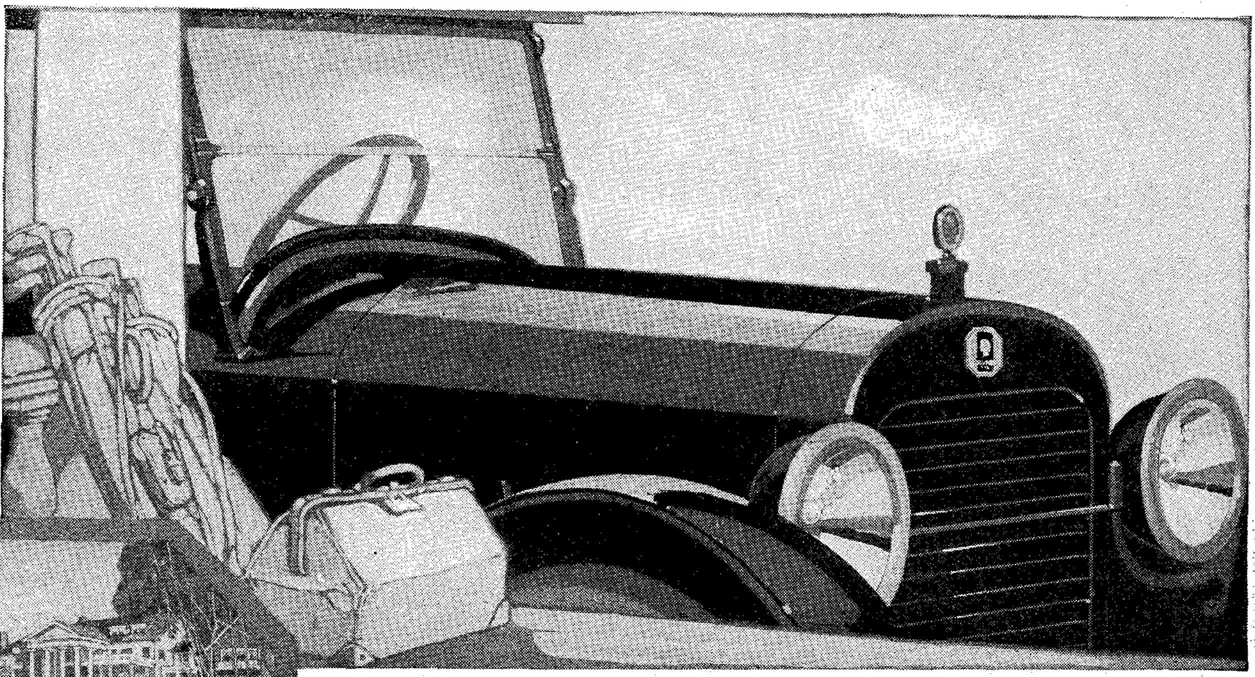
There are well established, conveniently located Berling Service Stations in all principal cities of the United States and throughout the world.

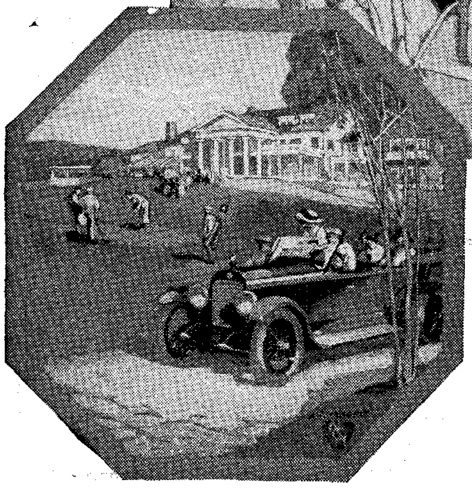
ERICSSON MFG. COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Berling Magneto

WORTH MORE DOES MORE

Columbia Six





The Shutters that Help the Motor

In front of the Columbia radiator are shutters which are opened and closed automatically by the Sylphon *thermostat*, allowing a greater or less volume of air to rush through the radiator and around the motor, depending upon the temperature.

They enable the motor to operate at the most efficient temperature, winter and summer. They insure perfect carburetion, utmost motor efficiency and gasoline economy, and do away with the multitude of motor troubles due to variations in weather and temperature.

This is but one of the many advanced features now found as standard equipment exclusively on the Columbia Six.

You will like the Columbia Six because of its uniform performance.

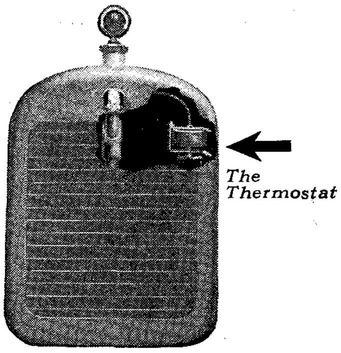
You will like it because of the parts that compose it—each one the best that can be bought or manufactured—parts which you know by reputation and can depend on.

You will like the Columbia Six because of its beauty of lines, finish and appointments.

You will like it because it combines more of the desirable features which the car owner wants than are ordinarily found in one car.

Prices—Five-Passenger Touring Car, $1695 00; Four-Passenger Sport Model (Five wire wheels included), $1845.00; Three-Passenger Roadster (Five wire wheels included), $1845.00; Three-Passenger Coupe, $2850.00; Five-Passenger Touring Sedan, $2850.00. *Prices F. O. B. Detroit.*

COLUMBIA MOTORS COMPANY
DETROIT, U. S. A.



For the Mechanically Inclined

The illustration shows a cut-away view of the shutters and controlling Sylphon thermostat. Every motor mechanic knows that for perfect carburetion, the carburetor should continually be adjusted to meet the slightest temperature changes. The Sylphon thermostat and shutters on the Columbia Six automatically keep the motor at a constant temperature, obviating the necessity of carburetor adjustments and eliminating starting trouble, slow warming up, hood covers and the like during cold weather. Careful tests have proved that this automatic motor temperature control results in as much as thirty percent increase in motor efficiency the year round.

The Gem of the Highway

COLUMBIA SIX

Woodruff Sleeping Car Company had proved profitable for Andrew.

It was during his earlier career, some time after he had been promoted from his 20-cents-a-day job as a bobbin boy to the engine-room of the factory, that Carnegie obtained what he afterward referred to as his "first glimpse of paradise." Since he showed a fair knowledge of "arithmetic, and wrote a good hand," he was moved up to the office. It was there that he had his first glimpse of paradise. To quote the New York *Globe*, which tells, in his own words, how the future ironmaster received this promotion:

"If you want an idea of heaven upon earth," he wrote, "imagine what it was to be taken from a dark cellar, where I fired the boiler from morning till night, and dropt into the office, where light shone from all sides, and around me books, papers, and pencils in profusion, and, oh! the tick of those mysterious brass instruments on the desk annihilating space and standing with throbbing spirits ready to convey the intelligence to the world. This was my first glimpse of paradise."

HOW ANDREW CARNEGIE DISTRIBUTED MILLIONS

Total benefactions up to July 1, 1918	**$350,695,653**
Estimated value of residue of estate	**250,000,000**

PRINCIPAL BENEFACTIONS

Carnegie Corporation (educational)	**125,000,000**
Libraries (3,000)	**65,000,000**
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg	**25,000,000**
Carnegie foundation for advancement of teaching	**15,000,000**
Carnegie Research Institute, Washington	**10,000,000**
Carnegie peace endowment	**10,000,000**
Carnegie educational fund, Scotland	**10,000,000**
Carnegie hero fund	**5,000,000**
Employees' pension and relief fund	**4,000,000**
Carnegie Music Hall, New York	**2,000,000**
Allied engineering societies	**2,000,000**

Carnegie's first investment was made at sixteen. According to *The Globe:*

From office work he became a messenger boy, then a telegrapher, and, at sixteen, was working for the Pennsylvania Railroad. A chance to invest $500 was thrown his way and, aided by his widowed mother and two brothers, he seized it. This is his account:

"One day Mr. Scott [the superintendent of his division], who was the kindest of men and had taken a great fancy to me, asked if I had or could find five hundred dollars to invest, . . . I answered promptly:

"'Yes, sir, I think I can.'

"'Very well,' he said, 'get it. A man has just died who owns ten shares in the Adams Express Company, which I want you to buy. It will cost you sixty dollars per share.' . . . . . .

"The matter was laid before the council of three that night and the oracle spoke. 'Must be done. Mortgage our house. I will take the steamer in the morning for Ohio and see uncle and ask him to arrange it. I am sure he can.' Of course her visit was successful—where did she ever fail?

"The money was procured; paid over; ten shares of Adams Express Company stock was mine, but no one knew our little home had been mortgaged 'to give our boy a start.'

"Adams Express then paid monthly dividends of one per cent., and the first check arrived. . . . . . .

"The next day being Sunday, we boys—myself and my ever-constant companions—took our usual Sunday afternoon stroll in the country, and sitting down in the woods I showed them this check, saying, 'Eureka! I have found it.'

"Here was something new to all of us, for none of us had ever received anything but from toil. A return from capital was something strange and new."

It is little known, but true, we are told, that Andrew Carnegie was responsible for introducing the sleeping-car, from which the Pullman developed, to the world. It is also little known, but true, that from his venture sprang the Carnegie fortune. As the story goes:

As soon as Carnegie learned all there was to know about train-dispatching, he began to improve on existing methods. He became a picked man, and Colonel Scott selected him for secretary. Later, when Colonel Scott became vice-president of the Pennsylvania, he made Carnegie superintendent of the western division —at a salary of $50 a month.

One day as the young superintendent was examining his line from a rear car, a tall, thin man stept up to him and introduced himself as T. T. Woodruff, an inventor. He carried a green baize bag, and, lifting this up, before Carnegie's eyes he started to draw out a queer sort of car in miniature. This, he said, was the model of his invention of a car to accommodate passengers at night.

"He had not spoken a minute," wrote Carnegie later, "before, like a flash, the whole range of the discovery burst upon me. 'Yes,' I said, 'that is something which this continent must have.'

"Upon my return I laid it before Mr. Scott, declaring that it was one of the inventions of the age. He remarked: 'You are enthusiastic, young man, but you may ask the inventor to come and let me see it.' I did so, and arrangements were made to build two trial cars, and run them on the Pennsylvania Railroad. I was offered an interest in the venture, which, of course, I gladly accepted. . . . . .

"The notice came that my share of the first payment was $217.50—as far as that first payment went it was as far beyond my means as if it had been millions. I was earning $50 per month, however, and had prospects, or at least I always felt that I had. I decided to call on the local banker and boldly ask him to advance the sum upon my interest in the affair. He put his hand on my shoulder and said: 'Why, of course; Andy, you are all right. Go ahead! Here is the money.' . . . The cars paid the subsequent payments from their earnings. I paid my first note from my savings, so much per month, and thus did I get my foot upon fortune's ladder. It is easy to climb after that. And thus came sleeping-cars into the world."

Mr. Carnegie's accomplishments in the steel-making industry, in which he invested $250,000 and sold out, at the end of twenty-seven years, for $500,000,000, are called nothing less than "colossal." The open-hearth method came to add to his millions, a high protective tariff kept down foreign competition, and the "canny" business genius knew how to take advantage of every opportunity. The Toronto *Globe* comments on his activities as a manager, and in relation to labor:

He was always a "driver"; production and still more production were his aims, and his conduct toward his employees, at any rate in the earlier stages of his career, was exactly the opposite of the theories he advanced in speeches and books. The management of the strike at the Homestead works in 1892 was a blot upon his memory. The conditions in that town were described by Hamlin Garland as follows:

"The streets were horrible, the buildings were poor, the sidewalks were sunken and full of holes, the crossings were formed of sharp-edged stones like rocks in a river-bed. Everywhere the yellow mud of the streets lay kneaded into sticky masses, through which groups of pale, lean men slouched in faded garments, grimy with the soot and dirt of the mills. The town was as squalid as could well be imagined, and the people were mainly of the discouraged, sallow type to be found everywhere where labor passes into the brutalizing stage of severity."

Working under such conditions the men struck, and Mr. H. C. Frick, then manager, set out to smash the trade-unions. Mr. Carnegie himself was opposed to unionism, on the ground that it brought the workmen to a dead level and limited production. He was then in Scotland, and his address was a secret known only to a few, but the men found it by inquiry from the United States Consul in London. Mr. Carnegie, however, refused to interfere, and bloody riots followed. Six workmen and nine Pinkerton strike-breakers were killed, and a large number on both sides were injured. Congress ordered an investigation, and the Commission severely condemned Mr. Frick for his arbitrary conduct. People, however, felt that Mr. Carnegie himself was to blame, and the feeling has survived in spite of his benefactions.

The Christian Science Monitor (Boston) calls attention to the fact that, "in building up his interests, Andrew Carnegie would never have anything, as far as he could command it, but straight dealing," and the Chicago *Tribune* agrees with the St. Louis *Star* in finding in him many of the characteristics, whether good or bad, imposed by his time. As we read in *The Tribune:*

Andrew Carnegie was a survival of a generation which must be credited with a very great share in the upbuilding of America. He was fortunate in beginning his career at a period when initiative and energy could command high rewards; and if we consider his great work in the development of the steel industry, we need not think the rewards were disproportionate.

It was characteristic of the man to feel that his fortune constituted an obligation. He thought of himself rather as a trustee than as the possessor of great wealth.

This feeling led to his resolution to dispose of his fortune by means of public benefactions; and probably no one who ever spoke of the "disgrace" of dying wealthy was more sincere than Andrew Carnegie. If he did not die a poor man it was largely because of the obvious difficulties of making an intelligent distribution of a great fortune.

The romance of Mr. Carnegie's life is in a sense the romance of America and of a period that has definitely passed. As the saying goes, "there were giants in those days," and we think Mr. Carnegie may be accounted to have been one of them.

The men of his day and type in American industrial progress are passing. The great railroad-builders are all gone. The steel-men are going. Carnegie was one of the survivals. The days are going with the men.

It may be a characteristic of the present time, suggest several editors, that no one man will be allowed to control such financial and economic forces as were permissible in the growing days of the great industries. This view, judged by the results of an experiment conducted by a New York newspaper, seems to predominate in "humble opinions of Andy." In order to get at these "humble opinions," fourteen New York workingmen, "picked haphazard," were asked two days after the great steel-master philanthropist's death what they thought of Andrew Carnegie. They included an ice-man, an ice-wagon driver, an aged painter, an aged negro ship's cook, a deckhand, a boat fireman, a blacksmith, a young porter, two young elevator men, a middle-aged elevator man, a cigar clerk, an aged porter, and a freight-elevator man. It was a reporter for the New York *Globe* who had this idea of taking a sample of the views our own "proletariat" held toward one of our greatest capitalists. Here are some of the replies:

"He was a good man."
"Andy was a moral man."
"Them fellers don't interest me much."
"All business men is crooked, you know."
"No honest man ever got rich in his life."
"I believe he was a just employer, fair to his men."
"I never seen a book yet" (referring to the Carnegie libraries) "that would keep a man from starving to death."

A curious reaction to questions about the libraries was that they were for the rich.

"He took money away from the poor and gave it to the rich," said a young porter, whose face was of Jewish cast. "No poor people can read in the daytime."

"But the libraries are open at night," his questioner urged.

The young man was not convinced.

"They are only open from nine to three," he insisted.

A one-armed freight-elevator man, who was found sitting on a box in front of a Cortlandt Street loft building, had the same idea about the libraries.

"They are kept open at night," he was told.

"Not very late," was the answer. "By the time a workingman could get there they are closed."

"I never went into one of them, anyway," he added.

"Why not? What made you think you wouldn't be welcome?"

"The people that goes there don't belong to my class."

"But surely the children of poor people go there."

And then came the retort:

"I never seen a book yet that would keep a man from starving to death."

The first man approached was a young ice-man. He stood on a Washington Street sidewalk, waiting for his wagon to be driven into place.

"Carnegie was a good man, I believe," he said, "but I don't know much about him."

"There's a man that will talk about him," he added, pointing to the driver of another wagon.

This was a sinewy American with a cough. His flannel-shirt collar flared wide, showing a hairy chest. But the unexpected, persistent cough was disconcerting to an auditor.

"Them fellers don't interest me much—Carnegie, Morgan, Rockefeller."

"Carnegie gave a lot of money away," was suggested.

"Yes, but I notice that when Rockefeller gives anything away the price of gasoline goes up."

An old painter stept from under his ladder, which leaned against a West Street building, bumping his capped head on a rung.

"Carnegie? he was a good man. Some people say he was crooked in his business, but all business men is crooked, you know."

Three men stood in a West Street doorway. They were an elderly negro, who said he was a boat's cook, a thoughtful-faced young deckhand, and an honest-looking fireman, who said good-naturedly, when asked his nationality, that he was an "enemy," born in the Rhineland.

Said the negro cook:

"No honest man ever got rich in his life. You have to steal to get rich."

But the black man knew that Carnegie had been a philanthropist, and added.

"I believe he gave a good deal to help the colored people in the South." (This, tho, in the list of the dead steel-man's stupendous benefactions, there appears no statement of specific gifts to that philanthropy.)

The thoughtful young deckhand had much to say about "rights."

"Right! What is right?" he pondered. "It's pretty hard to get at it. Right is what is good for everybody. I believe in God. You've got to find out what's right that way. Rich people don't believe in rights—most of them. Lots of people that make money don't feel happy, so they give it away to make themselves happy. I know when I was a kid if I stole anything I didn't feel happy—till I gave away what I had stolen, or broke it, or something. Then I felt all right again."

"It's all right to have millions if you get it honestly. Most of them millionaires got it wrong," he added.

The broad-faced fireman burst out laughing.

"They get it, all right, but they get it in the wrong way—just skin it off a workingman's bones."

Just then a two-horse load of rotten lemons passed along the street. The men all looked at it and the fireman broke out into still louder laughter.

"You see it right here," he chuckled. "Instead of giving fruit to the poor, the people let it rot and then throw it away."

A big, handsome boy in a trucking stable tried to make his questioner believe he had never heard of Andrew Carnegie. Two other men there were too busy to be interested.

The next stop was in a sizzling machine-shop. Forges blazed, a trip hammer battered oblong chunks from a great red-hot iron bar. Fire and noise were everywhere except in a distant corner, where a Polish fireman watched his forge.

Only two men here had time to talk, and one of these, the fireman, could not—that is, could not talk English. But a fine-faced old blacksmith, who seemed to be the chief, left his forge for a moment and came back to talk about his fellow countryman, Carnegie, for there was a delicious Scotch burr on his tongue as he began to speak.

The blacksmith and his questioner were thinking about the red flare and intense heat of the shops where the young Carnegie had begun his work.

"He was a just employer," said the Scotchman, "fair to his men."

He stood silent a while.

"But what I could never understand," he ventured, "is why the price of steel was not cut."

"It was cut," was the rejoinder.

"Yes; but it could have been cut more."

The Scotch head was hard at work.

"Business ought to be brought down to a reasonable profit," said the blacksmith. "I don't know how to do it, but it ought to be done. After a certain point business becomes extortion. If you go back to the highest authority, Jesus Christ, he said that extortioners are kept out of the Kingdom of Heaven."

"Andy was a good, moral man," he added. "I don't know whether he was a follower of the Master or not."

Then the studious old blacksmith broke out into laughter as he went back to his forge.

"Maybe you've heard the saying," he beamed, "that every honest man has hair growing in the center of his hands."

In the business home of the United States Steel Company, a surprize awaited. A workingman there answered in a flash:

"Ah! If he only knew as much thirty years ago as he knows now the Homestead strike would never have been pulled off."

Then, like the Scotch blacksmith, he lapsed into theology.

"We go out of this world as we come into it." The words sounded strange in the midst of the whirl of the great business founded by the man of whom the world was thinking, as he continued meditatively:

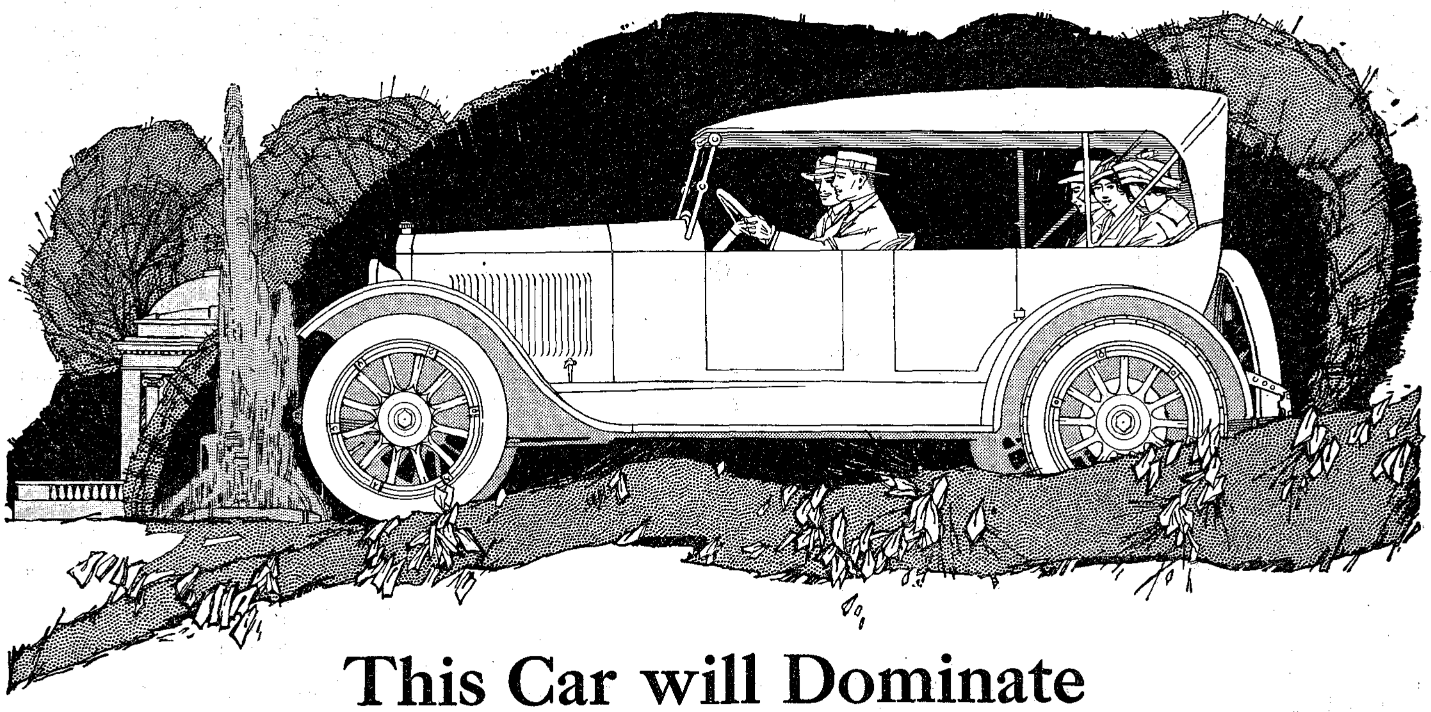
"Dust to dust, ashes to ashes."

And then he added:

"He tried to make restitution, but that's hard to do."

Then came the old porter, complaining good-naturedly that books were more for the rich than the poor, and that the words in the books were too "high-toned" for a workingman to understand, and finally the gruff, one-armed elevator man on Cortlandt Street who could get no further than:

"I never seen a book yet that would keep a man from starving to death."



This Car will Dominate the Light-Car Field

The new Cleveland Six, the car that automobile dealers have waited for and talked about, is now being delivered in all parts of the country. It is the 1919 achievement of motordom, bringing new qualities, new ideals, new excellence into the light-car field, and at a price which will please countless thousands who care for the better things of life.

You will admire and wonder at this new car, for the industry has offered no other like it. You will be delighted with its grace and style. You will marvel at its power and speed and quietness and comfort. Truly here is the car that will dominate the whole light-car field.

Skill and Sincerity are Built into This Car

The Cleveland Six is the product of men splendidly experienced in the design and making of fine cars, men who have contributed their genius and skill and sincerity to the building up of one of America's finest high-quality cars. So the Cleveland is an expression of the best ideals for service to the world, dependable service of transportation and recreation. It is a really unusual car. It brings genuine motoring satisfaction within reach of thousands who have wanted such a car. It brings new motor-car quality at a low price.

Test Cars on the Road Three Years

Cleveland Sixes have been on the road for three years, undergoing every conceivable test for performance and endurance. Two years ago the car was ready for production. But war was coming, and the Cleveland waited.

Today, in a splendid new plant, the very last word in modern equipment and method, this car is built for you. Managing this great plant, directing all its various departments and guarding every operation, is a group of men whose sincerity of purpose is a guarantee of excellence in their car.

Powerful, Sturdy and Simple

Mechanically, the Cleveland Six is of extraordinary sturdiness and simplicity throughout. It is distinctive. It has refinement of construction not commonly found in low-priced cars.

The wheel-base is more than ample to permit of the most pleasing body designs and to provide seating capacity for five adult persons in the very extreme of comfort, with proper pitch of cushions and lots of leg-room.

And the Cleveland motor is in no other car. It is the exclusive Cleveland Six motor, designed by engineers of the Cleveland Company and built under their supervision in the Cleveland factory. Automobile men declare there are few motors indeed that compare with it at all.

Your Own Choice of Four Beautiful Bodies

The Cleveland Six will please you. The body designs and furnishings of the handsome touring car, the snappy single-seat roadster, and the two splendid closed car models, are worthy of the mechanical excellence of the car. In some one of these four models you will find *your* car.

Brief Specifications

Motor, Six Cylinder valve-in-head type, 3 in. bore, 4½ in. stroke; Stromberg carburetor; Gray & Davis two-unit starting and lighting system; cellular radiator; unit power plant; three speed transmission; disc clutch; semi-elliptic springs front and rear—rear springs underslung; floating type rear axle, spiral gears and Timken bearings; drop forged front axle with Timken bearings in front wheels; wheel-base, 112 inches; 32 x 4 tires, non-skid in rear; body finished in Cleveland blue with enameled fenders and hood; seats upholstered in long grain, bright finish, hand buffed leather. One-man top with door-opening curtains.

A leading automobile distributing house in every principal city is now showing the Cleveland Six. You will feel rewarded for seeing the car and finding out all about it at once.

Models and Prices

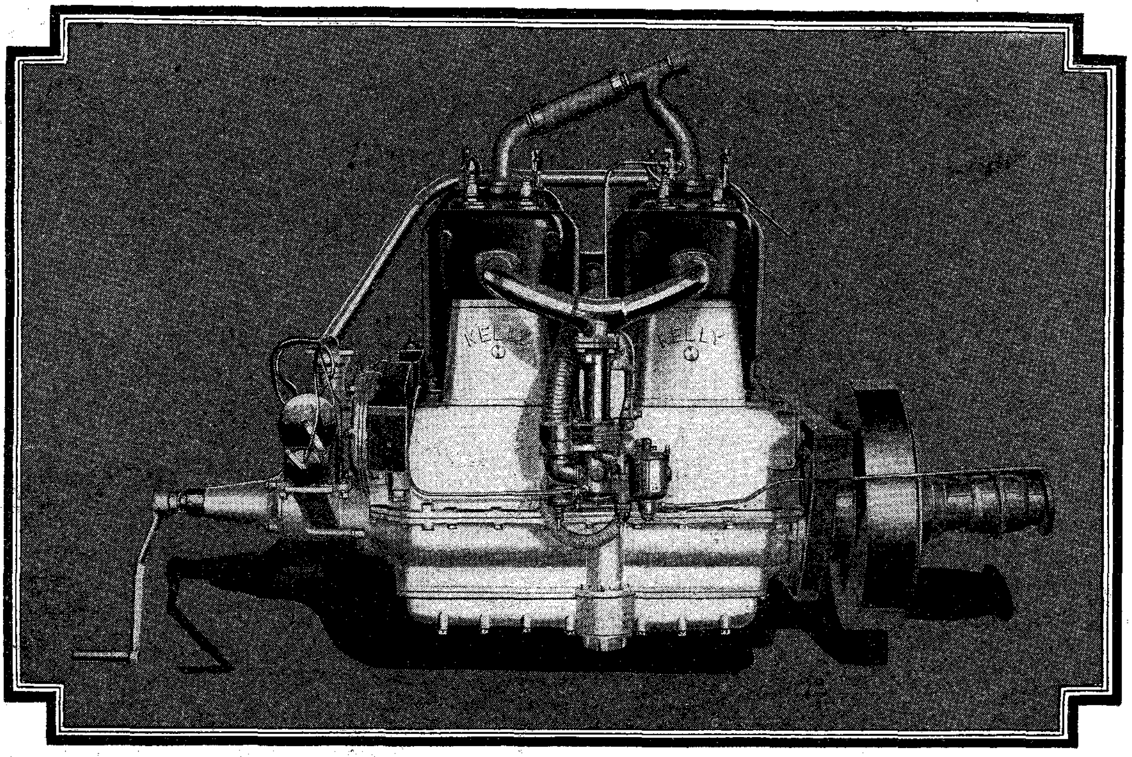
Touring Car (Five Passengers) $1385
Sedan (Five Passengers)
Roadster (Three Passengers) $1385
Coupe (Four Passengers)

Cleveland Automobile Company **Cleveland, Ohio**

CLEVELAND

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TRUCKS

The Big Brother to the Railroads



The Series K Engine

THE reputation of Kelly Trucks for excess power to meet all conditions of load and road has made the series K engine famous. Yet, it has other features of even greater importance to owners, because of their effect upon the operating cost sheet—a vital point, though little considered by the truck purchaser unless he has had experience.

Unlike the average engine, all bearings in the series K are scraped in by hand—expensive, but insuring long life.

Instant access to all its parts makes adjustments and proper daily care easy, thus obviating "time out for repairs"—the bugbear of other engines.

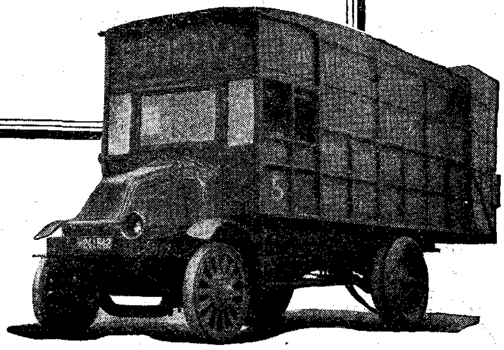
All of which has been made possible only because the K engine was designed and is built in Kelly-Springfield shops. It is not merely assembled. As a unit combining best materials and most careful workmanship, it represents the manufacturer's full responsibility for superior service.

The Kelly-Springfield engine is one of the important reasons why Kelly trucks *work* while many others are being *worked* upon.

Write for name of nearest Kelly user, and get first-hand information about actual performance.

THE KELLY-SPRINGFIELD MOTOR TRUCK CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Builders of High-Grade Motor Trucks



"Our Kelly Truck has covered 110,500 miles in 6½ years, often overloaded, over rough roads. Still running 10 to 15 hours every day. Its exceptional engine power has always pulled it through. Motor easy to clean and adjust because easy to get at. Lay-ups negligible, excepting one week for general overhauling."

Wagner Fireproof Storage & Truck Co.
By J. S. Wagner.

THE GERMAN CHARACTER AS REVEALED BY PREWAR CRIME

WHEN STORIES of German atrocities began to circulate in the United States not long after the outbreak of the war in 1914, everybody here was astonished. The Germans had always been regarded as a good, kind-hearted people, abounding in poets, and philosophers, and scientific men of excessive erudition, but otherwise harmless. It was believed that the highest form of civilization ever seen on this planet was the variety found in Germany. Her institutions of learning were considered the best on earth, and few Americans ever felt perfectly satisfied with their training in any line unless they had spent some time at the fount of Teutonic learning. The Germans themselves admitted that they were supermen, and that their brand of *Kultur* had that of anybody else looking utterly futile. That such a people could be guilty of the dark and devious deeds attributed to them was beyond belief, and so the thing was explained by laying all the blame on an iniquitous autocracy, whose mandates these good, superior people were compelled to carry out. This idea seemed to be reflected even in the President's war-message to Congress, in which it was said, in effect, that we had no quarrel with the German people, but did feel slightly irritated with their Government. Considerable light is shed on the state of German civilization by the published researches of the Rev. Acton Griscom, M.A., who states that even in the peaceful and prosperous years before the war "Germany actually had the worst criminal record of almost any people known." It appears that the Rev. Mr. Griscom, in pursuance of studies for his university doctorate, has devoted some time to a study of statistics relating to German crime, using for that propose only documents issued by the German Government, and his statements are all based on the results of such study. He says:

TABLE I.—CRIMES OF FRAUD AND LARCENY—A COMPARATIVE TABLE ILLUSTRATING CONDITIONS BEFORE THE WAR

	GERMAN EMPIRE		ENGLAND AND WALES			UNITED STATES		
	Annual Average 5-Years 1904–08	Number per 100,000 Pop.	Annual Average 5-Years 1904–08	Number per 100,000 Pop.	Proportion Ger. Emp. Eng. Wales.	Census for 1910	Number per 100,000 Pop.	Proportion Ger. Emp.
Fraud	30,925	50.7	2,347.8	6.8	7.5 to 1	12,445	13.5	4 to 1
Embezzlement	24,863	40.7	1,377	4.	10 to 1	976	1.05	40 to 1
Offenses in bankruptcy	818.4	1.34	50.4	.14	9.6 to 1	*	*	*
Larceny	105,059	171.77	49,062	160.3	1.07 to 1	42,716	46.27	4 to 1

* Combined with fraud or larceny.

> Americans do not realize that the outwardly clean streets of German cities but whited a rottenness within far exceeding the worst of Paris, London, or New York. They have not really taken in the fact that *Kultur* was a myth, and that the German people and their German civilization were notably inferior.
>
> Business men do not realize that the actual number of convictions for fraud in Germany, resulting in imprisonment, average forty to each one in the United States. The actual figures for convictions for fraud in the German Empire for the five years from 1904 to 1908—well before the war—were 154,626. This gives an annual average of 30,925, which means that for every 100,000 of population in Germany fifty-one persons are imprisoned for fraud annually. These figures come from German official sources, the "Statistick des Deutschen Reichs, Band 228," published by the Imperial Government. They may be found in Part II—"Kriminal-statistick für das Jahr 1908," p. 10. Embezzlement in Germany for the same five years totaled 124,317, with an annual average of 24,863, which means that forty-one men were imprisoned for that offense each year per 100,000 population.
>
> If this annual average is again compared with the convictions as given by the United States Census Bureau for 1910, "Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents," pp. 28–29, the proportion is 40 to 1.
>
> Especially it would be wise to watch the rising generation. If the reader will look at Table V, "Juvenile Statistics," he will see: "Larceny"—stealing in Germany is 127 to 1 in the United States; "Embezzlement," 250 to 1; "Fraud," 243 to 1; "Counterfeiting," 12 to 1, and so on.
>
> These figures are, without exception, from German official sources. They are not from handbooks or ready-reference manuals. They are from statistics of the Imperial German Government, and have been available in our libraries since they were published in 1910. They speak for more than the ill effects of Prussian militarism. They reveal a German character, a national psychology.

TABLE II.—COMPARISON OF BAVARIAN AND NEW ENGLAND CRIME FIGURES

	Bavaria, 1911 Population, 1910, 6,887,291	New England States: Population, 1910, 6,553,631	Proportion Bavaria to New England
Homicide	285	62	4.5 to 1
Assault	21,623	2,132	10 to 1
Rape	1,310	124	10.6 to 1
Incest	61	11	5.5 to 1
Unnatural sex crimes	163	16	10 to 1
Fraud	13,591	473	29 to 1
Larceny	22,197	3,732	6 to 1
Arson	294	24	12 to 1

> Other figures in these tables reveal other things in the boasted German Wesen—such as wholesale atrocities, systematically conducted. Take the figures for assaults in Tables II and IV. Note that the Bavarians, who, in America, are often extolled as *superior in civilization to the Prussians, and as peaceable, home-loving people*, are so far inferior to our New England population as one is to ten. There were 21,623 convictions for assault in Bavaria in 1911. In 1910, in the United States Census authority, there were 2,132 (p. 360). That is 10 to 1. Notice the rapes—over 10 to 1, and the frauds, 29 to 1. The Bavarian figures are from the official "Statistick für das Königreich Bayern," 1913, p. 381.
>
> Statistics, especially comparative statistics between different countries, are never easy to compile accurately, and, unless careful allowance be made for differences in the use of terms, are generally unreliable. Statistics for certain crimes, such as those already referred to, can be compared with accuracy. But in Tables IV and V, under the general caption, "Murder," it must be understood that the Germans list seven kinds of "death-resulting crimes," with only 15 per cent. entitled "murder" and "homicide." Comparisons under these two headings with similar headings in the United States statistics will produce an entirely false impression. It becomes impossible, therefore, to work out any proportions which represent facts, and the figures in Table V for juvenile delinquents are only absolute as far as the United States statistics are concerned. The proportions are given because the German juvenile percentage of even 15 per cent. of all murder is so astounding, as compared with the 100 per cent. of the United States, that the figures are worth considering. In this connection it might be well to quote from Dr. Gustav Aschaffenburg, professor of psychiatry in the Cologne Academy of Medicine. His book has been translated under the title, "Crime and Its Repression," and is widely known to all criminologists in this country. He summarizes to the effect that child crimes "show a steady increase since 1882, except in simple theft. The offenses enumerated have not been subject to any change in legislative enactment during the years reported.

TABLE III.—JUVENILE CRIME AND ILLEGITIMACY

	Berlin Pop. in 1912, 2,079,553	New York Pop. in 1912, 5,173,064; in 1910, 4,766,883	London Pop. in 1912, 4,521,685	Saxony Pop. in 1910, 4,806,661	Bavaria Pop. in 1910, 6,887,291	Alsace-Lorraine Pop. in 1910, 1,874,014
Total births	44,315	135,625	111,567	129,707	214,548	47,127
Illegitimate births	10,225	2,017	4,289	20,279	27,125	3,546
Per cent. of total births	23.1	1.49	3.8	15.6	12.6	7.5
Proportion with N. Y.	15.5 to 1	.....	2.6 to 1	10 to 1	8.5 to 1	5 to 1
Suicides	791 '08 736	802	469	1,577	1,114	322
Number per 100,000 pop	38.4 '08 35.8	15.5	10.4	32.3	15.9	17.
Juvenile suicides to 19 years old	'08 47	23	26 under 25	217		
Number per 100,000 pop	'08 2.29	.44	.59	4.52		
Proportion of juveniles with N. Y.	5.2 to 1	.....	.....	10 to 1		

Hence the conclusion is unavoidable that brutality, recklessness, and licentiousness are spreading more and more in the growing generation."

In the opinion of the Rev. Griscom, the reason for the large amount of youthful criminality is to a great extent to be found in the prevalence of illegitimacy. The Government, always anxious to develop "cannon-fodder," made legitimization easy, but the net result was a large number of child suicides and criminals. We read further:

> Sexual immorality in Germany is literally appalling. These figures of illegitimacy speak for themselves. But the figures for rape, incest, unnatural sex-crimes, and abortions prove what the character of too many Germans is. Rape in this country is punishable by death or imprisonment for life according to Sections 278-9 of the Federal Penal Code of 1910 (as quoted and annotated by Tucker and Blood, p. 283) and in New York State by not less than ten or twenty years, depending on the nature of the crime. In England the minimum penalty is three years, and the maximum life imprisonment. (Halsbury, "Laws of England," Vol. IX, Part XII, Sec. 2, pp. 611-5.) The German Imperial Code—"Strafgesetzbuch" of the "Deutscher Reichsgesetze" (text and comments by Dr. Hans Rudorff, Berlin, 1910), which gives ten years for commerce with the enemy as a minimum, and the death penalty for even attempting to take the life of the Kaiser or Federal Prince, gives a maximum penalty of one year for the rape of a girl under sixteen years of age.
>
> No wonder that German armies behaved as they did in Belgium, northern France, and Serbia. Yes, and Saxon and Bavarian armies—thousands of Saxons and Bavarian men. The author of the United States Census volume already quoted says: "Rape is a crime hardly less heinous than murder, and in some States is penalized by death, and in States where that is not the case by imprisonment for life or for a long term of years." The United States figures include "also those cases where rape was not actually committed but only attempted or intended." Such cases do not appear in the German figures, so the disproportion is even greater than the 6 to 1 against Germany given in Table IV. In the United States there would be one commitment for rape in each community of a thousand inhabitants every sixty-three years. In Germany there would be a similar commitment—excluding attempts—every ten and a half years in every community of 1,000.
>
> It should further be remembered in comparing United States with German crime statistics that in Germany most of the population is "pure" German stock, fit exponents of *Kulturization*. In the United States an increasing percentage are negroes, Japanese, and foreign-born whites. For this reason were included comparative figures with England, nearest to our own stock in blood, temperament, and standards, and of a homogeneous population such as that of Germany. Among rapes in the United States, German-born offenders were just double the number of English (table, p. 310). Negroes committed 9,480 out of 22,670 assaults in all, or 41 per cent., 392 cases of rape, or 27 per cent. of the total; and 1,527, or 53 per cent. of all homicides.
>
> England, therefore, offers a better illustration for comparison than does our own country, and the proportions listed in the various tables will prove that the English stock has more of what the American calls civilization than the German.

TABLE IV.—MAJOR CRIMES

	German Empire Average Pop. 1904–1908 61,163,600		United States 1910 Population 92,309,348			England and Wales Average Pop. 1904–1908 34,345,712		
	Annual Avg. 1904–1908	No. per 100,000 Pop.	Total 1910	No. per 100,000 Pop.	German Emp. Proportion to U. S.	Proportion Ger. Emp. to England	Annual Average, 1904–08	Num. per 100,000 Pop.
Murder	1,775	2.8	2,902	3.2	7 to 8	4.7 to 1	205	.597
Grave-Mord	88	....	967					
Lesser-Totschlag	183.6							
*Other kinds	1,503.4	....	1,935					
Assault	130,580	213.49	22,670	24.6	8.7 to 1	76.8 to 1	967	2.78
Rapes	5,839	9.5	1,480	1.6	6 to 1	4 to 1	798 2 yrs. only	2.32 Based on 1910 only
Incest	483	.79	114	.13	6 to 1	5.6 to 1	36	.14
Unnatural sex crimes	1,179	1.93	233	.25	7.7 to 1	6 to 1	111	.32
Procuring an abortion	649.4	1.06	‡	‡	‡	23 to 1	17	.049
†Procuration	3,752.4	6.14	310	.33	18.6 to 1	236 to 1	9	.026
Malicious damage to property	4,649	7.61	1,710	1.85	4 to 1	10 to 1	262	.76
Arson	1,286	2.1	337	.365	5.8 to 1	4.5 to 1	163	.47

* The Germans give 7 headings under "Crimes Against Life," all of which are included under the two headings of murder or homicide in the English and United States statistics. Hence an exact comparison by title only is entirely misleading. Notice that 85 per cent. of the murders in Germany are not called either murder or homicide, but "death by exposure," "child murder" (not an abortion), "death on request" (*i.e.*, when one man induces his companion to kill him), and "death by criminal neglect."

† White slaving.

‡ Not separately listed. Probably included under murder above.

TABLE IV.—JUVENILE CRIME STATISTICS

Juvenile Statistics Under 19 Years	German Empire 1908				United States 1910				
	Total Adult and Juvenile	Juvenile	Per Cent of Juvenile Total	Per Cent per Million of Population	Total Adult and Juvenile	Juvenile	Per Cent of Juv. Total	Per Cent. per Million of Population	Proportion German Emp. to U. S.
Rape by force on the unconscious, children, etc	5,205	952	.18	16.	1,480	74	.05	.85	20 to 1
Murder*	80	17	.21	.27	867.	3	.003	.03	9 to 1
Homicide*	210	13	.06	.21	*1,935	23	.01	.25	
Assault†					†				
(Light)	26,803	1,152	.04 } .067	135.5	22,670	161	.007	1.7	80 to 1
(Dangerous)	97,235	7,138	.07						
Larceny	115,974	28,534	.25	466.5	42,716	3,378	.08	8.66	127 to 1
Embezzlement	27,812	2,599	.09	42.5	976	15	.016	.17	250 to 1
Fraud	26,584	1,942	.07	31.8	8,924	12	.001	.13	243 to 1
Counterfeiting	6,496	790	.12	12.9	2,345	93	.04	1.07	12 to 1
Arson	434	148	.34	2.4	337	38	.11	.42	5.7 to 1
Robbery	708	158	.22	2.6	1,728	71	.04	.77	3.4 to 1
Extortion	689	46	.07	.75	66	2	.03	.02	37.5 to 1

* The Germans give 7 headings under "Crimes Against Life," all of which are included under homicide in the U. S. statistics, such as "Criminal Neglect," "Child-Murder," etc. As the actual figures under *Mord* and *Totschlag* are so far incomplete, any calculation of proportions would be practically valueless if the disproportions were not, even with these reservations, so marked. Notice the discrepancy between the total of murder plus homicide in Germany—290—and the total of all death-resulting crimes—1,957, or 85 per cent.

† The U. S. figures cover all assaults; the Germans give for juveniles only two out of six subheads; so the proportion favors the U. S. *Cf.* with Major Crimes for the total of assaults.

> Summarizing the total average of the crimes enumerated gives a proportion of 11 to 1 more crimes in Germany than in the United States and more than 30 to 1 over England. In the United States 2.3 per cent. of those convicted were under fifteen years; in Germany 7.5 per cent. were under fifteen years old. Crimes involving deceit—namely, fraud and embezzlement—average 22 to 1.

EDITOR LEECH GOES TO JAIL FOR "CONTEMPT OF COURT"

WITH A BAND in front of him, and numerous distinguished citizens in automobiles forming a guard of honor, Editor Edward T. Leech, of the Memphis *Press*, rode to the Shelby County Jail the other day, to begin the service of a ten days' sentence for alleged contempt of court. The various cars bore banners reading, "The Shame of It All," which was the title of the editorial on which the contempt charge was based. Arrived at the jail, a leading citizen and former Mayor of Memphis, Harry Litty, made an address against "judicial tyranny, which, if continued, will mean the end of American democracy." There were floral offerings, special bed-linen, and other arrangements to make the prisoner-editor's stay as comfortable as possible. While Memphis thus displayed its interest in the case, a resolution was introduced into Congress providing for a probe of the arrest on the ground that "Edward T. Leech, editor of the Memphis *Press*, has been confined to jail for ten days for contempt of court, the said charge having grown out of an editorial written by said Leech and printed in said newspaper under circumstances which seem to imply a denial of the constitutional guaranty" of free speech. Papers all over the country have taken the matter up in editorials that range from mild objection to downright objurgation. All that Editor Leech did, according to their consensused opinion, was to criticize, in general terms, the quality of judicial service rendered around Memphis.

While Congress and outside editors take cognizance of his case, Editor Leech, in durance vile, is producing a lively column for his paper, headed "Jailed!" Here are some of his reflections on the day when he had "One Done, Nine to Go":

> Shelby County Jail, *August 5.*
>
> Well, I served the first two weeks of my sentence yesterday. I suppose time drags for any one in jail, but I believe a

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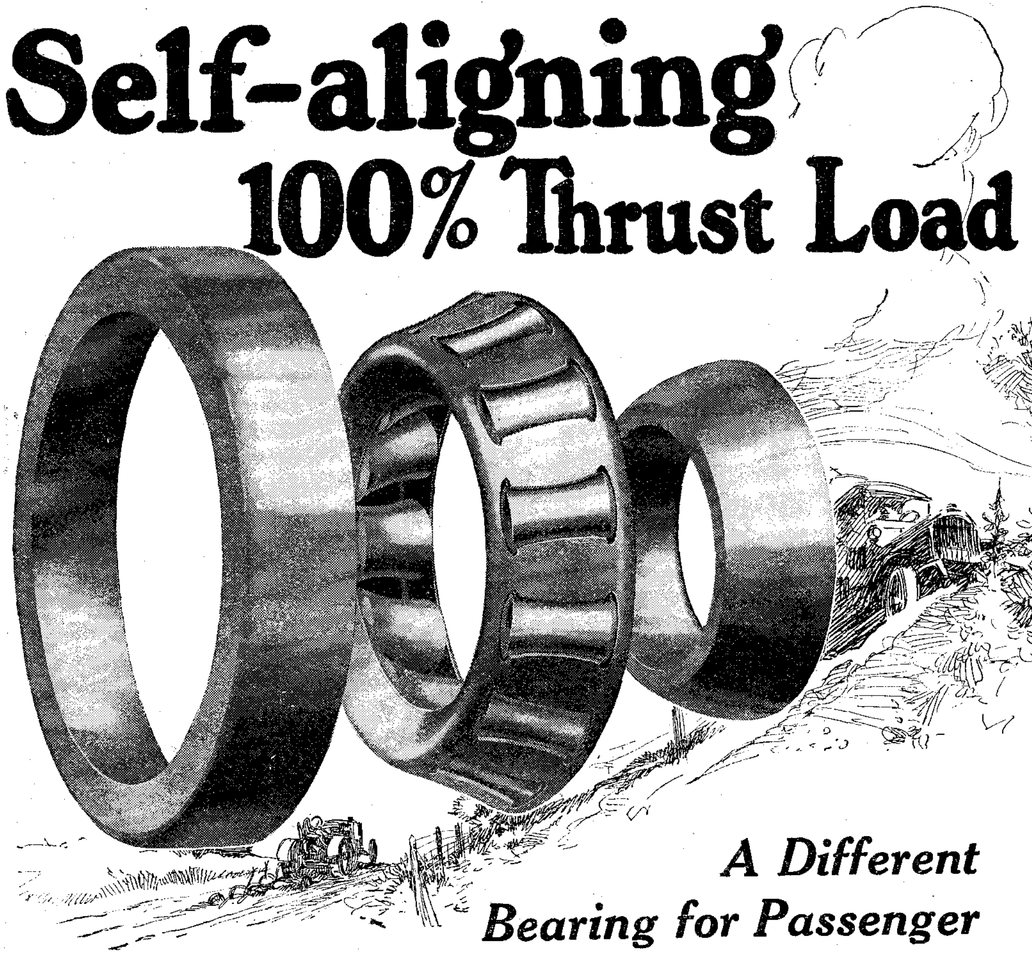

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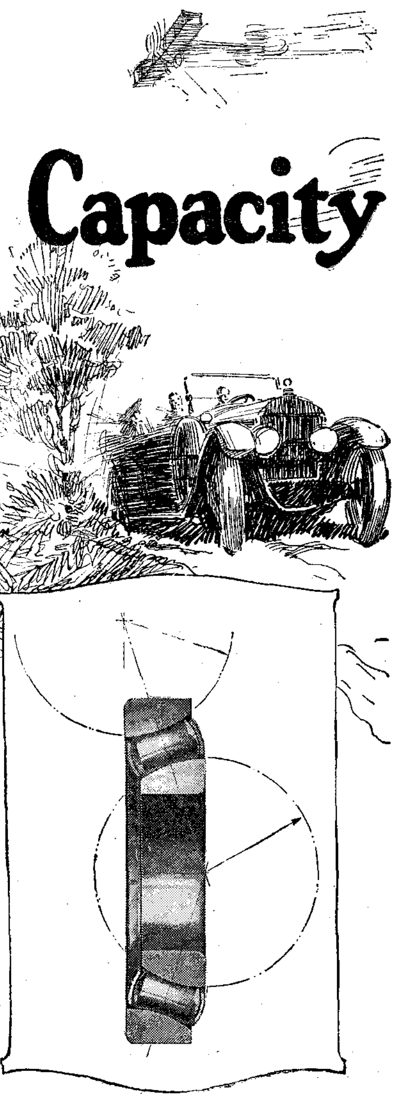

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Ford, Maxwell and Chevrolet drivers! Replace cup and cone bearings in your front wheels. Do away with repair bills, hard driving, wheel wobble and tire wear. Your garageman can equip your car with Shafer Roller Bearings—Price $10.00 (2-wheel sets—4 bearings) for Ford and Chevrolet (Canada, $12.50)—$12.00 for Maxwells (Canada, $15.00). Write for literature.

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newspaper man is particularly afflicted in that way. For, when he's at work, his chief complaint is always that he hasn't enough time. He's everlastingly trying to get something done before an edition goes to press, and watching the clock for fear he won't succeed.

Which reminds me of a negro prisoner back in the tiers of cells behind the latticed wall that divides the jail into a front compartment and a rear one.

"What time's it?" he yelled out.

"What you-all care?" called back another negro. "You won't be worryin' about time fo' six months, boy."

I'll never forget yesterday. I came to the office at eight o'clock and soon friends began arriving to accompany me to Sheriff Perry's Hotel. Then came the impromptu parade, with the jazz band jazzing for all it was worth, pictures taken at the jail, a serenade for the prisoners, speaking, flowers, handshaking, and innumerable other things that would make any man happy.

In a conversation the other day my companion said to me: "I've got a world of acquaintances; I don't know how many friends. Any man with three real friends is rich."

I didn't think how soon I would have occasion to recall his words. But I thought of them when I left the *Press* office and saw all those who had come to go to jail with me, who gave real proof of their friendship and support. I thought of them again when a clean, new bed arrived, with fresh, white bed-linen; and later when four beautiful bouquets of roses and other flowers (I don't know their names because I'm not much up on flowers) came to me. They were sent by the boys at the office, by the Dallas (Texas) *Dispatch*, the Houston (Texas) *Press*, and C. T. Kelley. I sincerely appreciate them. Their fragrance sweetens the room as I write; they almost hide the heavy iron bars.

The Idlewild Greenhouse sent down beautiful vases to put them in.

And then came lunch and dinner—splendid meals sent down to me from the Arlington Hotel by friends—and I thought of my companion's words again.

It's worth while to go to jail for ten days—yes, for longer—to find so many real friends. Their kindness and support have meant more to me than I can ever express. They are an inspiration. I look forward to their visits with eager expectation.

A boy from Fortune-Ward's just delivered a big bottle of Johnson's Maldezone Disinfectant. No card was enclosed.

Many thanks, but really it isn't as bad as that.

I haven't been back among the tiers of cells where most of the prisoners—including very many negroes—are kept, but what I've seen of the place is clean and the air is fresh. It isn't a fit jail for any city, because it's old and out of date and unsanitary, and all the housewives in Memphis couldn't make it otherwise; but I was astounded to find the air fresh, the floors clean, and many other evidences of care and attention.

The Shelby County Jail has been a synonym for filth. Maybe there are very bad parts of it—I hope to go clear through it before I get out—but what I've seen is mighty presentable when you consider that the building was finished in 1867. It is only just and fair to say that Sheriff Perry and Jailer Reeves are making the best of a bad situation. I was never in this jail before, but lawyers and others who called on me said it was in better shape than they'd ever seen it at any other time.

It's been fifty-two years since 1867. They didn't know much about building sanitary jails or houses, either, that long ago. How'd you like to live in a house that had been used continuously since then, with all sorts of occupants—including the insect variety? Isn't Memphis too big for that sort of thing?

They brought a seventeen-year-old negro boy into the jailer's office while I was there. He is facing trail for petit larceny. I understand it carries a sentence of from one to five years.

He stole eighty-five cents from a little negro lad.

For eighty-five cents he will be locked up in crowded cells, denied his liberty, forced into idleness, and vagrancy—and it's all legal, too. He's only a negro boy—black as the ace of spades—but he's a boy, a human being, who can either become a hard-working, honest negro, or a loafing, trifling, law-breaking nuisance.

Which will a year in jail probably make of him?

Leaving out all sentiment, if you want to look at it in a cold-blooded way, which is the more valuable to the community in dollars or cents, which will cost the State less, a good negro or a bad one?

But the law's putting this boy in jail, without any attempt to utilize his energy, train his mind, or stimulate his better senses—for the theft of eighty-five cents.

I'll have my hands full if I answer all the letters I have received—let alone writing a bit for the paper just to show that I'm still unsilenced.

Many of them are from editors.

S. T. Clover, president and editor of *The Evening Journal*, of Richmond, Va., sends an editorial from his paper, with a note: "My sympathies are with you. I enclose my editorial from to-day's issue of *The Evening Journal*, which will reveal to you that I have had unpleasant experiences in attempting to criticize the sacrosanct gentlemen of the bench."

Some years ago a magazine carried some articles about the five greatest American editorial writers. Four of them were Arthur Brisbane, R. F. Paine, Henry Watterson, and Mark Sullivan. I forget the name of the fifth.

One of these men, a veteran grown old—yet ever youthful—in newspaper work, wrote me a letter which I shall always treasure. It said, in part:

"There never was a time in human history when the rights of free press, free speech, and free assemblage were in greater jeopardy, or when the wisdom and necessity of editors going to jail, if necessary, in defense of those rights were stronger.

"The tendency of the press is strongly toward editorial prostitution. The tendency of legislation, at this time, is strongly toward still further suppression of government with consent of the governed. Your case is a very strong demonstration of these tendencies. An editor goes to jail for making a general assertion, without personal point or application. It does not greatly arouse our so-called free press." Most of the rest is personal.

The editor of the Chattanooga *News* comments on his brother scribe's fate to this effect:

> It may seem like a paradox, but Editor Leech, of the Memphis *Press*, who was locked up for contempt of court the other day, is apparently a more popular man in jail than out. The whole country is taking cognizance of him. Editors all over the land are telling what they think—and it isn't at all complimentary—of the sentence imposed upon him, and a resolution has been introduced proposing a congressional investigation. There is no disputing that this verdict has put its victim and his paper on the map.
>
> It has been said that it is the last straw which breaks the camel's back, and this case of Editor Leech may have the effect of awakening the country to the steady encroachments that are being made upon the liberty of the press, which is guaranteed in the bill of rights. It may also help the country back to an appreciation of what the liberty of the press means to the liberty of the people. If it does this effectually, Editor Leech will have served well his day and generation while serving a term in jail.
>
> Demands for a censored press almost always proceed from official circles or from interests which fear exposure. Some public emergency is made the occasion for such restriction—altho the Constitution makes no such exceptional provision. The press are gagged upon the ostensible theory that some newspaper may misrepresent the Government, some official, or some interest. Such action—or legislation—is also based on the theory that somebody knows all truth, is always honest, and can be trusted to keep the newspapers in proper restraint.
>
> It seems never to have occurred to those who apparently prefer darkness rather than light that truth is largely a matter of view-point, and that the truth can never be fully realized unless every body's right to present or state his views is recognized and safeguarded. Truth is obtained like the kernel of wheat by a process of winnowing. No man has it all in its purity, not even a powerful official or judge of a court. The best assurance that the truth will be known is afforded by the sunlight of freedom of the press. Falsehood can not live if everybody is free to expose it.
>
> Editors are not immaculate. They may be and often are mistaken. They may even wilfully bear false testimony. But it is our unbiased opinion that more editors have been punished for telling the truth than ever suffered for false witness. The liberty of the press is, if anything, more important to the people than to the newspapers. What editor would dare expose a rotten deal if he felt that his doing so meant a term in jail? And what would the people know of such affairs—and they are by no means uncommon—but for the services of the newspaper?
>
> A free government and a free press are inseparable. Strike down the latter and the former goes with it. Democracy would be a delusion, and an unblushing fraud would stalk abroad unafraid. A free press is as essential to wholesome government as ventilation is to bodily health. The best means of promoting the dissemination of truth by newspapers is leaving them free. They will do more to keep each other in the straight and narrow path than half a dozen government bureaus. A free press is as important to the people as the right to vote.

Why Fleet Owners Are Standardizing Their Equipment With Kissel Trucks

By George A. Kissel

Because present and future truck owners of America want practical and not theoretical facts—I picked at random three Kissel fleet owners among a great number and asked them to tell you their experience.

"Reduces our repair expenses"

Turner Moving & Storage Co., Denver

Mr. Turner, the President, states that standardizing on 14 Kissel Trucks gave the following results:

1—Mechanical men quickly became familiar with Kissel construction and mechanical features, facilitating adjustments and repairs.

2—Drivers preferred the Kissel to other makes, creating delays and dissatisfaction. Where there is no choice it makes it easier to secure and satisfy good drivers.

3—In two years of Kissel truck ownership, purchases of repair parts have averaged $2.35 per month per truck and would have averaged $1.00 per month per truck if we had not become stalled in a snowdrift last winter.

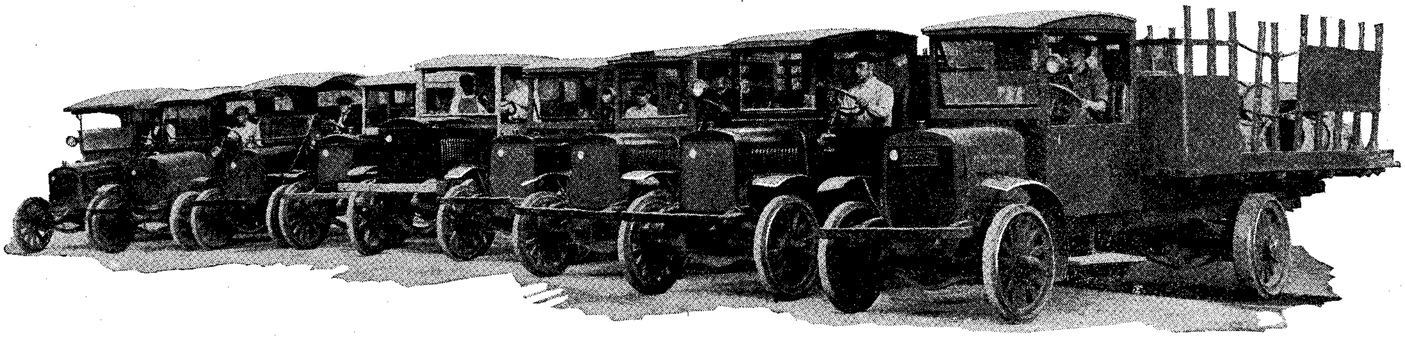
"Saves 270 gallons of gas weekly"

Universal Cartage Co., Milwaukee

Mr. John Vander Heyden, the president, states:

1—Since standardizing on our nine Kissel Trucks we have reduced our stock of parts over one half and have reduced gasoline consumption from 10 gallons to 5 gallons per truck per ten hour day.

2—Drivers find it much easier to work because they are capable of driving and handling any one of our models.



3—Service mechanics do more and better work on Kissels because they are not complicated — quickly becoming familiar with every part.

4—As our older trucks wear out, the interchangeability of parts permits our using the unworn parts, such as wheels, frame, springs, etc., effecting a big saving in a period of years.

"Saves 25% in upkeep"

Michener Transportation Co., Casper, Wyo.

Mr. Michener, the President, states that since standardizing on nine Kissels:

1—Not only have we cut the cost of upkeep considerably, but our trucks are making more trips. We carry a much smaller line of parts and our mechanics get out the work much faster.

2—If every owner of two or more trucks will standardize on one make, he can make a saving the first three years of 10% to 25% in cost of upkeep and operation expense.

Results of Standardizing

A summary of results from standardizing equipment with Kissel Trucks proves that:

1—Increases driver's efficiency and creates a desire on his part to handle his truck 100 per cent. Attracts good drivers and keeps them satisfied as they all have the same make of truck.

2—Mechanics and service men can concentrate on one type of construction, quickly becoming familiar with all mechanical features — eliminating delays in adjustments and repairs—saving time in changing equipment. No mechanic can make a record or show his employer that he is efficient and ambitious where he has to make the different kinds of repairs and adjustments common with a fleet of different makes.

3—Through interchangeability of parts, it permits a complete stock at small investment—reducing overhead and labor expense.

4—Enables owners to keep accurate check on gasoline, oil, tires and depreciation. If one driver can make a mileage record, other drivers can do likewise as trucks are all same make.

5—Lower upkeep and repair expense per truck per week results where entire organization is thoroughly familiar with one make. No scattering of efforts—no doing anything twice because of different design.

6—A yearly labor saving of from 10% to 40% that otherwise would be spent in divided efforts. Time and labor saved through concentrating on one make permits trucks making more trips.

7—Another important advantage is that the Kissel engineers in designing the Kissel-built motor and other units, standardized them as far as engineering principles and different sized models permitted, thus making different items oversize on the smaller models and fully equal to all requirements on the larger jobs.

8—The All-Year Cab, an exclusive Kissel truck feature, insures Kissel fleet owners uninterrupted transportation the year round—giving full protection to drivers and increased results to owners. In winter it is completely closed—snow, rain and cold proof.

Standardizing on Different Sized Units

It is just as necessary to standardize on the proper sized models as it is to standardize on one make. In standardizing on Kissel Trucks, owners can choose from 5 different sized models so that each unit of the fleet will fit different requirements, thus eliminating the waste caused by employing trucks that are over-sized or under-sized for the work.

For example, one of the largest dairy concerns south of New York City uses its six Kissel "General Utility" 1½ ton models for rapid door-to-door delivery in the city, as well as auxiliary trucks for their heavier models. Their two Kissel "Freighter" 2-ton models are used to transport heavier loads greater distances, while their Kissel "Heavy Duty" 3½ ton model acts as the "Mother Ship," carrying wholesale loads great distances to where it acts as a supply base for the smaller models.

The new ¾ ton "General Delivery" Model is employed as a "Scout Runner" —a job built to carry capacity loads at a speedy rate. The biggest Kissel model—the "Goliath" 5 ton model—is easily "boss of the road."

From the Mechanic's and Driver's Standpoint

The exclusive Kissel design and construction not only minimize repairs and adjustments, but give accessibility that makes service work simplicity itself. This ease of keeping Kissel Trucks in perfect order is responsible for unusually low upkeep and overhead expense in both public and private garages.

Drivers of Kissel Trucks have not only made unusual economy records, but the functioning of the Kissel-built motor and other Kissel features gives them a pride in their work that reacts to the benefit of employer and employee alike.

The success of Kissel Trucks among the country's prominent fleet owners warrants your careful investigation. We would like to go into this subject more fully with present and prospective fleet owners as well as owners of single units, for they are the fleet owners of tomorrow.

Your nearest Kissel dealer is fully prepared to take the witness stand and submit to your cross examination. Or your request directed to the factory will bring latest literature and data. Why not send for it? Kissel Motor Car Co., Hartford, Wis., U. S. A.

LETTERS FROM FRENCH WAR-ORPHANS TO THEIR AMERICAN GODFATHERS

"ACCEPT, DEAR GODFATHER, a kiss from the heart of a little French child," wrote a French war-orphan to the American soldier who had "adopted" her; and "this quaint phrase," says the editor of an unusual little book of letters, called "From French Mascots to Their American Godfathers," is a sign of "the lasting bond between the American Expeditionary Force and more than three thousand little ones whom the war robbed of laughter, sometimes of love." It is predicted that this bond will outlast demobilization, from which one might draw the hopeful inference that it will outlast many of the current stories of friction between American troops and French inhabitants. Through the medium of the American Red Cross in France, an arrangement was made, in cooperation with *The Stars and Stripes*, by which individuals and units of the Army and Navy might adopt French orphans. The first appeal appeared in *The Stars and Stripes*, on March 29, 1918, when it was announced that five hundred francs ($87.72) would support a French child for one year. The staff of the newspaper adopted the first child, and soon "mascots" were being "reserved" by wire. According to the editor of the present collection of letters, which is published by the Red Cross in Paris:

> Three books, brimming with humanness, could be compiled from the daily records of the organization of the A. E. F. family. One would hold the letters of tragic gratitude from the mothers of the children. Another would concern itself with the unaffected letters written to the children by "dough-boys" and generals, for generosity and the instinct to protect the helpless recognize no shoulder-stripes or rank. This volume would contain moments when an entire company became interested in the progress of a baby's new tooth in a far-away village as reported vividly by the small sister. It was with a sigh of relief, probably, that they greeted the news that the event so long prophesied had become a reality. You would find a sergeant at the front writing to a certain small Jeanne begging her to hold to the ideals of that other wonderful Jeanne of France. It would betray the major who during the hottest fighting found time gravely to discuss dolls to please a little orphan.
>
> Instead, the letters of the children to the soldiers have been chosen. In them will be found a tribute to the chivalry of the American forces. Through them will be gained glimpses of the background of terror in invaded districts, so that the need for this help can be more fully understood.

The letters have been translated in such a way as to preserve the spirit of the originals to a remarkable degree. The first one has more than a touch of that fine sense of honor which has been associated with the land of the chevaliers. It is addrest to "Company B, 10th Engineers Forestry, A. E. F.," and runs:

DEAR GODFATHERS:

After fifty months during which my poor father was reported as missing after the terrible battle of St. Quentin, on August 28, I have just had the sweet surprize of learning that he is in France. And so, dear Godfathers, as I do not wish to abuse your goodness—you, who have so generously opened your arms to protect me when I thought I was fatherless—I must tell you that he has come back. But what a condition he is in! He is weak and old—he has lost his hair, and is almost blind. The poor man can do nothing but sob. For four long years he has been a prisoner without being permitted to send us any word. He was held a prisoner in occupied French territory, and was forced with other captives to repair the roads directly behind the German line. In this way he was exposed to the French and English fire, and was often in danger of being killed by his own brothers. He is so changed that I hardly recognized him, and it grieves me to see my poor father so weakened by suffering.

Dear Godfathers, I wish to let you know about this change in our condition caused by the arrival of my poor father, because probably I have no further right to your assistance, and I don't want to be a dishonest little boy. I wish to thank you for your goodness and for the comfort you have given me, for, thanks to you, I have good shoes on my feet and underwear and good clothes. Dear Godfathers, once more thanks for all your kindness, and please accept my utmost gratitude.

Your little ward,

RAOUL LEGRAND.

Here is another letter, one that compresses a complete tragedy into a dozen lines:

Lieut. Clifford P. Foss, 74th Brigade Headquarters, A. E. F.

DEAR GODFATHER:

When my father left for the war, he said to me: "My son, I shall be gone for a long time perhaps. You must write to me often." I did not forget to write to father. I was happy when his answers came, and so was mother, and my sisters and my brother, too. One day there was no answer to my letter—my father never answered me.

You have been good enough to take pity upon me, and to send mother the money father would have earned for me.

You are to me somewhat like my father, and I love you. That is why I wish to please you and to write to you as I would write to my father.

I preferred to read his letters and to write to him, rather than to go out to play.

I shall do just the same with you, because my heart tells me to. I send you my best love.

ALEXANDER TUTIN.

The dignity and quiet sincerity of most of the letters presented in this collection are astonishing. If it is far more difficult to receive, than to give, charity, the small French authors must be generously supplied with French tact and *savoir-faire*. The following half-dozen letters are not tainted with any of that "lively expectation of benefits to come" which, we are told, constitutes gratitude. Several of them mention, as does the first one, the announcement in French schools of the "kindness" of the Americans:

American Officers, Field 8, Issoudun, A. E. F.

DEAR BENEFACTORS:

I knew the Americans were generous. I knew a great many of them had come to us, giving their lives to my country which they love. I was told at school that their kindness was so great that they were willing to help the little orphans which had lost their fathers on the field of honor. My papa has died, and the soldiers of your grand nation were good enough to protect me.

My heart is filled with infinite gratefulness to you, dear benefactors, and I beg of you to accept all the affection of a little French boy filled with admiration for your nation.

I have the mission of thanking you for your extreme generosity. Mama has a sore hand. She can not yet thank you herself for your gift, but I am very glad to do it. I am in the best of health and I am going to have my photograph taken to-morrow. I will send you, therefore, my picture as soon as it is ready.

I go to school regularly, and I try to make up for the time I lost at Sains-du-Nord, during the German occupation. I wish to be well educated, altho I really prefer manual work. I dreamed the other night that I had become a master carpenter. I had hard work, but I was rich and my mama did not have to work any more. I was then the happiest little boy you could imagine. I will have to work very hard before my dream comes true, but being under your kind protection, I feel I may succeed.

Please accept the sincerest thanks and best love from your little ward.

MARCEL LEFEVRE.

Headquarters Supply Company, 303 Stevedore Regiment, Base Section No. 5, A. E. F.

DEAR GODFATHERS:

Thank you so much for your generous gift. Thanks to you, dear Godfathers, I shall be able to continue my school studies and become a school-teacher one day. Mother is taking steps to have me enter an *École Supérieure*. I have been having my holidays since August 5, and I am spending them in the country at one of my aunt's. I look after the cows with my little cousin Bénédicte Bouron. As I always take a book with me, we play at school and I am the school-teacher and Bénédicte, who is the pupil, reads under my direction. I also make her count. In the afternoon, when I have finished the exercises that my teacher told me to do, during the holidays, I play with my cousin at "*paume*" (tennis), or else we have a swing together. I am quite well and hope you are the same.

I leave you, dear Godfathers, with my best greetings.

Your little grateful ward,

MARIE-JEANNE RESSICAUD.

Ohio Rainbow Reveille, Headquarters Company B, A. E. F.

DEAR GOOD GODFATHERS:

I want to tell you at once how happy and proud I am to be your little ward. Mother already talked to me about you before this, when we received your kind letter and the generous gift enclosed. We were just having dinner with my sisters and —I do think mother cried for joy, when telling us the good news.

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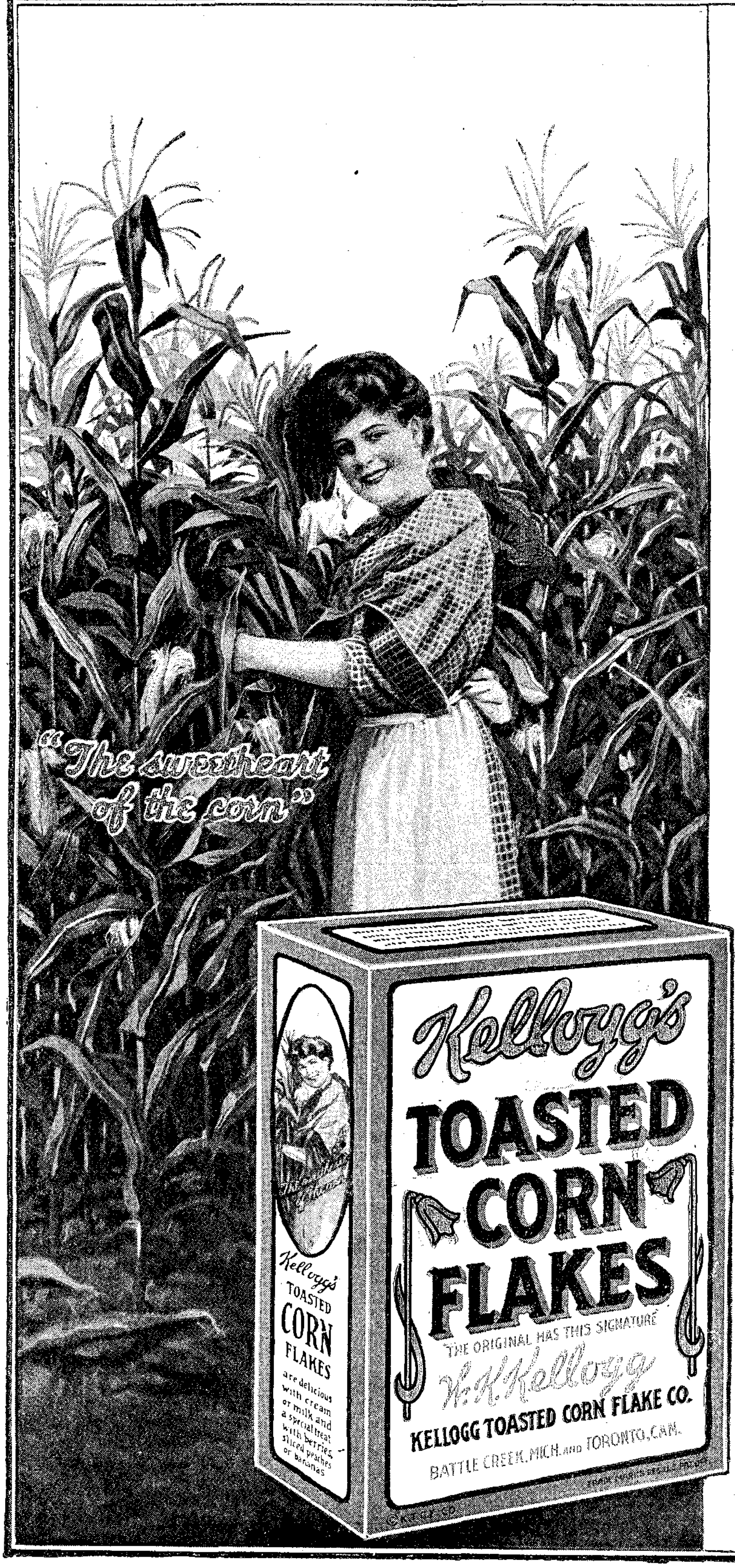
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Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES are delicious with cream or milk and a special treat with berries, sliced peaches or bananas

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◆ ◆ ◆

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On the morrow, I told all my school-fellows about it; the teacher even read aloud the letter from the American Red Cross and everybody cheerered and shouted, "Hurrah for America." Here I am very far away from the war, but father went there and never came back. Our teacher says, you have come to avenge him, so I tell you twice—thank you, once for father and once for me.

I live with mother, my grandfather, and my sisters in a little village in the Alps. Father was a smith in that village, but now the shop is abandoned and it is very sad. If such is your wish, we shall have a chat together every month. Tell me when you will be fighting, and I shall pray for you. Tell me also, how many you are and will you write all your names in "American."

Good-by, dear Godfathers, I love you from the bottom of my little French heart.

LOUIS JEANNOT ALPHAND.

Enlisted Personnel, United States Army Base Hospital No. 5, Harvard University, No. 13, General Hospital, A. E. F.

MY DEAR GODFATHERS FROM THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY:

I write to you hoping it will give you pleasure. I am very happy to write to you, but I should like still best to hear from you. We are always enjoying our holidays and the teacher comes twice a week to give us lessons; he is very pleased with us. Yesterday we went to mass with mother, and the whole family for the anniversary of father's death (August 18, before Aprémont, Meuse). The doctor says mother is not at all well, as she has a liver complaint and dyspepsia from having had so many griefs and misfortunes; she hardly ever goes out now, and I always say my prayers for her getting well again.

You must be very proud of the success of American troops at the front; our experienced *poilus* here say that they are fighting as if they had never done anything else in their lives. I do so wish that our country were free of the Germans, and that we might go back to our dear town of Douai; I am sure mother would get better at once if we were home. Perhaps I told you already, that I went twice a week to the bath-house to be taught to swim. Mother says it is good sport and does me good.

Now I shall leave you, dear Godfathers, with a cordial handshake from

Your grateful little ward,

ANDRÉ DONSE.

There is a charming personal touch in this letter to an American lieutenant from a small French maiden, who anticipates that American officers are likely to be very pompous, and is agreebly disappointed.

First Lieut. Frank Short, O. D. N. A., Aerial Armament Division, A. E. F.

DEAR GODFATHER:

I can not tell you how joyful I feel; when the postman gave me your letter, I could not believe it. I thought to myself, "American officers are sure to be very severe," but not at all, and you wrote me a long letter all to myself. Mother was amused at my happiness. Unfortunately you are so far away, and I should like to see you. It must be very nice to see so many different places as you do. I should like to do the same but little girls can not leave their mothers. I am very glad to hear that you liked dolls when you were young; I have a whole quiet family of them. Just now, I am making an apron for my doll Georgette; also a handkerchief which I intend to send to you if you would like to have it. I am not very clever and it is not very well done.

I am learning a minuet by Beethoven on the piano, and last week I learned a piece for the violin which is called "L'Exile de Samie," and it is very pretty. I am also learning the Meditation from "Thaïs," by Massenet.

I have a pretty black and white dress to wear in the house. I am going to have my photograph taken in it, and send it to you when it is ready. It is the first time I have worn anything but black since my father died.

I wrote many exercises last week, and I worked out many sums. My teacher would not believe that I had done them alone as they were all correct. She said she would ask my mother if she had helped me, but I have no fear, as I did them all alone. I would not tell a lie about it; I have many faults, but not that one.

My big brother Charles wrote to us a few days ago that he is with the Americans and saying "They know how to fight." He is very much exposed and was gassed by "chocolate-gas." It was painful but he was not bad enough to be treated, and has nearly quite recovered. Chocolate is very nice, but gas ever is dreadful. I am sure that God will punish the Germans for their cruelty.

School will open again in two weeks; it is going to be very hard this year, but I intend to be diligent and I want to learn typewriting. Mother says I am too young, only twelve years old, and that next year will be soon enough to learn it. Do you think she is right? Perhaps I am abusing your kindness, but I want to ask if you would be kind enough to send me your photograph. I already know your name and with a picture of you, my happiness would be complete. I hope you will not say "No."

We go out for walks altho the weather has been bad lately. I do not mind the rain. In fact, I love to go out without an umbrella. I just wear my mackintosh and when it is windy I like it even better. I will stop my chatter here, with kisses from my heart, and thank you for your kind letter.

Your goddaughter,

DENISE AULANGIER.

Headquarters 655th Aero Supply Squadron, A. E. F.

DEAR ALLIES:

We received with pleasure your letter stating that you take an interest in me. I am still very young, and have lost my poor beloved daddy.

My daddy had a restaurant in Nancy; the Huns have pulled it down; and since that time I am living at Caen with mother, who is supervisor of the refugees.

At the beginning of the war, I was with grandmother, and when I was six, I came back with mother; I went to the Alsace-Lorraine School Pigneulles, near Nancy. There I was very happy. The soldiers used to do their cooking there, and they gave me all sorts of nice things because I told them that my daddy also was a cook. Moreover, the nurse let me do what I liked; while with mother, it is not the same.

I go to school at the barracks. My teacher is nice and strict. Mother often goes to see her because I am intelligent, but a little lazy. I have to make problems, copies, and verbs, and extra copies, when mother scolds me. When I come back from school, mother tells me that I am an orphan, and that I ought to work, and I so love playing at all sorts of games, leap-frog, ball, etc.!

Dear Allies, tell me if you are in the trenches. I think very often about all those poor soldiers who are falling every day, as my poor daddy.

Awaiting the pleasure of reading you, I send you a big kiss from your little protégé.

RAYMOND ARES.

THE DOUGH-BOY HAS A "GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELING" AT GETTING HOME

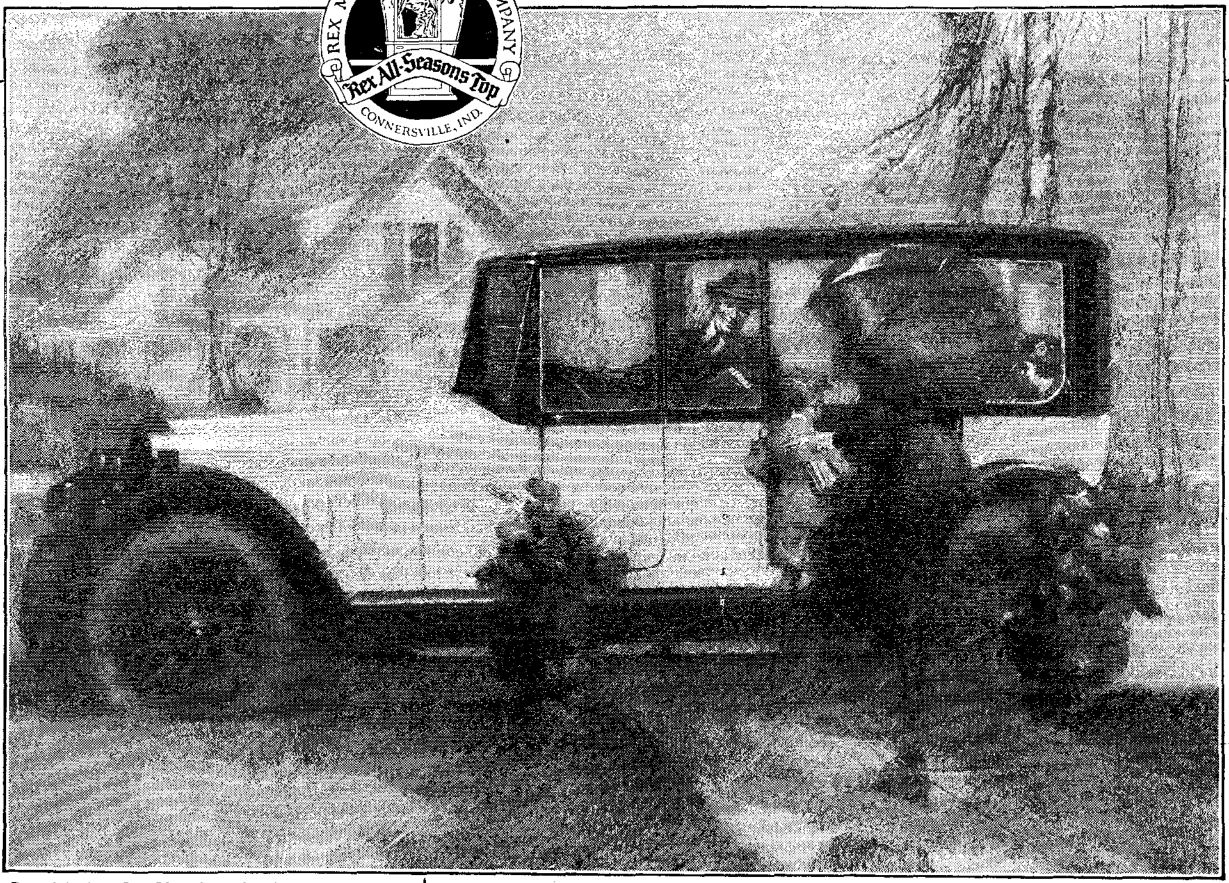
PRESIDENT WILSON said he was so glad to get home, after his several months' sojourn in foreign parts, that he thought even Hoboken beautiful, and if that was the way the President felt after having a palatial place to stay in at Paris and much attention shown him by crowned heads as well as bald ones, what wonder that the dough-boy nearly goes crazy with joy when he reaches the home port after a term in the mud, fighting cooties? "Some day," says a dough-boy quoted in the New York *Sun*, "there may be a phrase sufficient to describe the moment when the three-striper with a heavy load on his back for the first time in eighteen months feels no load on his heart, but until that time it must just be called the grandest and gloriousest of all." He continues with a diverting account of an embarkation and voyage:

When we landed in the port we were low—any one of us would have to use a step-ladder to look a caterpillar in the eye. The whole bunch were casuals and had been casuals for months; and let me state that Job would never have made the reputation he did if he had ever been a casual. We had just completed a three-day railway-trip and, to those acquainted with French travel, that fact needs no comment.

When we smelled salt water about half the outfit were in a condition from which they might be saved by quick work and the other half were beyond hope. We were just about to send the one-half to the salvage dump and the other to the morgue when a nonchalant individual strolled up and informed us that, if we hurried, we might catch a boat sailing that night.

As my fellow craftsman, the late William Shakespeare, so aptly put it, we stood not upon the order of our going but we went at once, *toute de suite*, right away. No *Boche* ever ducked for cover with anything like the speed that bunch showed between the station and the dock. Arriving there we all seized our bayonets and set to cutting through the mass of red tape which still bound us to French soil.

During this process the questioning officer strives to find out



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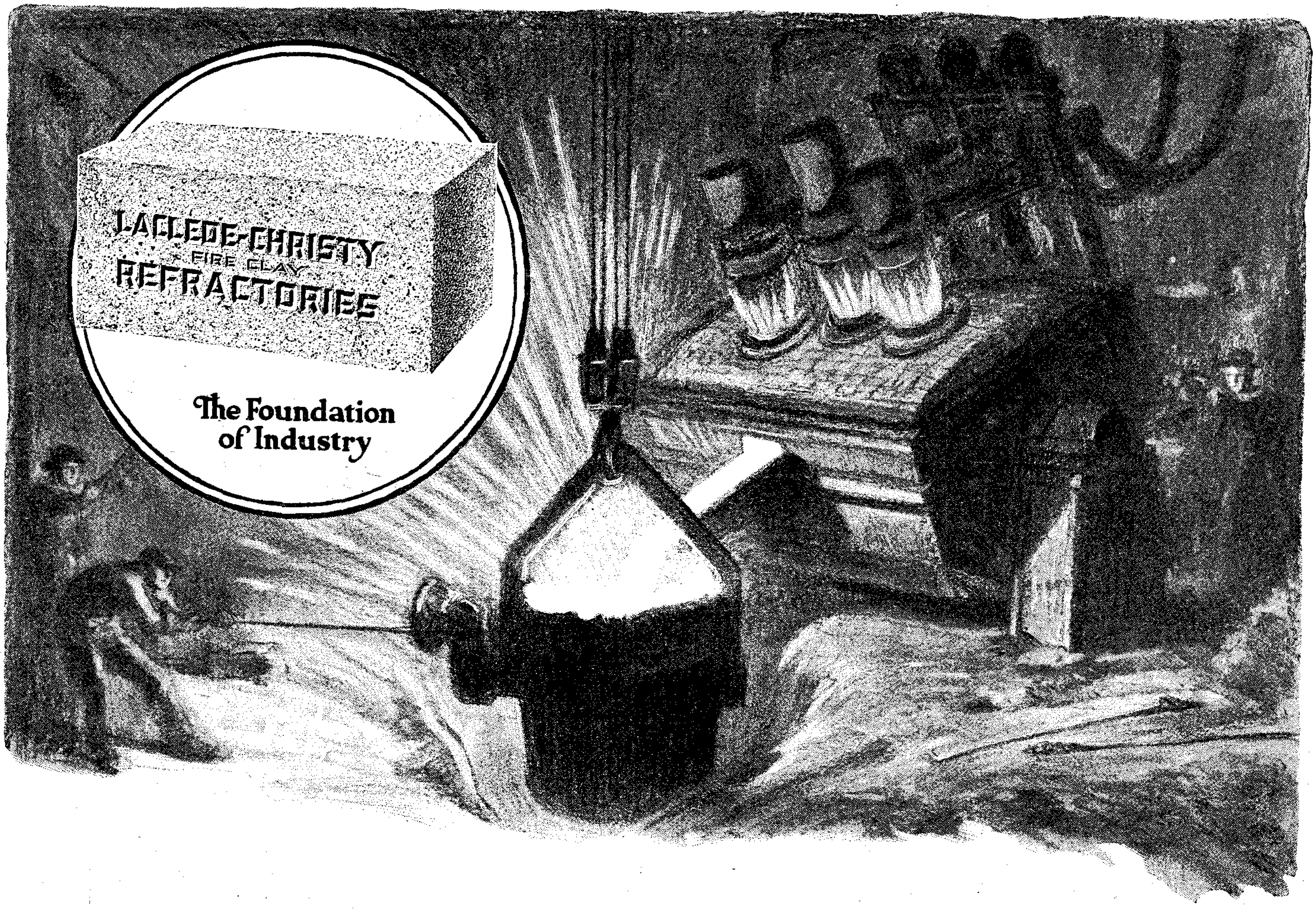

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more about you than you know about yourself. This questioning takes place every time that you arrive at a new station.

One of the first things they were called upon to do after getting aboard pertained to the solution of a problem involving sundry dusky brethren and an implement referred to as a "social razor" ——

It was pointed out that some of the troops were of African descent; also that these troops had just been paid off, and that the enforced idleness of a sea voyage undoubtedly would give rise to a crap-game of magnificent proportions. This, in turn, would lead to a dispute in which all hands would draw the national weapon and terrific carnage would ensue.

We could eliminate bloodshed by confiscating all razors, but that would also eliminate all shaving, so we were confronted by the alternative of leading ashore a group of bearded veterans who would probably be taken for Moroccans and not permitted to land, or of having a couple of burials at sea, which are always depressing. One of the officers finally solved the problem by recalling that a paternal government issues to every soldier a razor of the type which is perfectly good as a mower of the face but negligible as a weapon of offense. The phrase which severed the Gordian knot was worded like this: "Aw, let 'em keep their safeties; just gather up their social razors."

The boys were accustomed to a free-and-easy and entirely informal style in partaking of the forms of sustenance prevalent in the Army. Hence, the graces observed on board a transport with reference to that operation pestered them not a little. As we read:

We committed our first social error at noon of the first day. At that time some decrepit old pensioner started wandering around the deck beating on a gong, which performance we took to be the marine equivalent of mess-call. All hands piled into the dining-room to be greeted by one of those fearfully up-stage beings known as a head-waiter, who really ranks as a mess-sergeant, but who acts as if he ranked as a field-marshal. He inquired in a coldly courteous, disinterested tone what we desired; he was informed in no uncertain terms that we desired to tie on the nose-bag. In the same tone of voice that you use when you tell your little boy that he mustn't pick the flowers on the lady's hat, he explained that luncheon would be served in fifteen minutes.

We thought we had him there, and told him that the bell had rung, but he floored us by condescendingly imparting the information that that was the warning bell. Ensued thoughtful silence. Finally a small voice spoke up and said that we knew all about warnings for gas-attacks and warnings for air-raids, but why in the name of common sense warn us of an impending meal.

I wish that I could describe that social paragon's tone as he informed us that the warning bell was rung for the purpose of giving people a chance to wash and "adjust their dress."

A couple of days out the inevitable roll came on with the resulting depopulation of the dining-room. It was my first experience with this phenomenon, as our trip over had been about as exciting as the Albany night boat on a calm evening. I judged that several months' service in the lurching basket of an observation-balloon would immune me, and I gambled correctly.

There was not a great deal of amusement to be dug up aboard. One could play poker in the smoking-room till one got a headache and then go out on the deck and get rid of it. The feature of the day was tea, which was served on deck about four in the afternoon. Everybody sat around and inhaled the innocuous fluid and the social chatter just ran wild.

We had dances in the evenings till it got so rough—the sea, not the dance—that what started out to be a one-step was likely to end in a long slide and a crash. Incidentally, these dances on the boat were the last ones which I attended with any feeling of comfort. Since returning to my native heath I merely watch with bated breath the Terpsichorean antics of the young idea.

Here's a good one that was put over on us, not by any particular person, but by what the Britishers refer to as "an act of God or the King's enemies." One of the chief sports, both indoor and outdoor, was telling several French people who were making their first trip to the States what a vast difference there was between the weather in France and in the United States. We painted our great and glorious country as a place where flowers bloomed in the city streets and the sun shone all day and every day. I think they rather expected to be greeted at the mouth of the harbor by a herd of robin-redbreasts singing welcoming carols. But when we finally did sail up the well-known harbor, of all the cold, rainy, foggy, overcast, generally disagreeable days that one was the granddaddy of 'em all. You can bet that when we disembarked from that boat we started to hot-foot it toward Broadway.

THE ITALIAN MASSACRE OF FRENCH SOLDIERS AT FIUME, AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN EYE-WITNESS

A PLAIN "BUTCHERY," Thomas Stewart Ryan, who was an eye-witness of the affair, calls the Italian attack on French troops that took place on July 6 in Fiume. "I saw soldiers of France killed, after surrender, by their supposed allies, the soldiers and sailors of Italy," cables Mr. Ryan to the Chicago *Tribune*. "I heard Italian officers give the order to load and charge, and I saw them take active part in the attack. I can also state emphatically that the French guards did nothing whatever to provoke the assault." As an American, and "one of only two neutral eye-witnesses of the entire attack on the "French port," Mr. Ryan submits that he is "in a position to give the first true and unbiased account" of an event which has had a profound effect upon Franco-Italian relations. He begins with a review of the situation in Fiume when the Italian outbreak began:

In the Fiume district the Italians are at least 20,000 strong, with vast reserves, and with probably an army corps massed on the Austrian frontier at Abbazia. General Savy's force numbers only 500 French Colonials of a famous regiment and a company of almost useless Annamites. Therefore the allegation in the Italian papers that French guards opened the battle by firing on Italian war-ships would fall by its own absurdity, even if I had not seen the *giovanni giumani* (the young Italian rowdy element) of Fiume open the show.

I spent the afternoon in an effort to learn what measures had been agreed upon by the Allies to check a recurrence of the Saturday night's riot. I had received in my room a delegation of port workers—Italians and Slavs—who wished me to convey to America their protest against an Italian ownership. They showed me their workingman hands as proof of their right to speak. They based their demand on no race prejudice, but on their desire to work for an honest living in a city with open, unrestricted industries.

I had also read with approval the posted decree of General Grazioli, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, forbidding all public gatherings, all carrying of firearms and explosives, and all attempts to impede the authorities in keeping order. The order threatened immediate arrest and trial for all offenders.

The bazaar in the Piazza Dante was postponed. Still an air of dread hung over Fiume. Those who wished France well—and they are not in the minority—saw with misgiving that French patrols went their rounds as before, armed, to be sure, and with that same disregard of great odds that has marked their race on many a field. The British officers were ordered to carry arms and shoot if need be.

Toward evening scattered shots were heard near the Piazza Regina Elene. Hurrying toward that spot, Mr. Ryan encountered an old friend who had just landed in Fiume as an American Red Cross officer. Together they found the victim of the shots, a French Colonial soldier, lying near the square. The account continues:

Italian carabinieri were with difficulty restraining the mob of city rabble and Italian soldiers, who shook their fists at the apparently dying man and tried to spit on his head. They shouted: "Pig! Vile nation! Well done!"

A British naval officer, fearing the wounded Frenchman would be stabbed inside a court to which he was dragged, followed the body and defied the captain of the carabinieri, who ordered him to leave.

Inquiries made among witnesses of this little incident elicited the information that the Frenchman was seeking to escape when fired upon.

Having seen blood, the crowd now roved over the Fiume, ready to pick any victim. The Slavs were staying in Susak. In front of the post-office a French sentry just escaped through the door in time. He held his post until the last minute.

With my friend I started for the French depot, foreseeing that the guard at that point would be the likeliest next victim. Sure enough, beside me was moving an angry knot of youthful "heroes," very bellicose, under an escort of six Italian soldiers. As they advanced the soldiers loaded and cocked their rifles.

The street here follows the quay, with Italian war-ships moored at the breakwater on the right, and with the French depot yards on the left, fronted by some apartment-blocks. The easiest entrance to those yards is straight ahead at the end of the quay. Near that entrance I made out clearly against the vivid light of the late afternoon one Annamite, or French Chinese sentry, one other Annamite unarmed, and two unarmed French Colonials. The sentry, of course, had his rifle. On the war-ships *Emmanuele Filiberto* and *Dante Alighieri* the entire fighting forces of those two ships were lined up on deck.

My friend and I advanced ahead of the crowd, so we are better able than they, or even the crews of the ships, to state what hostile action the guard was taking. I saw civilians throw themselves down behind a sand-pile, from which safe vantage-point they hurled imprecations on the four soldiers.

The three unarmed men, two of them French, shifted uneasily, and finally walked away from the scene. The sentry remained. Suddenly one young man rose from the sand-pile and fired his revolver at the sentry. Then the only shot I heard from the French yard throughout the massacre struck the quay, a few feet away. Immediately an Italian Army officer stept forward and fired on the sentry, whereupon the Italian soldiers did likewise, crouching along the cobbles. Other soldiers came rushing up and opened fire.

"They will escape by the river. Cut them off. There are more of them in the yards!" shouted the Italian soldiers.

I followed the crowd down a side-street toward the Canal of Fiumara. If the bridge over the stream were once commanded, the guards would be cooped in the yards between the sea, the canal, and the mob. There were much hesitation, much inclination among both soldiers and civilians to reach the yards by crawling under cover, and much distribution of bombs and knives from the troops to the rioters.

At this point some members of the mob tried to induce me by persuasion and threats to leave. The argument ended, however, when some one shouted: "The French are coming."

Then, while the soldiers and rabble were firing down a side-street toward the yards, Italian sailors, led by their officers, began to arrive on our street in regular formation. At first they came from the war-ship *Emmanuele*, but toward the last they came from the *Dante*. We counted five companies during the spectacle.

Tho the French force inside the yards was pitifully small, probably not more than twenty men, all these were fully armed. The sailors, reenforced by loose soldiers from all over Fiume, were long in advancing to attack. Their intention was obvious at the outset. I could scarcely believe my ears when Italian officers rapt out the order to load.

My friend and I at last started forward to the occupation of the bridge, but an unaccountable panic seized the Italians, and we found ourselves deserted by all the storming party at an exposed point. We made our way back by darting from door to door.

The second advance, however, was more steady.

"*Avanti, Savoia!*" screamed a perspiring young naval officer as his command swung out toward the sea at the war-cry of their kingdom. At this point I noticed charging beside us Alpini, Arditi, and troops who were evidently from the line with the numerals "5" and "8."

Some fell on their stomachs behind refuges and tried to pick off the two French sentries who were across the bridge, but the main force crossed the bridge and forbade the civilians to cross with them.

Soon they returned to the assault on the main stronghold in the rear of the French barracks. I did not see the two sentries killed across the bridge, and am not sure they were.

"I was at the storming of the long shed in the midst of the yards, where the most shameful scenes were enacted," cables Mr. Ryan, and gives this description of the Italian attack:

A high wire partition, with a stone wall beneath and with a gate at the sea end, shut off this building from the street. In the street behind the stone wall the Italians crouched, keeping up an incessant fire, but as it soon became obvious to my friend and me that this fire was not being returned, we stood up behind the Italians to have a full view of the house.

The thing I expected, but dreaded to see, happened at last. Inside that house was huddled a little devoted group. An army was coming against them. The mob was roaring to see them die. Volley after volley must have crashed through the closed shutters of their refuge, which they knew could not hold them long.

So I saw staggering across the open space between the house and fence an Annamite soldier, his yellow face gray with terror, his hands clasped pitifully under his chin in token of surrender. An Ardito entered the enclosure. The Annamite wavered a moment, not knowing where to turn, but the Ardito stept up to him and quickly made one pass with his long knife, which failed to go home, and then drove the weapon deep into his victim's body.

The Annamite dropt quietly into the water, to reappear in a moment, clinging to a small fishing-boat alongside the quay. He clung with the tenacity of the yellow race, while his face besought the hostile faces above him to let his wreck of a body live. I heard cries, "Push him under." Yet at the same time I noticed Jugo-Slav fishermen, owners of a boat, trying to lift him up. There were also more cries: "Well done; push him under." I saw many hoodlums menacing the fishermen, driving some of them below. But what was the victim's ultimate fate I can not say, for other events followed immediately.

A French Colonial broke from the doomed house and started diagonally across the enclosure. Unlike the Chinaman, there was no dread in this veteran's face, only an expression of dogged intentness, as of some man who studies an abstruse book. He ran with a ridiculous lope. So far as I could see he had no arms, nor did he commit any hostile act. But as he leapt aboard one of the fishing boats the Italian soldiers shot him down with their rifles and insulted his body as it lay face up to the light. I can not swear that this man died at once, tho I believe he did.

Why the other besieged should have tried the same desperate hope I do not understand. Two other Annamites followed each other at intervals, hoping no doubt to pass the gate and cross the bridge. The hope was vain. They were cut off midway by soldiers, sailors, and civilians, and despite their prayers for mercy, their obvious nationality, and the timid, harmless nature of these little men, they were clubbed brutally about the head and back by rifle-butts, while the rabble tried to throw knives into them.

Here was a turning-point. Some one suddenly raised the cry: "They are not French, but Chinese. Take them prisoners."

I came to the conclusion that in the blindness of their hate these Italians did not know they were killing yellow men. The little fellows were grabbed and hustled away.

Then came the French from inside, but the mercy accorded the Annamites had altered the crowd's fury. A moment before they wanted to kill. Now they wanted to torture. A gallant little fellow, his face ugly with blood, stept out in the open and eyed his enemies as manfully as if he thought they would treat him fair. They leapt upon him with rifle-butts, clubs, fists, anything that would not kill at once. Men fought each other for a chance to touch him, and all the while his face bespoke neither pain nor fear, but only a sort of protest that soldiers would do such things to soldiers, to decent fellows who had done them no harm.

Two Italian soldiers dragged him away, ostensibly to the ships for safety, one of them striking him in the stomach with his rifle-butt as they walked. But when they had gone a little way I saw the same Italian draw a revolver and prepare to finish the Frenchman. An Italian officer prevented this murder and held back the civilians who were trying to reach their victims.

I must record it to the credit of this officer that his was the only Italian voice to defend the game little soldier:

"A hundred against one! Shame on you, soldiers of Italy!"

As they finally took the little Frenchman away I saw he wore a green and red *fourragère*.

Then others came out to the wretched throng. One had been stript of his khaki uniform and the mob jeered. Another, screaming with pain from his wounds, was borne by two Italians. "My leg!" this Frenchman screamed. Then I saw an Italian thrust a knife into the wounded leg and twist it about. It was almost too much to watch.

Now, storming the house was ridiculously easy. I saw a Frenchman fling open a window, evidently with a hope of a quick rush, but an Italian who happened to be squarely in front of the window fired into his face. Marines were battering down the window-shutters with the butts of their rifles. Then the Italians surged in.

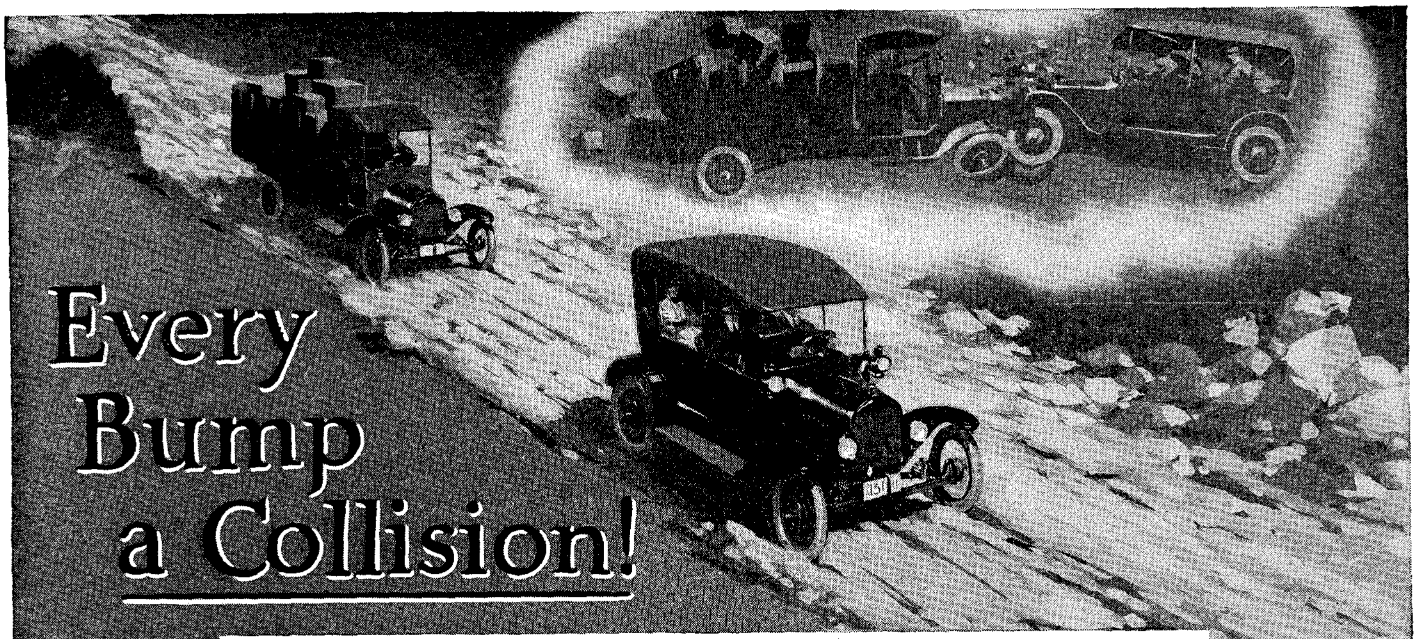
Besides the individual cases already cited, I saw no other wounded than one Frenchman tossed down like a sack of meal on the sidewalk, no other dead than an Annamite carried out of the building, head down, with froth on his lips.

I could not see how many men were killed behind the building and thrown into the water, but an Allied officer who arrived late tells me he saw a few. The Allied officer who was drawn by the firing and who forced his way into the house after the Italians declared bodies were lying about in disorder, most of them under overturned bundles, and that it was this last fact that saved some from death. He saw one Annamite with his head smashed open. In all, he saw four wounded and four dead.

I was no longer alone with my friend as a mutual eye-witness. The British Admiral Sinclair appeared, causing much perturbation to the Italian officers, who, tho some had just taken part in the shambles, already were glib with excuses.

"The British Admiral wants to know" was enough to bring Italian officers running and bowing with, "I beg you, we are willing to explain all."

American naval officers from the destroyer *Talbot* were also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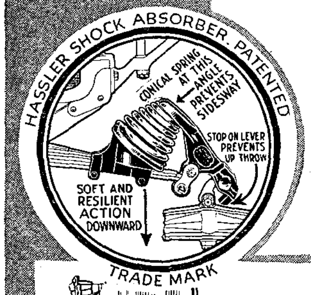
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STOP ON LEVER PREVENTS UP THROW
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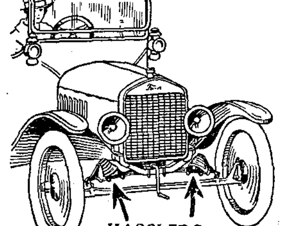

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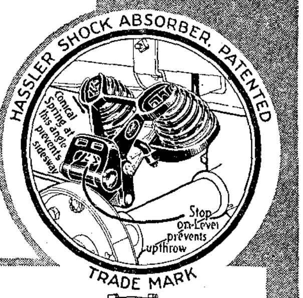
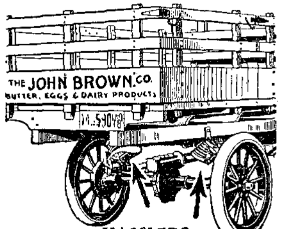

HASSLER SHOCK ABSORBER, PATENTED
Conical Spring at this angle prevents sidesway
Stop on Lever prevents upthrow
TRADE MARK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among this *post-mortem* crowd, which was growing each moment more interesting.

In a French motor bearing two Italian officers who stood to ward off possible shots came a French captain. He was that calm, splendid type that makes you think of Chevalier Bayard's knightly figure. Quietly he moved among his dead. Not by the flicker of an eyelid did he give token of what was working deep down in that French heart of his.

I heard an Italian officer tell him that the French had started the most regrettable affair by firing on Italian ships. The officer spoke this falsehood under the glazed stare of the French dead and the wounded's protesting gaze. The French captain nodded his head and remarked: "Of course. Now we must only pick up the wounded"—all with the gentleness of a mother beside her child's sick-bed.

Now to me came a man in civilian clothes with the aspect of an Italian detective, who ordered me off the grounds.

"I am a captain of the Carabineri," the Italian said. "We know this man and we don't want him here."

I protested unavailingly and left the scene followed by a threatening group of hoodlums.

That night Fiume was gript by fear. The streets were heavily guarded by large Italian forces, but that gave none a sense of security. We knew now that the Italian troops of Fiume were foes of order. We heard in our hotel how many French and British officers had been chosen by the elements of disorder for the attack. Few slept that night, as under our windows we heard boasts of Italian troops at the "Fiumian vespers."

We awoke next morning to the rumble of artillery caissons, seven armored cars, and the filing by of innumerable machine-gun mules. Yet the French Colonials did not hide away. Their little patrols, armed to the teeth, passed under the eyes of their comrades' murderers, and no man flinched.

NEW REPORTS OF "U"-BOAT PIRACY, FROM GOVERNMENT RECORDS

"WE THEN MADE SAILS of bed-sheets and masts of oars and sailed in an easterly direction, reaching this island after having suffered from cold and want of sleep, wet all the time. . . . The master and the members of the crew were picked up by a passing British steamer three days later and brought to Newport News." . . . "The only food they had with them consisted of about five pounds of crackers and two buckets of water." . . . "We were almost naked, as we had no time to get hold of our clothing." These are not quotations from any author's tales of the pirates of the Spanish Main, but bits of information picked at random from the sober "protests," or reports, filed with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at Washington by the masters of American vessels destroyed by German *U*-boats.

Up to this time most accounts of the piratical activities of the Huns have been carefully guarded state secrets. Now, however, the work of the Marine and Seamen's Division of the War Risk Bureau has ended, and for the first time there is permitted a "close-up" of one of the most dramatic phases of the war.

A perusal of these protests shows that the methods followed by the Germans were the same in practically every *U*-boat attack: Almost invariably the crews were set adrift and the vessel was blown up after being looted of anything for which the Huns thought they might have any use. While each report constitutes a story in itself, the general style of all these narratives is well illustrated in the following vivid account of the sinking of the trawler *Kingfisher*, sent to the bottom September 20, 1918, in latitude 43.31 north and longitude 61.53 west. In his protest the captain, who had an opportunity to get close to the sub, takes occasion to give a description of her crew, with whose appearance he does not seem to have been much imprest. He also mentions a "large pair of steel scissors" which were a part of the equipment of the undersea craft, and apparently were used for cutting the anchor chains of buoys, such buoys later being found floating in the sea carrying part of their chains which showed evidence of having been cut through. The story follows:

A submarine was sighted on the starboard quarter about two-thirds of a mile away. The submarine fired a shot across the stern of the trawler, and as soon as the shot was fired the trawler stopt, and I ordered the small boats launched. A second shot was then fired by the submarine, which passed directly over the smoke-stack, and we then immediately abandoned the ship. We started to row toward land, but an officer of the submarine, which had in the meantime come up nearer the trawler, motioned to us to come alongside, which we did.

When first seen the submarine was apparently coming to the surface, and the first shot was fired within a few seconds thereafter. The submarine was flying the German flag, which was hoisted on the corner of the bridge. There was no number on the submarine, which I estimated was about 250 feet long. The conning-tower seemed to be lower than that usually seen on submarines, and also was apparently of larger size. . . . She carried two six-inch guns with portable mount. The two large guns were permanently fixt. I did not notice any search-light and saw only one periscope, which was in the conning-tower. The submarine was equipped with wireless and had what looked like a large pair of steel scissors over her stern and rudder. She was camouflaged on both sides and apparently freshly painted with gray, blue, and white. The submarine carried a boat which I saw and which probably was thirty feet in length and was raised up out of the hold just aft of the gun.

Most of the officers and crew wore corduroy jackets. The trousers looked old and worn and some of them were torn. Some wore wooden shoes, others were barefoot, and a few had long leather boots. The officer who was on the bridge was probably twenty-five years of age and wore side-whiskers. Most of them were unshaven and looked rather ill-kempt, and none of them wore uniforms. The three officers that I saw all wore a large number of medals, probably twelve or fifteen. We counted fifty-three members of the crew, including the three officers, and as the engines of the submarine were working, a portion of the engine crew probably was below. The officer who interrogated me spoke good English without any foreign accent. The questions he asked were as follows: "Where are you from?" "When did you leave?" "Where are you bound for?" "What is the name of the captain of the trawler?" "Have you seen any large ships?" He then said: "Captain, I am going to sink your ship," and motioned us to row away.

After we had rowed a short distance the boat from the submarine rowed over to the trawler, carrying ten or twelve of the submarine crew, who placed bombs on board the trawler, as we heard three loud explosions at about 11:35 A.M. The bombs which I saw on the deck of the submarine were large brass bombs. When I last saw the trawler, which was before we heard the explosions, we were five miles away, and the submarine was then alongside of her.

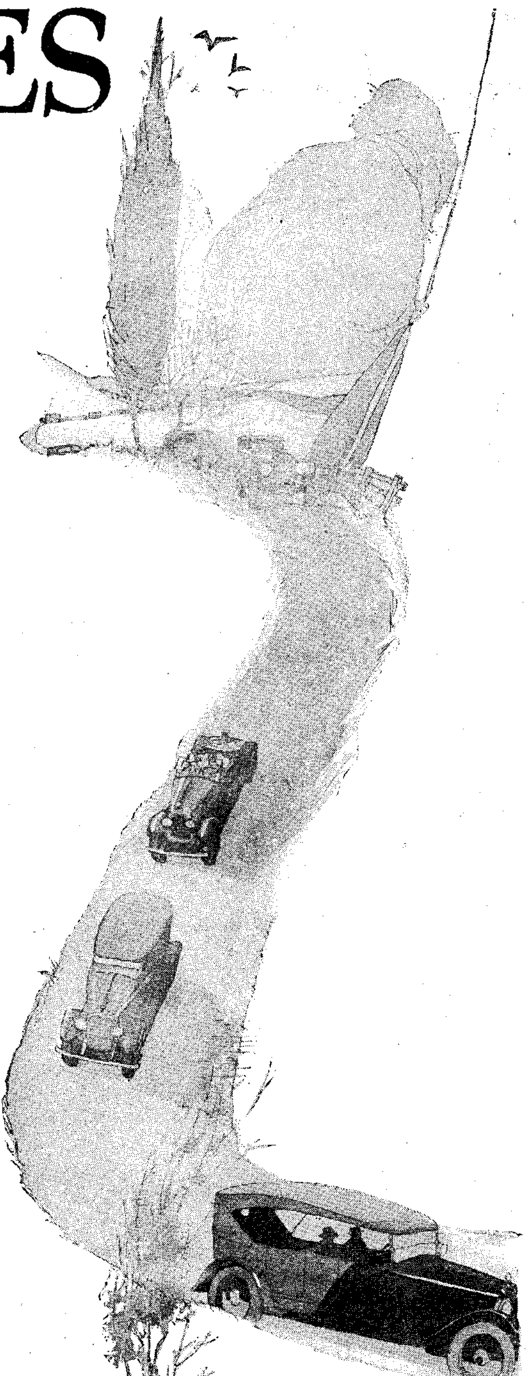
The crew of the trawler, including officers and men, numbered twenty-six in all. We landed at West Quaddy, Nova Scotia, September 21, at about 10 A.M., and were driven over by farmers to Port Dufferin, which place we left September 23 on the steamship *Dufferin* for Halifax, arriving on the morning of September 24.

The *Kingfisher* was unarmed, and hence unable to make any resistance, but some of the American ships carried guns, and gave battle when attacked by submarines. Thus the steamer *Campana*, bound for New York from France, was armed with two three-inch guns in charge of a United States Naval gun-crew of thirteen men, and when assailed by a sub on August 6, 1917, in latitude 46 N. and longitude 4 W. she put up a stiff fight which is described as follows in the protest filed by her Captain, Alfred Oliver:

Within three minutes after alarm was given the stern gun of the *Campana* went into action. The submarine was in pursuit one point off the starboard quarter, 7,500 yards astern. At this range the *Campana* fired her first shot at the submarine. Immediately the *Campana* proceeded at full speed (ten knots) due west, attempting to keep the submarine astern at all times. This chase continued from 5:30 to 9:40 in this manner with the submarine firing at the *Campana* continually and the *Campana* replying with the stern gun as aforesaid until the supply of projectiles was exhausted with the exception of ten shells. The *Campana* fired, all told, 170 shots, four of which hit the submarine, but merely glanced off without exploding or doing any material damage. The submarine fired during the chase and until the surrender of the *Campana* not fewer than four hundred shots from two different guns. Four of these four hundred shots took effect on the *Campana*, but with no further damage than to set fire to an upper store-room and the stores therein contained. At 9:40 the *Campana's* guns being completely outranged by those of the submarine, the master of the *Campana* gave the order to lay to and surrender the ship to avoid needless loss of life.

Even after the *Campana* had communicated her surrender to

MILES of SMILES



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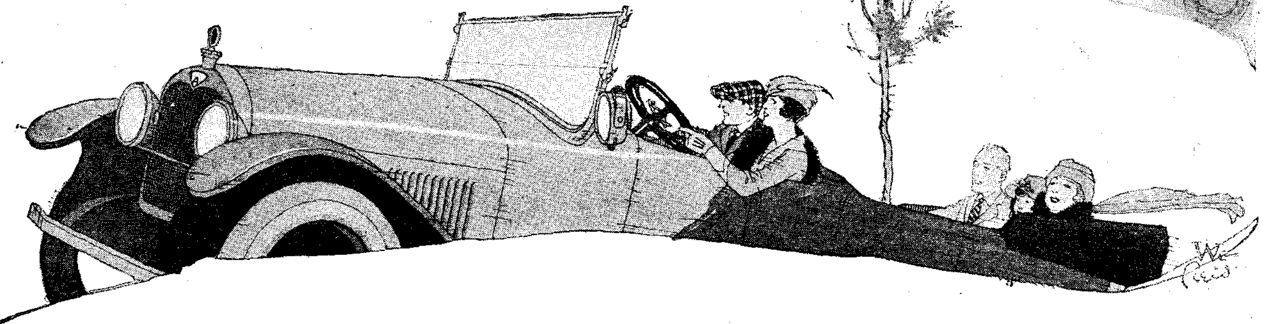

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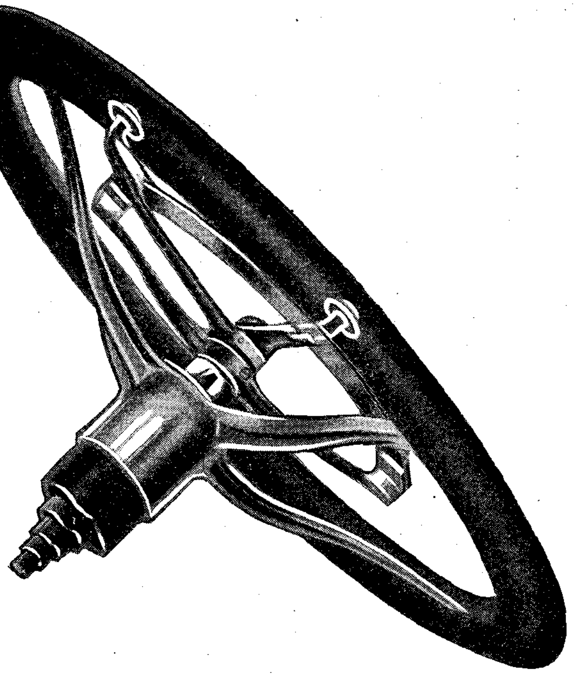

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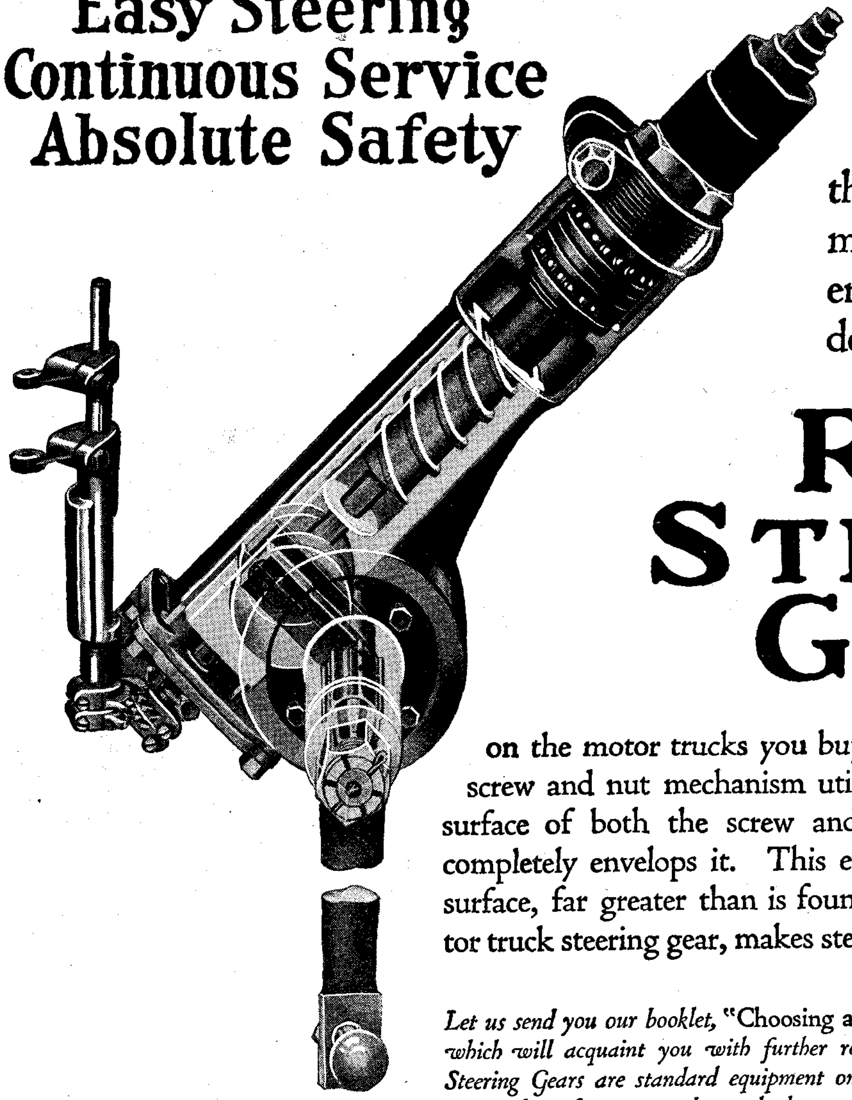

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Choosing a Motor Truck
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Ross Gear & Tool Company, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.

the sub, the latter still continued to fire upon the steamer for some time. The *Campana's* crew then took refuge in the vessel's four life-boats, which were presently ordered to come alongside the submarine. Captain Oliver and a number of his men were ordered aboard the *U*-boat, a part of whose crew boarded the *Campana's* boats and made two trips to the doomed vessel, returning with loads of stolen provisions. The account continues:

> On the first trip two mines were placed in position on the *Campana*, both in the angles of the forward bulkhead of the ship's side in the bottom of the No. 2 hold. On the second trip, which was made for more provisions, these mines were connected up, and after the second boat-load was clear of the ship to a safe distance the mines were exploded. It was twelve o'clock when the mines were fired, and the *Campana* disappeared at 1 P.M. Upon the return of the second boat-load of provisions as mentioned above, all members of the *Campana's* crew, including the armed guard, with the exception of the captain, the chief gunner's mate, the boatswain's mate, the gunner's mate, and two seamen, were released in the *Campana's* small boats and left the submarine with emergency rations only. At this time all four small boats were about 108 miles west of Roche Bonne and about 143 miles west of the Ile de Re. A start due east was made about 1 P.M. under full sail, and thirty miles had been traversed when every one was picked up at 6 P.M. by the French gunboat *Audacieuse*, which brought all hands, forty-seven men, into La Pallice, France.

JAPAN'S INTENTIONS IN SHANTUNG AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN OBSERVER

THE BUSY, every-day business man who reads his morning and evening newspapers with great discomfort to himself and his neighbors, while making his daily round trip between his home and his office, casually wonders what all this fuss about Shantung means anyway, and why it has proved such a bone of contention between China and Japan at the peace table. When one considers that, economically, Shantung is a wedge that may be driven into the heart of China, diverting the entire flow of trade north of the Yangtsze, it is not difficult to understand China's objection to Japan succeeding to the concessions wrung from China by the Germans in this district. Japan wishes to wield the sledge that drives the wedge, thus bringing her politically within reach of China's capital, just as she encircled Peking from the north in Manchuria.

What Japan's intentions are in Shantung is told very interestingly by G. Charles Hodges, lecturer on Far-Eastern trade at the School of Commerce of the New York University.

"One has only to pass through Shantung to see the tremendous potentialities of this Chinese province under the domination of an aggressive neighbor," he writes in a bulletin of the Far-Eastern Bureau, and of the persistent domination of the Japanese he says:

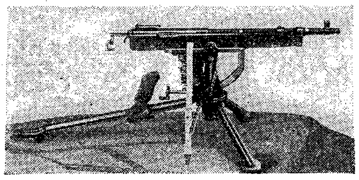
> One is struck by the huge masts of the Japanese military wireless standing out against the Shantung sky-line in Tsinan, 256 miles from the port of Tsing-tao. This wireless is a violation of Chinese sovereignty, but a vital link in Japan's scheme of state, for it talks with another illegal wireless installation six hundred miles up the Yangtsze at Hankow, also Japanese, connecting it with the old German station in the Kiaochow leasehold and with Dairen across the Pechili Straits in Manchuria. Stopt by Japanese sentries from a too close scrutiny of the plant, I saw the feverish building of barracks for the so-called railway guards; the German accommodations, it seems, after a decade of their occupation, proved too small for Japan's purposes in Shantung.
>
> It is the same story at every station between Shantung's capital and the Kiaochow leasehold—Japanese soldiers and new barracks. While on paper Japan has assented to the organization of special guards in deference to Chinese susceptibilities, it is not likely that it will carry a material change; for the control of these guards remains under Japan's thumb, which is all the statesmen in Tokyo want. Japan does not care about words, excepting as she makes them act in her own interests.
>
> The train, German in everything but the filthy condition of the cars, crawls after eight hours through the Kiaochow hills and skirts the bay that Teutonic ruthlessness seized from China—and which Japanese relentlessness in the East purposes to retain. The red-clay hills, gashed with the cuts made by the devouring brick kilns lining the way, are put behind as one winds into what appears to be a German city on the Rhine. The nicely paved streets winding over the hills of Tsing-tao, the bracing air, the precise layout of the city, the buildings patterned after the new architecture of the Viennese designers, the permanence, was all German—but under the imperial flag of Japan. It was a German shell teeming with Japanese; the population of Tsing-tao itself, which contained but 350 Japanese traders in 1913, in the three years of Nipponese occupation has become over 15,000.
>
> At first one could not distinguish the Japanese buildings from their German prototypes, for Japanese architecture is painfully German in inspiration. But an American official showed me a map which revealed the extent of Japanese building; a new town has arisen to the north of the old German section which is turning the area about the Great Harbor—where the Germans built the finest docks in the East—into a great industrial region. It is typically Japanese that the heart of this new town should be a red-light district of geisha houses and restaurants such as only Japanese could place in the midst of schools, homes, and stores over the protests of missionaries, foreigners, and the better class of Japanese subjects. But the military officials were ruling Tsing-tao then; and there the Yoshiwara was put, tho it remains to the lasting regret of the far-sighted minority of Japanese.

Factories are being built on land reclaimed from the marshes north of the harbor of Tsing-tao, and any little thing standing in the way—like the plant of the Standard Oil Company—is being forced to vacate to make way for Japanese interests. It was not until he had talked with the Civil Governor and the military officials who are pushing the railroads by which the Japanese propose to dominate North China that Mr. Hodges fully understood the situation, and he writes:

> The Civil Governor obviously wanted to do what he could; but it was easy to feel that after all on vital issues it did not matter what he did. He said he wanted to correct the mistakes of the Japanese military administration along the 256 miles of railway to Tsinan; that he wanted to see foreign enterprises establish themselves; that he thought Japan made mistakes sometimes in dealing with China. Yet he wanted me to go to the Railway Administration when we got down to the crux of the situation; the Railway Administration is a part of the Japanese military machine.
>
> The officials there were very polite and could not do enough to make me feel at home as they hunted for the precise word. But what they said Japan intended to do and what the Civil Governor hoped he could do were two different things. It interested me vastly to see this struggle between liberalism and military imperialism cropping out here in China, just as it is a cleavage one meets with in Japanese politics and government every day. The outlook was no more assuring; the Railway Administration deferentially spread out a map and showed me the lines they intended to build, what they intended to retain whatever peace might bring. There is no need for me to detail this; the terms are in the Peace Treaty Germany has signed.
>
> When I suggested that perhaps this had complications in it, the Railway Administration officials smiled. It meant much; they were too polite to say that they knew I meant that America had shown great concern over all this—that they did not take us as a serious obstacle which could not be overcome.
>
> As I left Tsing-tao two thoughts persisted: What is going to happen when foreign enterprise finds that the Japanese concession which she forced China to agree to and which the Peace Treaty concedes takes in all the portions of Tsing-tao worth having—the port area and all the railway terminals, the business section, and the customs-house, the best of the residential area, the economically desirable factory sites, and the strategic forelands and hills? Secondly, what are we going to do when we find the railway Japan is making a great scheme of penetration offers rebates on all raw materials it carries to these factories in Tsing-tao for manufacture, that coal and water are given on specially favorable terms—that Japan is doing everything in her power to make Tsing-tao possess a marginal economic advantage which her competitors can not overcome?
>
> Those who expect Japan to evacuate this key to North China might do well to gaze long at a series of herculean steps gashing the side of what was once Mount Moltke. There is something striking in the hundreds of steps cut into the granite side of that hill capped by the arch of a huge torii before what is to be a crowning Shinto shrine. It is symbolic of the Japanese occupation. It clings to the hillside, unescapable, and challenging, seemingly the mark of Japan for hundreds of years.

MR MARLIN-ROCKWELL INDUSTRIES MR

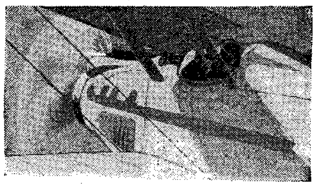
War Performance



DURING the years 1916 and 1917 Marlin-Rockwell was the only American concern to have developed machine gun production to a volume basis. In 1916 the organization manufactured more machine guns than had been produced throughout the world since their introduction, some eighteen years before.

Quantity production of machine guns having been started by Marlin-Rockwell in 1916 on contracts with foreign governments, output during that year reaching in excess of 250 per day, there followed successively, upon America's entry into the war, the manufacture of Colt Machine Guns for the United States Army, Marlin Machine Guns for the Navy, Marlin Aircraft Machine Guns for the Aviation service, Marlin Tank Guns for the Tank Corps, and, finally, Browning Aircraft Machine Guns and Browning Machine Rifles, altogether well over 100,000 machine guns, complete with accessories and duplicate parts. By far the greater part of the American made machine guns that actually served on the fighting front were of Marlin-Rockwell design and manufacture; it was the privilege of Marlin-Rockwell to be ready to meet the most pressing needs of the Armies when the vital element was time.

Marlin-Rockwell was accorded the highest rating by the Government for machine gun manufacture, both as regards quality and volume production.



OTHER fields in which Marlin-Rockwell served for the attainment of victory were in the production of radiators for the Liberty Airplane motors; various kinds of high grade steel for war work; aerial bombs and torpedoes, and ball and roller bearings for military automobiles, trucks, tractors and tanks.

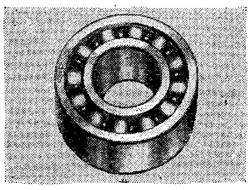
Peace Activities

CAREFUL plans having been made in advance, the task was immediately begun of turning the Marlin-Rockwell organization wholly into normal peace manufacturers when war activities came to a close. The following lines of production were rapidly but systematically speeded up to a capacity basis and are being still further extended to meet the increasing demands of many of the most important and active of American industries:

SRB

ANNULAR BALL BEARINGS

SINGLE ROW AND DOUBLE ROW



THE Standard Roller Bearing Company, owned and operated by Marlin-Rockwell, with plants at Philadelphia and at Plainville, Conn., is by far the largest independent manufacturer of ball bearings. Practically all the manufacturers of those automobiles, trucks and tractors whose names are instantly thought of as leaders in their fields, look to this source for their bearings requirements. The reputation for quality, built up over a period of 15 years, together with promptness and capacity of service, is on a par with the most exacting conditions in these and many other industries using ball bearings.

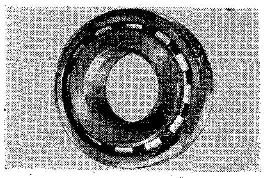
SRB

TAPER ROLLER BEARINGS

IN addition to single and double row ball bearings, the Standard Roller Bearing Company is also a large manufacturer of bearings of the taper roller type. It is the only company equipped to make both ball and taper roller bearings, enabling its engineers to be wholly impartial in their findings as

MR MARLIN-ROCKWELL INDUSTRIES MR

to the advantages of either type for any given character of service. The same standards of quality in materials and manufacture that apply to S. R. B. Ball Bearings are adhered to in S. R. B. Taper Roller Bearings, assuring for them a definite superiority.

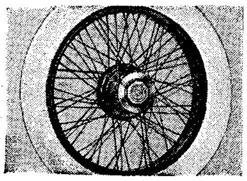


BRAEBURN STEEL

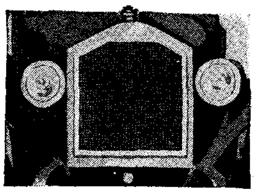
MARLIN-ROCKWELL ownership and operation of the Braeburn Steel Company, Pittsburgh, are essentially linked with the manufacture of S. R. B. Ball and Roller Bearings. The quality of these products depending upon the quality of the steel used, a great advantage is gained through this direct control of the steel supply, assuring a uniformity of analysis and structure that means everything to the reliability and ultimate service of the bearings. Braeburn is also a large producer for the regular market of high speed and various grades of tool steels, the reputation of which is of many years' establishment.

RUDGE-WHITWORTH
WIRE WHEELS

THE exclusive manufacture in America of these highest grade of all automobile wheels is another Marlin-Rockwell enterprise, located at Philadelphia. Rudge-Whitworth is the standard wire wheel equipment of all the higher grade American as well as foreign made cars. They are the only wheels ever used by the famous drivers on the automobile speedways and race tracks and hold all records of speed at all distances. Assure utmost safety and ease of riding, facilitate steering, save tires enormously, transform appearance, changeable in 11 seconds.



ROCKWELL-MAYO
MOTOR RADIATORS

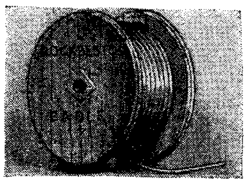


IF anything were needed to substantiate the efficiency reputation of the Mayo Radiator, earned through years of service on the highest grades of motor vehicles, it was abundantly accomplished by the performance of the Mayo on Liberty Airplane motors during the war. It was an unprecedented test, met with complete success. Tens of thousands of Mayo Radiators for automobiles, trucks and tractors are again in process of manufacture at New Haven under Marlin-Rockwell ownership and operation.

ROCKBESTOS
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

ROCKBESTOS Insulated Wire is a relatively new Marlin-Rockwell development. It is based on a process making possible a far superior and more uniform asbestos covered product. Rockbestos wire or cable is fireproof, waterproof, acid-proof and alkali-proof, and may be repeatedly heated red hot and cooled to zero temperature without in the least impairing the insulation.

The most important electrical industries have adopted it for use in generators, motors, transformers and electro-magnetic coils of every description. It gives positive assurance against burn-outs and eliminates fire hazards in *all* electrical installations



Other Marlin-Rockwell products in course of development will be announced at future times.

MARLIN-ROCKWELL
CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES 347 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

THE PERSONAL SIDES OF SOME ORIENTAL GHOSTS

GHOSTS have well-developed national characteristics, gravely observes a Japanese professor who seems to have made a considerable study of the subject. On the personal side, the average ghost, or "supernatural apparition," is likely to partake of the characteristics of the people among whom he appears. Of course, as reason develops belief in ghosts tends to disappear, admits this oriental authority, Dr. Chuta Ito, in a recent issue of *The Japan Magazine* (Tokyo), and "the most highly civilized peoples afford no encouragement to ghosts and monsters." These ghostly gentry, however, must have received a good deal of "encouragement" in most oriental countries, from time immemorial, for, as we read, the belief in them is very common. As for the Japanese variety, we find them considered in relation to the physical features of the country "which reveal no great extremes of height or boldness compared with some other countries." The climate is mild, the scenery monotonous, and the Japanese mountains and general landscapes "look like miniatures." Consequently, writes Dr. Ito, in Japanese tradition, there are no great apparitions, no imposing ghosts. The investigator continues:

> An examination of the most ancient literature referring to ghosts reveals the prevalence of very primitive ideas, if ideas about ghosts can ever be regarded as mature. In the earliest records it is very difficult to trace any definite ideas as to ghostly apparitions. These early records are for the most part mythical, and perhaps some might be disposed to regard the subjects or heroes of the mythus as mere ghosts, but more likely they are based on actual warriors or other characters. The tale of a long-nosed hero named Lord Sarutahiko and of Lord Amenouzumé with the comic face gives all that the remotest periods of Japanese legend have to say about ghosts.
>
> In the absence of any accurate picture of what the ancients of Japan thought about ghosts, we must turn to later records, among which the most reliable and interesting is the Nihon Reireiki, written by a priest of the Yakushi temple named Keikan, in the ninth century. In the Konjyaku Monogatari also there are several notable ghost-stories. But they can not be regarded as of any very great importance. As time goes on it is seen that tales of ghosts grow much more interesting. It is not apparent that the first ghost-tales of Japan were much, if at all, influenced by the geographical features of the country. But with the advent of Taoism from China the ghost-literature of Japan became enriched by ideas from India, and, after, it is seen that Japanese ideas about ghosts take on a more definite shape and color.
>
> Now we have the appearance of the three-eyed goblin of India under the name of Mitsume-nyudo, which finally is found croaking into the crow-faced goblin Karasu-tengu, so popular in fairy-tales. Indeed, the wizard motive in so many Japanese tales owes its origin to Taoism as well as to Indian magic.
>
> It is remarkable that while Japanese ideas of ghosts and apparitions are thus rather immature and primitive, the ideas obtaining in China on such subjects were far more grand and majestic. The reason may lie in the larger and bolder features of the Chinese landscape, for China has great mountain ranges shooting heavenward along her western frontiers, which from remote periods must have filled the native mind with the vastness and grandeur of nature, the immensity of things, so to speak. Fancy and imagination easily picture dreadful specters and goblins lurking behind these vast peaks and in the awful abysses of the unexplored ravines. The wind howling across the limitless desert of Gobi was supposed to be the breath of monsters and goblins. At any rate, it is clear that ideas of ghosts and goblins in ancient times were far more developed than in Japan, the conceptions being always greater and grander in every way. This can easily be inferred from Chinese literature and art. In the Sankai sutras as well as in the Saiyuki novels there are numerous ghost-tales of the most weird description. The earliest mythical hero, Fukugi, had a snake's skin, while the founder of agriculture had an ox's head.
>
> In India, too, the fatherland of ghostly tales, the geographical features, as in China, easily lend fancy ample aid for the formation of abnormal pictures of monstrous life. The great mountain ranges and deep bamboo jungles and vast marshes and rivers suggest the horrors of the unknown. Where man has never been, something dreadful must be. Incessant streams of mud pouring down the Ganges and the Indus suggest the excitement of dragons tearing up the bowels of the earth; while the torrid lands of the south produce exhaustless forms of strange life. It takes little stretch of the imagination to form creatures just a little more extreme than those visible. In the Râmâyana poems there is frequent reference to ghosts and monsters, devils and demigods, of various kinds. No doubt many of the gods of Buddhism had their origin in these tales.
>
> Then there is Persia with a wealth of ghost-literature, which undoubtedly had some influence on both India and China, while in Egypt such tales as the Arabian Nights were well known. The lordly river Nile and the vast wastes of the Sahara left their indelible impression on the native mind, and led fancy to endless extremes in the days of primitive man. It is not at all surprizing that many of the Egyptian gods are no more than ghost-monsters of human fancy. Greece, with a physical formation not unlike Japan, had a similarly slender ghost-literature. The Greek gods are all very human, like the Japanese, and ghosts cut no great figure. Even the centaur has a human body, while other monsters have human bodies with reptile feet, and the Satyr was rather human, too, in spite of his goat's feet. European ideas of ghosts are on the whole immature, and show slight traces of oriental influence.
>
> It is safe to conclude that most of the ideas about ghosts and goblins and all kinds of imaginary monsters had their origin in the heated climes of the East where environment lends itself to ideas of vastness and limitless life and power. Here, too, the deepest thought has been developed about the Creator and the creation. It is not at all to be wondered at that pantheism should prevail among the peoples of the hot and humid Orient; and where pantheism obtains a hold, ghosts will be a reality. Take, for example, the Lamaism of Tibet. The most exhaustless source of ghost-literature and ghost-culture is in southeastern Asia.

Among the ghosts that are regarded as deities, writes Dr. Ito, not a few are most grotesque in form and fancy, especially those originating in India, China, and Egypt. Even Buddha himself may be taken as a ghost, since he is believed to have at least thirty different forms or aspects. As for other instances:

> The Indian god Siva has many dreadful forms into which he can transmute himself at will. Some of these gods assume as grotesque a form in Japan as elsewhere, as, for example, Ganesha Shoten with the head of an elephant and the body of a human being; and some of the guardian deities of temples and shrines have countenances impossible to parallel. The Egyptian sphinx is an example of queer notions of deity. But in Egypt the divine spirit was thought to reveal itself in all forms of life, especially birds and animals.
>
> Most of the ghosts are spirits of people who once lived on earth. Some of these are in the spirits of people still living, and others of people passed away, spirits discarnate and incarnate. An incarnate ghost was Rokujyo in the Genji Monogatari, like Christ after the Resurrection. A similar ghost was Kiyohimé, in the Japanese drama of that name, who could transform herself into a snake. The ordinary ghost, of course, is simply the spirit of the departed manifesting itself to those on the earth.
>
> Apparitions usually take the bodies of animals, either to play tricks on the living or to take revenge on them. The fox and badger are familiar instances of this cult in Japan. Onyudo, a giant, and the one-eyed demon, Hitotsumé, are instances of this, both taking either the body of a fox or a badger. During the civil strife in Nabeshima clan, a mysterious cat appeared, the object of which was to take revenge.
>
> Then there are ghosts that take the form of natural objects, such as trees, the Sumizome-zakura of Japanese legend being a notable example. Such also is the willow-tree of the Sanjusangendo. Spirits that appear in the form of goblins or dragons are creatures of the fancy only—Nue, the fabled night-bird of Japan; and Koshin and Dabi, which remind one of the Griffin of Western mythology.
>
> It will be seen that the ghosts that represent deity take on an attitude of power and sublimity; while those that are ghosts and no more have a significance that suggests horror or mere fear. Apparitions have the effect of comic horror or grotesqueness; while spirits have a soothing or pleasing effect, and monsters are merely amusing.
>
> Each race and country has its own way of expressing ghostly ideas and forms. This is clearly seen in the case of Tengu, whose form in India is quite different from that assumed in Japan. Even the Japanese Christ looks like a Japanese, and the Western Christ like an occidental. The dragon of China is quite diverse from the same species in Europe, and also again different from the dragon of India. The forms which ghosts take are usually somewhat above nature, if not at times rather unnatural. It is probable that the many-armed Kwannon, or Goddess of Mercy, was once a grotesque form, but gradually assumed a more artistic form under the influence of religion and art. The subject of ghost-literature and ghost-form is an endless one in Japan; and no doubt if proper research work were carried out, some interesting features of its evolution would be revealed.

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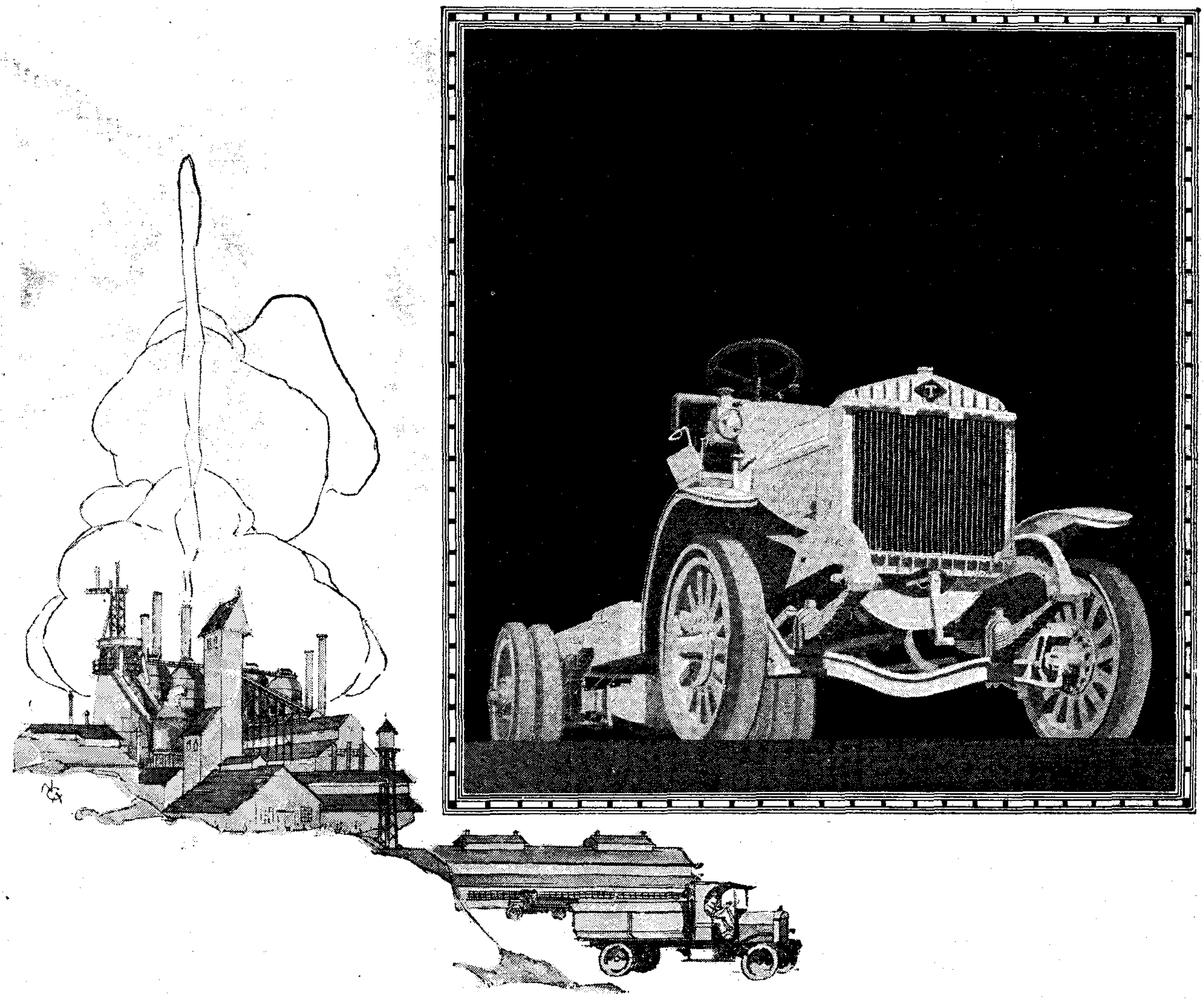

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"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER" VS. "THE MARSEILLAISE"

THE difficulties of our national anthem appear in the following little drama, which reads like the truth and nothing but the truth, as presented in *Liaison*, "The Courier of the Big-Gun Corps," published at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. There is humor, also, in the little skit, for which Capt. Earl W. Thompson assumes responsibility, as well as a glimpse into both French and American character. The little drama goes:

THE SCENE: A French café.

THE TIME: Soon after the armistice had been signed.

THE CHARACTERS: Four or five American sergeants who had been drinking much *vin blanc*, better known among the elect as "vink blink," and the French proprietor, an elderly gentleman who, tradition said, had been through the battles of 1870.

One of the sergeants is seated at an ancient piano pounding out with much fervor the strains of "La Marseillaise," while the other sergeants are singing it with as much quantity and as little quality as the occasion demands.

Sergeants: "*Marchons, marchons,*
Qu'un sang impur,
Abreuve nos sillons."

(Much stamping of feet and clinking of glasses.)

"Aux Français; next to America the greatest bunch of bull-shooters in the wide, wide world."

Proprietor: "Ah, ces Américains, you are too good to an old Frenchman. You make my heart glad as you so sweetly sing 'La Marseillaise.' And now you shall sing for me your own national anthem, 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'"

First Sergeant (whispering to Bill, the Sergeant-Major who has been acting as translator during the hard spots): "Say, Bill, for the love of the General Staff, pull off the venerable Frog; some of us may know all the first verse, but whoinhell can hit that high note, none of us ever learned the second verse, and nobody ever heard the last verse. Bill, for the love of all that's good and holy, string him a line."

Bill (also whispering): "Watch me, kid; watch me; I'm the original little fixit; listen to this line of patter." (To the Proprietor): "Merci, merci, monsieur, mais—'The Star-Spangled Banner,' it is not proper to sing it here; it is a holy anthem, one that is not sung in the midst of revelry and the jests of a French barroom—even such an excellent one as yours, monsieur; it is a hymn, rather to be sung before going into battle with a fervor that approaches the religious. Hence, monsieur, we would rather not, if you do not insist, sing our national hymn here."

Proprietor (with much shrugging of shoulders): C'est bien, messieurs, je comprends, vous avez raison. It is well that 'The Star-Spangled Banner' means so much to you. Our 'Marseillaise,' we even sing it when we milk the cow in the barn. It is our song."

CURTAIN.
(Fast and furious.)

From the wings the sergeants sing Pennsylvania's national hymn: "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here."

Darkness and Quiet.

If you are careful of your appearance you will want a

VANITY HAT

It's a hat that belongs on the boulevard, in the financial district or wherever well-to-do people mingle.

There is a VANITY model for every type of face—a model that will prove most becoming *to you.*

VANITY HAT dealers are now showing Fall and Winter styles. *Illustrated Folder on request.*

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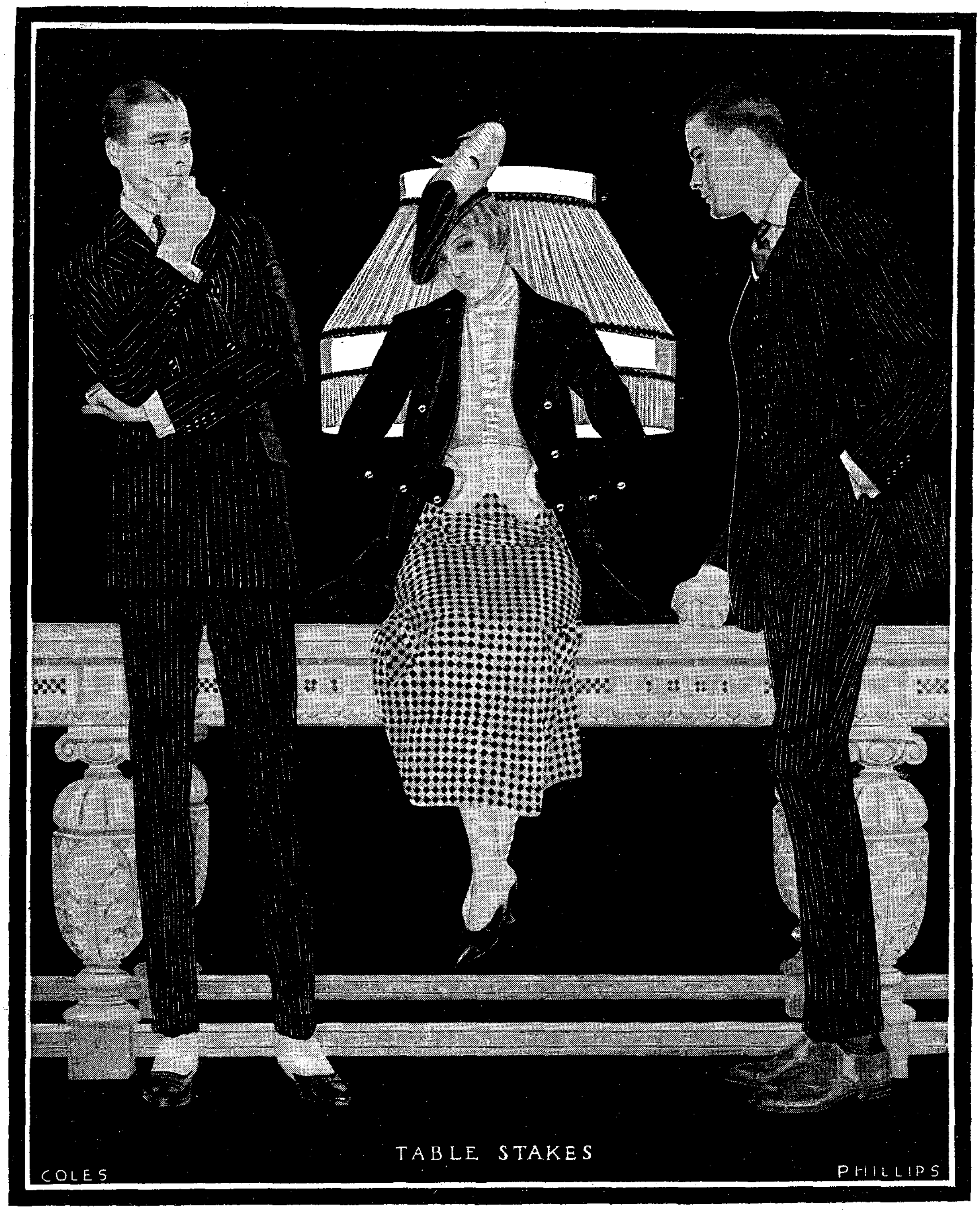
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HARDEN SANG A DIFFERENT TUNE WHEN GERMANY WAS WINNING

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN'S PEN has been called more mighty than the sword of any German general, but since the sensational Berlin journalist has been suggested as the next German ambassador to the United States, some unkind critics are pointing out that Mr. Harden changed pens in the middle of the war. Before the world conflict started Mr. Harden's pen was urging his countrymen "to take arms up for Germany's power and illustrious future," and even in those early months when Germany was having all the best of it, the same pen was producing such sentiments as "Necessity knows no law. Necessity takes no heed of parchments or of pledges of honor. . . . In Germany's might is her right." It was a chastened pen, or a different one altogether, that later wrote praises of President Wilson and of democracy, varied with lengthy Scriptural quotations whose moral was the wickedness of German militarism and imperialism. The editor is almost entirely judged in this country by these later, most lamblike writings, notes William C. Dreher in a communication from Berlin to the New York *Tribune*, but certain heartless Germans are digging up earlier pronouncements that do not harmonize with the later material. "At any event, he is one of the most interesting figures of German political literature," concludes *The Tribune*, introducing Mr. Dreher's first-hand account of Mr. Harden in his present rôle. The correspondent writes, under the date-line of "Berlin, June 14":

> As a study of one interesting phenomenon of Germany's *post-bellum* life, I went to hear Maximilian Harden lecture. There must be something in a man who can several times a year draw an audience filling the largest hall in Berlin and keep it listening with rapt attention for two hours.
>
> But the bubble reputation that is sought on the lecture platform differs from that won at the cannon's mouth. It is easier to win, and then forgetfulness of the human mind brightens rather than tarnishes it. Harden's reputation depends upon present impressions—the written word of the famous editor, the spoken word of a really effective speaker, an exceedingly rare variation of the German species. But the trouble for Harden is that some people refuse to forget his *Zukunft* is on file in the public libraries, and now and then some diligent plodder does a most merciless thing by culling from Harden's back numbers a bunch of choice quotations that make the great editor look exceeding silly.
>
> This form of cruelty to editors has just been indulged in by Dr. Thimme, who was librarian to the defunct Prussian House of Lords, but who has latterly been helping the Germans to see straight by going back into the records of the recent past. His impeachment of Harden by quoting Harden against himself is exceedingly effective.
>
> As most American newspaper readers still take their Harden with the eager approval of that two-hour audience of which I spoke, it is well to give them an opportunity to see the other Harden—not the one who now pours forth his weekly diatribes against everything that is *post-bellum* German with such self-certitude and all-devouring contempt, but the Harden of three to eight years ago, who piped most stridently with the Pan-Germans and breathed out slaughter along with the worst of the war-patriots and high old aristocrats of Prussia.
>
> Thimme begins with the year 1909 to hold the mirror up to Harden. It was during the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis that Harden wrote (March 13, 1909): "The highest price, even the price of blood of German men, is not too high to be paid for Germany's life interests."
>
> Still more bellicose was Harden during the Morocco crisis of 1911. On July 1 he wrote: "Forward we want to go, and we can only do so by conquering France again, or by persuading it to enter a firm, unequivocal alliance. To accomplish this, all that is necessary is a return of the belief in Germany's willingness to go to war. Our house, closed forty years ago, is getting too small. Every one of our grandchildren would feel the consequences if their forefathers should disgracefully trifle away in fatuous play the period allotted to them for extending the sphere of national power."
>
> On August 19 he said that peace was a good thing only for those who are contented and love the comforts of their homes.
>
> Finally, at the end of the year he raised a war-whoop against France in the following form (December 30): "Humiliate France without weakening her—unpardonable folly! Our eyes must be directed to Paris, just like one hundred years ago. There is where Europe's carbuncle is beginning to fester. Should we wait passively till Grey finishes the Turco-Italian peace with the aid of Vienna, and in France a new savior seeks a halo?"
>
> During the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 Harden was still sounding his war-trumpet vigorously, and he impatiently scolded those Germans who advised Austria to take a conciliatory course in respect to Serbia's wishes. "If it were but a trifle," he wrote, "the straw upon which honor hangs is not too dearly paid for with streams of blood"—which is a good German circumlocution of carrying a chip on the German shoulder. And again: "With a still firmer brow than in 1909 it must be said that if a war comes, it will be for a German purpose, not for a Vienna mood." But the love of peace in Prussia was still too strong to please Harden. He wrote (November 30):
>
> "Prussia is falling into the mistake of Friedrich Wilhelm II. and III., and already we must fear lest we miss the hour that will never return . . . in which Austria's sword should take part in distributing Turkey's lands. That [sword] would now be drawn, not for the Hapsburg dynasty, not for Austrian stubbornness, but for the German race. . . . For our cause—let every German hear it. . . . Whoever admonishes Austria to a weak concession throws away a stronghold of Germania."
>
> He harped on the same chord again on December 14, thus: "Never should Austria, as a Power looking toward the east, tolerate it with stolid resignation that Russia become her neighbor in the Balkans under the name of Serbia, and that the Hapsburgs bring home nothing out of the Osman estate in bankruptcy." As late as March, 1913, he is still blaming Germany for not having thrown its whole power into the scales in Austria's behalf . . . "not merely for a solicitous self-defense, but, if it had to be so, for a storming attack." On August 16 he still regrets that Prussia did not push Austria into a war: "A courageous statecraft of the Prussian stamp, of our Scharnhorsts, Steins, and Bismarcks, would—instead of putting bit and halter upon Austria—have pushed her forward into the fight, without which nothing considerable can be got out of the Balkans."

Harden did not get his war at that time, but "his heart leapt up with joy, as it were," when the Great War broke out. He hailed its arrival as the "supreme experience of happiness," which made it possible to "take up arms for Germany's power and illustrious future." Harden saw how things were going at a very early date, we are told. He realized that Austria's ultimatum to Serbia meant that Austria wanted war; but, instead of blaming Austria, he praised her for taking a step which she should have taken long before. According to Mr. Dreher:

> Up to the very eve of the war Harden was still afraid that it might prove only a local affair, the "localized hostilities" put forth by the German Government as its line of policy; in which case, he argued, Serbia would more than ever become really Russian, and Russia herself would gain time for completing her armaments and bringing the Triple Entente into a firmly welded alliance. In which case "the war would come at an hour when it would suit others; come, too, as a surprize to us, not to them."
>
> From the first Harden regarded the war as a stern necessity in the life-interest of both Germany and Austria; for him the war was not only good but holy. He used on September 5 as title for some of his bellicose paragraphs the words: "The Good War."
>
> In respect to Belgium he adopted Bethmann's utterance that "necessity knows no law," and delighted in amplifying it, writing thus: "Necessity takes no heed of parchments or of pledges of honor—dares not take heed of them. Should we pine away in narrowness, altho strong enough to stretch ourselves to wide limits? Should we suffer the ridicule and pin-pricks of impertinent weaklings, altho we have the power to smash the roof of their skulls? We had to fight. Germany's sun is reddening the edge of the sky. Would we dare to oversleep its rising, and then continue to chatter and quarrel? . . . Peaceful is a people which prizes its comfort above power, which prefers to inherit rather than conquer, and which willingly accommodates its life to a foreign will. That the German people does not fit in to the humdrum of peaceful nations is the noblest ornament of its character. Its manly strength does not grow womanish in a long peace. . . . Germany wants to grow, wants to mint the achievements of her men and states upon a coinage to which no head will dare refuse a reverential recognition. Germany is fighting. Who gave her permission? In her might is her right. Therefore she wages a good war. Never did human eye behold a better." (September 5, 1914.)
>
> In an article of October 3 he held the French responsible for

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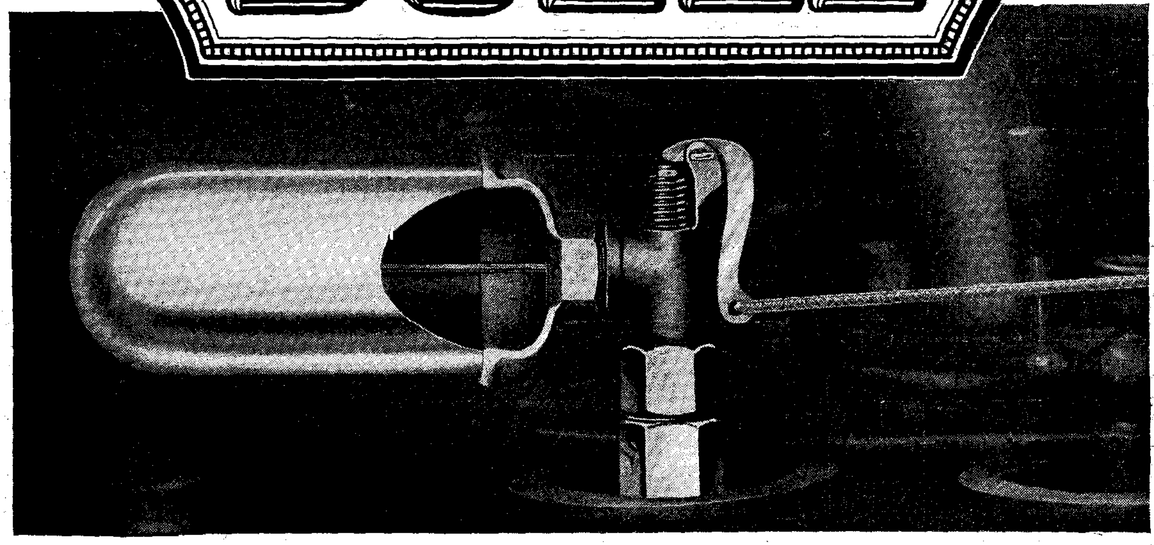

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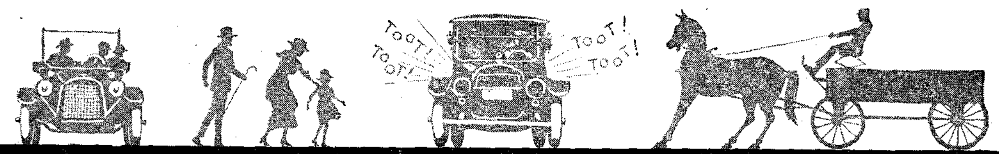
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> the war. "At any cost, even the highest, you wished to hire a sword that should decapitate our power, and you yourselves forced on the war, which will once more deliver you into the power of Germany." The early stories of atrocities were believed by Harden—only they were all committed by the other side. He told how a wounded officer's eyes were gouged out and added: "Never, before such a horde, should pity paralyze our arm!"

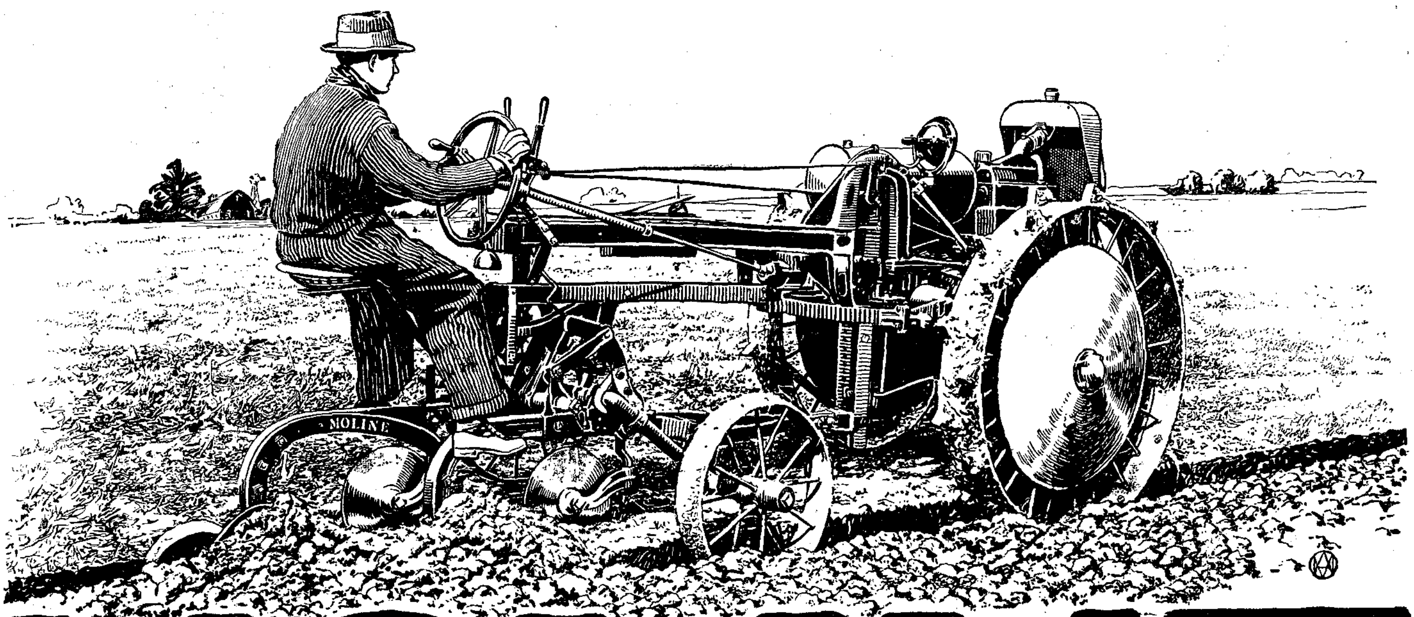
Harden, as revealed by his writings—and as, indeed, everybody who has kept posted on German politics knows—was one of the original champions of unrestricted submarine warfare, and he strongly urged Germany not to yield before American threats. In this particular the editor's change of attitude was so marked as to win him the title of "turncoat," which was used as a mark of opprobrium possibly by critics who disliked the idea of changing opinions to meet changed conditions. Says Mr. Dreher, dealing with the editor's early stand:

> After the German Admiralty issued its first order establishing a submarine blockade around Great Britain (February 18, 1915) and warning neutral shipping to keep away from those waters, Harden wholly approved the measure and demanded that there be not the slightest relaxation of it.
>
> Here is what he wrote on May 20, 1915: "England wants to cut off our supplies of food and raw materials and we want to do likewise against England. Only a flawless blockade—no patchwork—can prove a swift remedy. The watchword, here if anywhere, must be: Everything or nothing. Whoever can be frightened must not venture into the fire. . . . The new weapon of submarine warfare has not yet been licked by the double tongue of international law; nowhere is the way barred by a bolt that can not be broken. Lord Haldane, when Minister of War, said: 'An enemy of Britain would have an easy task; he would only need to cut off our food-supply.' That result is hoped for by 60,000,000 Germans, who are willing, for such retaliation, to undertake the hardest work, for it is now a case of 'You or I.' The submarine is just as clean an instrument of war as any other. If there is one link lacking in the chain of paragraphs, German seamanship will swiftly spring through it and hire their best cook to the island *rentiers*."
>
> At that time Harden had still one unrealized wish—he was exceedingly anxious to have Tirpitz succeed Bethmann-Hollweg as Chancellor.
>
> In those first two years of the war Harden was one of the heaviest hitters on the literary firing-line in all matters respecting the war. He was one of the leading spokesmen of all Pan-German and old Prussian aggressive aims. The capture of Calais was one of his daring schemes, and he did not shirk the thought that Germany should assume the rôle of a world-conqueror, in which Napoleon failed. He wrote on September 12, 1914: "Is it a crime for us to try what he failed in? No!"
>
> Already in the first year of the war the idea of settling the controversy by arbitration, with President Wilson as arbitrator, had come up for discussion in Germany; but Harden was very emphatic in rejecting it. He wrote September 19, 1914: "We will not go before a court of arbitration, whether it be presided over by Wilson or Carnegie. Shall a stranger decide whether our act was good or evil, whether it was agreeable or repulsive to the thickly padded conscience of the average citizen? No; the Chancellor only detracts from the nimbus of the war-lord when he asks him to exculpate himself from accusations and imputations before the *Kultur* world—*i.e.*, before Wilson. Infantry, artillery, cavalry—those are the proofs of our right. The Kaiser holds command over them, and other things are nothing to him, he being the sword and battle-flag of the Empire. We will pickle and preserve for our children and grandchildren the lies told by the tribe that is trying to belie our army into a band of cowardly murderers."
>
> Such are some of the utterances of Harden as the apostle of the German war-party. They were all written before his famous article under the caption, "If I Were Wilson." About the time when that article appeared Harden was evidently losing his faith in Germany's power to win the war, and he became more and more the old Harden of opposition at any and every cost. Delight in opposition, in attacking all persons in authority, in venting his wrath upon current opinions and the men who stand for them, was ever the most marked characteristic of Harden. Opposition for the sake of opposition, splenetic writing out of sheer pleasure in stinging those whom he opposes—that is regarded by most intelligent Germans as Harden's special forte, and as a rule people of this kind thoroughly discount him as a man without consistency and sincerity of purpose.
>
> Last year Harden brought out a book under the title "War and Peace," consisting of quotations from his writings upon those subjects in "Die Zukunft." But his selections were quite characteristic of the present Harden; all the extracts quoted above and others of similar tenor were carefully expurgated. The result is that a reader not conversant with the writings of the real Harden of the first two years of the war would get the impression that Harden had been a fairly consistent advocate of pacific and reasonable policies from the start. But Harden's record is so well known in Germany that no leading newspaper now pays any attention to what he writes. His style of controversy, too, has visibly deteriorated; he adopts exceedingly cheap tricks in trying to lower the dignity of men whom he attacks.
>
> Ebert may not be a great statesman, but he is the President of Germany and is respected as such even by most Germans who are not Socialists. And they feel it to be a shameful thing that Harden should indulge in the familiarity of calling Ebert "Fritzie" and addressing him as a naughty schoolboy.
>
> It is now a well-grounded opinion here that what Harden is suffering from is disappointed ambition. One hears in very high political circles that he fully expected a high position in the Government—Secretary of Foreign Affairs, chairman of the German Peace Delegation or a first-class ambassadorship; also that he expected, at the very least, that the new Government would consult him in matters of foreign policy. Instead of that Harden has received no appointment, and not even has his opinion been asked on any matter whatever.
>
> Hence, it is everywhere said, Harden has dropt back into his old rôle of political Ishmaelite, hitting out right and left against everybody connected with the present Government, and seeking to curry favor with its deadly foes at home and abroad.

CURIOSITY-SEEKERS ARE NOT TOLERATED IN JAPANESE COURT-ROOMS

"CRIMINAL TRIALS in Japan are public, but not blatantly so," says R. O. Matheson in an article on the procedure in Japanese courts, written from Tokyo for the New York *Herald*. Several formalities must be complied with, according to Mr. Matheson, before one can even enter the grounds surrounding the court buildings, to say nothing of entering the sacred precincts of the court-room itself. Only persons who can show that they have a good reason for wishing to gain entrance are admitted. When he enters the room where the Japanese court is in session the visitor is required to remove his hat and overcoat, if he wears one, to walk quietly and to confine all his remarks to the faintest of whispers. All the surroundings tend to impress him with the majesty of the law. It appears further that not only are visitors admitted to court with reluctance in Japan, but there seems to be a disposition to keep out lawsuits as well. Thus a number of cases which in America would furnish an excuse for protracted grinding of the judicial mill in Japan are settled by the policemen on their beats or at the police station. As we read:

> Ordinary police-court cases in Japan are disposed of in the police stations themselves, and the police inspectors in charge have the power to exercise a wide discretion. Ordinary drunks, of whom there are very few, considering that almost every corner grocery-store and every tea-house and restaurant sells intoxicants, and there are *saki* shops every hundred yards on almost every street, are simply kept long enough to sober up and are discharged with a stern warning.
>
> Domestic squabbles are settled by the policemen on the beats. Street brawls are rare and offenders are usually made to perform profound apologies to each other and the police and are let go, and other minor offenders are punished by the scare the inspectors are always able to throw into them, while the more serious violators of law are passed on to the headquarters of the metropolitan police, and thence into the local courts.
>
> Once he has been sent to headquarters a prisoner's troubles commence. As a preliminary to all else he is photographed and finger-printed, a decided reversal of the American principle, which bars a man from the Rogues' Gallery until he has been convicted of a felony. A suggestion that a prisoner be "mugged" in America before conviction would set every syllable of the Constitution quivering; but in Japan "it is an order," and as such goes. To question a police order is neither according to etiquette nor the dictates of prudence, and the records contain



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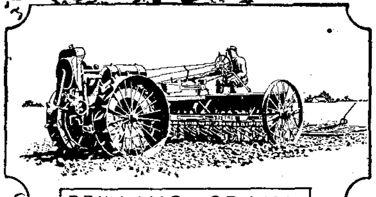
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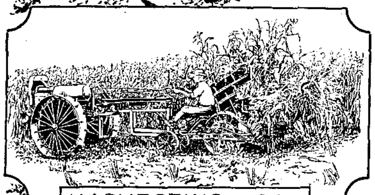
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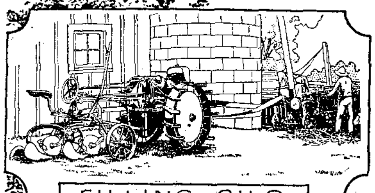
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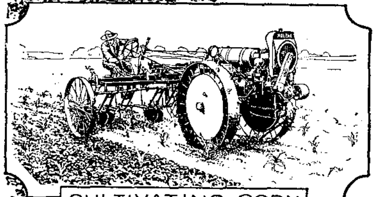
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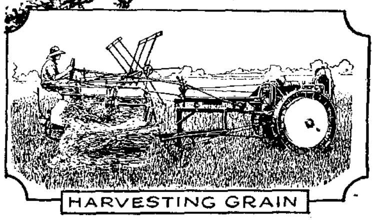
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no instances of any one ever doing so. From the photograph-room and the ink-pad the prisoner passes on for his "examination," a legalized third degree, held in an underground room, where, without benefit of counsel, he is sweated, perhaps for several days in succession, altho the law prohibits the holding of a man without a definite charge for more than twenty-four hours.

A similar law is evaded in America by rearresting the prisoner at the end of each day, but the process is simpler in Japan. Here they keep the fact of a suspect's arrest a secret, and there is no booking to help inquiring friends, if any are foolish enough to run their own necks in a noose by making inquiries. The examinations are legal, however, and are always held *in camera*, following which the prisoner is either released or committed for trial. There is nothing else corresponding in any way to the American grand-jury system.

The Japanese bench usually consists of four judges, one of whom conducts the questioning of the prisoner. With the judges sits also the public prosecutor, and a few feet away, facing the bench, is the desk of the lawyer for the defense. Judges and lawyers are all gowned in stiff, black costumes and all wear caps of black crêpe.

Everything is solemn, everything is decorous, and, without a jury to impress, there are none of those flights of oratory with which the American lawyers call upon Heaven to witness either the scandalous nature of the prisoner's crime or the halo of innocence so plain to the attorney for the defense. The prisoners sit in a prisoners' box until their case is called, when they stand one by one before the judges and are polished off in rapid succession. Witnesses are not sworn, nor are there any bewildering laws of evidence that furnish legal arguments, grounds for appeal, and keep any one from telling all that he knows and suspects. The criminal code is that of Napoleon and the procedure is practically that of the French courts.

The handling of the prisoners is pure Japanese, however. Delivered at the court-house for trial, the prisoners are marched from the police-wagon in single file, handcuffed and tied together by a stout rope that circles each man's waist and is twisted through his *obi*. Their jail kimonos are of a dull drab and on their sockless feet are grass sandals, in which they flop through the corridors.

The most unusual feature of all to a stranger is the fact that each prisoner has his head covered by a wicker mask, more like an inverted waste-paper basket than anything else, the object of which is to prevent recognition of the prisoner, to permit him to hide his shame under the disguise, and, very possibly, to prevent the whole file from making a bolt for liberty. The sight of a prisoner so arrayed is ghastly, the mask bringing up the suggestion of the hangman's cap. Once in the prisoners' box, however, the masks are removed, while the prisoners sit with deeply bowed heads in an attitude of the utmost humility.

Japanese courts have the name of being fair and the bench is honest. A recent charge of spite made against one of the procurators in Kobe was so much of a rarity that it attracted attention all over the Empire and was investigated immediately with a thoroughness that left no ground for suspicion of sympathy on the part of the bench generally.

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LITHUANIA'S CHARITIES COMMISSIONER IS AN AMERICAN WOMAN

LITHUANIA, *one of the new little* countries on the Baltic, has entrusted one of the biggest jobs in its period of reconstruction to an American woman. It is true that she married a Lithuanian nobleman some years ago, who presented her with the distinctly foreign name of Mme. Gezdawa Turczynowiz, but her maiden name was Laura Blackwell, and she is well remembered as a resident of New York City. Her new title is National Commissioner of Charities for Lithuania, and she has recently finished an extended trip through her adopted country in company with Captain Hollister and Lieutenant Selden, U. S. A., who are members of the American Relief Administration in Lithuania. During this trip, says the New York *Evening Post*, Mme. Turcynowiz, "opened up channels of distribution for the food arriving from America and established child-feeding stations." She is quoted as to her work and Lithuanian appreciation of American assistance:

> "I wish that every American could have been with me in Kovno, Lithuania, when the first American food arrived there," exclaimed Mme. Turczynowiz; "it was one of the most beautiful and touching sights I have ever seen. As there are no railroads in Lithuania the food was floated down the River Niemen to Kovno on large, flat-bottom boats. To the casual observer there might not have been anything particularly beautiful or touching, perhaps, in the sight of these boats arriving at the wharves of Kovno. But the expectation of seeing them had drawn crowds of people to the river-banks. They were silent crowds. Even when the boats were at last sighted there wasn't a cheer. You see," explained Mme. Turczynowiz, "it was hard for the people to believe that help had at last come to them. The sight of this American food was the first tangible proof they had had since the beginning of the war that the whole world was not tainted with Prussian barbarism and lust and that brotherly love and charity still existed.
>
> "As the boats came closer the people fell to their knees almost with one accord. Those who had borne the torture of the German occupation with stoical courage wept freely at sight of this proof of the helping hand of America. When the little fleet of mercy docked, the Lithuanian minister jumped aboard the first boat and, with a prayer of thanksgiving, broke the seal. For the first time, then, a great shout went up from the people as the bags of flour were exposed to view."
>
> One of the pleasant little ironies of this incident of the carrying of the first relief into Lithuania was that the American Relief Mission ordered the boats to be brought down the river under German guard. The Americans held the Germans responsible for safe delivery of the flour from Danzig. Not a grain of it, however, was allowed to the Germans.
>
> When Mme. Turczynowiz left Lithuania this last time she saw the Germans still taking loot from the houses. The Niemen River was filled with boats carrying farm implements, furniture, family heirlooms, public art treasures, and linen away from Lithuania into Germany.
>
> "It is hard," said Mme. Turczynowiz, "for any one in the outside world to realize the condition in which the Germans have left my little adopted country. Normally Lithuania is richly producing, with a tall, sturdy, broad-shouldered race of people. The people are now hollow-eyed and sick. The country has literally been stript bare of food. Even up to the last minute of the war the Germans took the food away from the people under the excuse that they must have enough rations to feed an army of occupation of 40,000. In reality they had no more than 15,000 soldiers in Lithuania. The surplus food the Germans requisitioned they sold to the Bolsheviki for gold.
>
> Tho the people are in such a pitiful condition physically Mme. Turczynowiz asserts that they are stirred to new vigor by the knowledge that their little country after centuries of struggle and hope has come into its rightful heritage of independence. It is for the sake of building up a nation capable of using this independence to the best advantage for the world's progress that the Lithuanians have so eagerly cooperated with the American Relief Administration in establishing a children's relief bureau to save the children for healthy manhood and womanhood. Just now the children have been so long deprived of milk and other wholesome food necessary for their proper development that rickets, tuberculosis, and other diseases indirectly due to lack of proper food are prevalent among them.

WOMEN TRAMWAY-CONDUCTORS ARE NOT AN UNALLOYED BLESSING

WOMEN conductors on trams, or street-cars, in Great Britain have "more complaints of rudeness" lodged against them than do their fellow workers *of the male persuasion.* Also, they are "more severe on their uniforms," their "trams run much worse," they are "less punctual," they "lose more time," the bill for repairs on their trams "increased considerably," and the shortage of cash receipts on their trams "increased 50 per cent." All these things and many more were revealed by investigations conducted by the Committee on Women in Industry for the purpose of finding out how women compare with men in efficiency in occupations that before the war were regarded as "men's work." To obtain the desired information, questionnaires were directed to ninety tramway companies who employ in all 14,584 women, of whom 11,670 are conductors. A brief account of the results obtained is published in *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), from which we quote the following:

> The query, "Do women carry out their duties as efficiently as men?" was answered "Yes" by nine companies and "No" by seventy-three. "Do they collect fares as efficiently?" met with the answer "No" from twenty-one managers and from sixty "Yes." Seventy-two companies reported greater shortage in cash and ten none. Thirty-four companies found women as courteous as men and forty-seven less courteous. Punctuality was bad on sixty-eight lines and good on fifteen. Employment of women entailed greater expense to eleven companies, but twelve said "No." One typical manager said: "While I willingly acknowledge the great help they gave—and we could not have carried on without them—I regret I can not find one point in which they were superior to men." But then this manager was a man, yet he is awfully non-committal—"not superior to men."

But if the showing made by the women as street-car conductors is not as flattering to the fair sex as it might be, let the ladies cheer up; for in the same report this committee—which may have been composed of unfeeling males—states that in clerical work women are every bit as efficient as men—especially if they work under a male superintendent. It is said:

> In clerical work, however, women hold their place whether in business establishments, on railways, or the government service. The deficiencies that there are generally are traceable to insufficient training in a number of women clerks, and as they progress this deficiency disappears. Women, however, make bad superintendents over a section of clerks, and the women clerks do their work much more efficiently when under the supervision of man. Women clerks with equal training do the same work as men and just as efficiently, but, owing to many of them not having sufficient preliminary training and when not under male supervision, "it takes three women to do the work of two men." This ratio is reduced, however, as further practise improves their training.

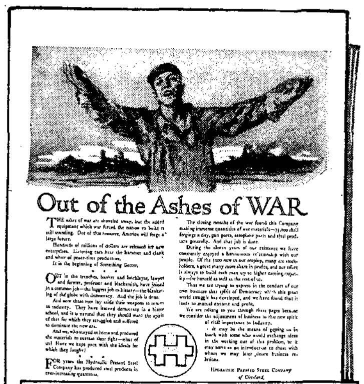
And then these mean things are set forth as to why women should not receive the same pay as men:

> The Post-office Department is opposed to equal pay for women. The Secretary of the Post-office, Mr. Murray, gave evidence that if the women clerks at present employed were given the equivalent of the men's scale it would cost over a million a year. His experience was that where men and women discharge similar or identical duties (1) the women's work is not equal to the men's; (2) her sick-leave is greater, (3) her service as a rule is shorter. The railway managers find that women are bad ticket-collectors, as they take longer to examine the tickets, and again, the view was exprest, as in clerical work, that in manual work on the railways it takes "three women to do two men's work." The similarity of expression is curious.

But the account ends well—as all literary productions should—by suggesting, in effect, that if the women are let alone they will work out their own industrial salvation. As we read:

> Yet women are described as excellent at manual work in industrial and business houses. They have shown themselves fit for heavy employment. They have shown unexpected powers at lifting heavy weights. They are not unduly liable to heart-strain or other strain. They stand high temperature in factories and bad weather, and in occupations that require long standing just as well as men. But women have shown themselves more deft than man in the lighter jobs. They are quicker at the work and do things more

To All who are reading this Hydraulic Series


Out of the Ashes of WAR

Toward a Better Tomorrow

Let us put our own House in Order

MANAGEMENT —equally responsible to Capital and to Labor

HYDRAULIC PRESSED STEEL COMPANY

HOW much should Hydraulic say in these articles about industrial relationship as worked out in its own plants?

We have spoken for a great cause, rather than for an individual industry—for fundamental principles rather than details of their application. Furthermore, the experience at Hydraulic, gratifying as it is, still unfolds daily, and is yet far from final.

Our encouragement is due more to a conviction that we are *on the right road,* than to the distance we have traveled on that road.

The right road started with us when Hydraulic Management first realized its responsibility to those who invested their labor as well as those who invested their money. The right road started with Hydraulic when Management realized that *men are men,* whether they contribute muscle, brains or money to the success of the business—that each, no matter in what capacity he serves, is entitled to the same consideration and respect.

HOW clear the point becomes when we draw the following parallel! Could this business have been created without capital—the plants built, the machinery bought, raw materials purchased and payroll assumed without someone—the owners—taking the risk? Plainly, there could be no jobs—no wages—were it not for capital. It was the task of Hydraulic Management to establish that fact clearly in the minds of the men, and in so doing, convince the men of the plain justice of giving to their jobs the best that was in them.

On the other hand, could this business have been created, machinery and material used and plans brought to a successful fruition *without men?* Plainly, there could be no business—no profits—were it not for men. It was also the task of Hydraulic Management to establish that fact clearly in the minds of the owners, and in so doing, convince the owners of the plain justice of recognizing as partners all who contribute of their substance to the good of the business—whether it be money, brains or brawn.

Management, equally serving the two great factors—owners and workers—without either of which it would itself be powerless, assumed as its first responsibility the bringing of these factors together in mutual appreciation of their dependence upon each other. In doing this, it was made plain that proper co-operative effort would not only prevent loss but increase both wages and profits.

In creating this basis of mutual understanding, Hydraulic stockholders have never been asked to do anything for Hydraulic men from any other standpoint than that of plain justice and good business. Hydraulic men have never been asked to do anything for the company on anything but the same self-respecting basis. Such a thing as exaggerated sentiment has not figured at all.

Has this establishment of mutual understanding and respect—this prevention of misunderstanding, antagonism and suspicion—been a great and laborious effort? We can hardly say that it has, because it is so obviously sound. It has taken time, but with an appreciation of mutual benefit, all contributed both in thought and effort, and every day sees further progress. We have found men to be fair whether they contribute money, brains or muscle to the day's work.

With the right understanding established at Hydraulic, further developments have come as a natural course. The true appreciation of mutual interest brought about a feeling of partnership—this led to profit-sharing—to representation, so that all might have a voice in the policies of operation affecting the common interest—to not only a willingness, but an effort on the part of each to do those things which would make for the benefit of all. With this spirit, details became a matter of minor importance and worked themselves out without serious difficulty or difference. Welfare buildings, lunch rooms, co-operative stores, on this basis, were not planned by Management to be financed by the Board of Directors for the use of the men, but were *created by the whole organization,* principally the men, for the mutual benefit of all, with the business contributing its fair proportion toward the expense.

Possibly we may be able, in future articles, to say something of these details which may prove interesting, but as for Hydraulic, we no longer think of detail as any matter for concern. Understanding—mutual understanding—mutual consideration and mutual respect. These—and these only—make everything else possible.

THE SQUARE DEAL

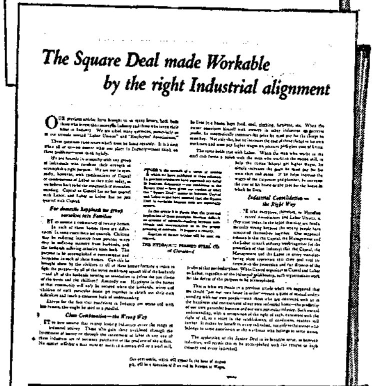
What is "The Square Deal"?

THROUGH MANAGEMENT

CAPITAL SHOULD GIVE 100%

LABOR SHOULD GIVE 100%

"ARE MEN SQUARE?"


The Square Deal made Workable by the right Industrial alignment

PRICE and WAGE

HYDRAULIC PRESSED STEEL COMPANY

This is the ninth of a series of articles in this publication.
Reprints of former articles will be sent free on request.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESSED STEEL COMPANY
of Cleveland

HYDRAULIC
PRESSED STEEL COMPANY

handily and much more daintily than men. Some of the managers say that this may be due to the fact that men generally get more of the heavier work of lifting loads than women, and that the majority of the women on the lighter jobs have developed greater alertness than the men, who have been employed at the heavier work, and consequently "go about their tasks in a more lumbering way than women do." Many heads of industrial firms and a number of doctors—medical men as well as medical women—agree in summing up the position in this way: "Women should be left free in their competition with men. Employers would probably select men for the heavier jobs and women for the lighter ones, on which they appear to be more deft than men."

ADVENTURES AMONG THE BOLSHEVIKI AND ANARCHISTS IN SOUTH RUSSIA

A PARTICULARLY vivid and interesting account of conditions in Russia is furnished in a recent volume, "Under the Bolshevik Reign of Terror" (McBride & Co., New York), in which a young Englishwoman, Miss Rhoda Power, relates her experiences in the south-Russian town of Rostof. Miss Power lived in the household of a Russian *bourgeois* family, referred to as "the Sabaroffs," from a time early in the war until after the Bolsheviki came into power, and thus had an opportunity to observe the effects of the revolution. After the city fell into the hands of the Bolsheviki it was "washed with blood," says the account. The excesses of the Red Guard are described at length. A part of the story is in the form of a diary containing entries such as these:

"March 2. The doctor says the infirmary is a mortuary for slaughtered officers. March 3. Blood, blood, blood. March 5. On the other side of the road a student was walking. 'Ha,' cried a *tovarish*, 'another of the *intelligentsia*. So you will educate yourself above the people, will you? There.' And he shot him through the head. The boy fell with a little cry, and before he was quite dead his clothes were taken off and sold to a passing peasant." Mention is also made of the efforts of the Bolsheviki to establish some sort of order. Among the pleasing innovations resulting from these attempts was one which did away with the ancient rule that "a man's house is his castle." Such of the Red Guard as felt so disposed could enter any *bourgeois* house and take up their quarters in any room they wished and do exactly as they pleased. "They had no respect for the furniture," says the account, "soiled the carpets, tore the curtains, and at night brought women from the streets into the houses, dancing and drinking till dawn, so that the inhabitants were sleepless with the noise." These events took place before the signing of the armistice, and at length it became rumored that the town of Rostof was about to be captured by a body of Russians from Ukraine under German leadership. Apparently this alarmed the Bolsheviki, for they presently began to evacuate the city. The account goes on:

> Fighting was expected, but as it was now difficult for one town to communicate with another, no one knew what was actually happening. The trains were irregular, and telephoning was dangerous on account of spies. No one knew what to expect, and each fresh rumor produced but little surprize. People waited apathetically. "At any rate, it can not be worse," they said.
>
> From one point of view, however, it was worse. With the gradual evacuation of the Bolsheviki, the execution of Junkers and other enemies of the *Soviet* decreased, but wholesale robbery and brigandage became more frequent. It must be said in justice to the Bolsheviki that they tried to establish order and did not authorize the pillaging which so terrorized the inhabitants of the town. But attached to the Red Guard there was a large number of hooligans, who, attracted by the wages and the lack of supervision, had "joined up" simply for the sake of having an opportunity to loot. Parties of them used to go into shops and annex anything which they happened to like. "We requisition this in the name of the state," they would say, holding revolvers to the heads of the unfortunate salesmen, who were afraid to resist. People in private houses were treated in the same way, altho the Bolsheviki shot convicted thieves and promised help to any one who would telephone to headquarters. They failed to realize the impossibility of profiting by such aid when one was lying on the floor, bound hand and foot, or when a brigand was threatening one with a revolver. Night attacks in the streets were frequent, and the local *Soviet* attempted to cope with the situation by refusing to allow any one to be out-of-doors after nine o'clock. One day a body was found at the corner of our road with a paper pinned to its coat: "This person was out after prohibited hours." This law, however, did not prevent houses from being attacked, as the brigands were always in the uniform of the Red Guard, and held forged passports, so that those responsible for keeping order in the streets thought they were members of an official search-party and left them unmolested.
>
> One morning when most of the Bolsheviki had retired, leaving their representatives at headquarters, we were awakened at three o'clock by the sounds of firing and the explosions by bombs. We sat up and blinked for a few minutes, then turned over and went to sleep. Familiarity breeds contempt. At breakfast some one announced dispassionately that the Anarchists were in power. The remark elicited no comment.
>
> In spite of their crimes these anarchists were rather amusing. They were like children playing at brigands with real firearms. They dashed through the street in motor-lorries, waving their arms and shooting in the air. They wore black crape tied round their right sleeves, just above the elbow, and black ribbons in their caps. As they motored at top speed they threw out proclamations and white leaflets, which fluttered into the gardens, caught in the branches of the trees, and were eagerly snatched by the *tovarishchi* walking in the town. These leaflets began with the words, "Order Above All," and went on to say that the *bourgzhui* ("bourgeoisie") were responsible for the disorder, as they had wealth locked in coffers in their cellars, and that if these coffers were open to all there would be no disorder. They said that liberty was at stake. People stood in the streets with expressionless faces, and watched their mad career through the town.
>
> They broke into houses in the approved cinema style, bound all the inmates but one with cords, and forced the free persons at the point of the bayonet to give up anything of value in the house. Any show of resistance was answered by violence, and people were sometimes beaten black and blue with the butt end of rifles. They were clever at finding the hiding-places of valuables, and even peeled off pieces of wall-paper, which were torn to see whether rings were concealed between the plaster and covering. They had a contempt for feminine modesty and thrust their hands into the bosoms of women's clothes in case a little bag of money should be hidden there. Sometimes they forced girls to undress that they might see whether jewels were sewn into their corsets. They ransacked every room, rummaging among paper, shaking books lest ruble notes should be placed in the leaves, and even raking over the cinders. They took furniture, and it became quite a common thing to see motor-lorries driven by armed sailors and filled with carpets, bicycles, bedding, and chairs which had been stolen. Household linen was much in demand, and many people packed their best things in cases and hid them in outhouses or put them in the cellar under the coal. One family of girls living with their grandmother was attacked by a number of brigands, who forced them all to lie on their faces on the floor while five men searched the house for valuables. The remainder stood over the girls with bayonets touching their backs so that they dared not move. In the interval the poor old grandmother fainted. The brigands were indignant at the want of filial feeling shown by the girls who remained lying on their faces. "How can you stay there," said one, "while the *babooshka* is fainting? Get up and fetch the smelling-salts and water." He prodded the nearest recumbent figure with his bayonet. The smelling-salts were fetched. The *tovarish* revived the *babooshka*, and, when she was quite restored, gently unfastened her earrings and brooch. When they had all collected what they wanted, he turned to the girls, who were still face downward on the floor, and, pointing at the *babooshka*, who was on the verge of another faint, "*Vam ne stidno?*" (Aren't you ashamed?) he asked.
>
> Prices continued to be very high, as the value of the ruble was so low and transport so disorganized that nothing could be brought into the town. Material cost at least seventy rubles an *arsheen*, and was very inferior in quality. Mending-wool and cotton were so expensive that servants could not afford to patch their worn-out clothes unless they happened to have odd bits of stuff in their possession or stole from their employers. Ready-made garments were rarely to be found in the shops, and people had no idea how they were going to dress themselves in the summer or following winter. Underlinen was exorbitant in price and materials for making it unprocurable. The lack of material and clothes produced an increase in highway robbery, and women out at night were sometimes stript

of all that they were wearing and sent home naked. If the brigands were sympathetically inclined, they gave their victim a newspaper and called a cab, saying, "Go home or you will catch cold"; but more often they got into the cab themselves and left the lady to return as best she could. In consequence, people feared to venture into unfrequented streets after dark, and many hesitated before walking in the main road at night.

Drunkenness increased, and inert masses of humanity lolled about the streets. A supply of vodka had become available at Novocherkask, and women gained money so easily that they gave up their usual work and confined their attention to profiteering in vodka, which they bought for five rubles a bottle and sold in Rostov for thirty. One taste of spirit produced an insatiable thirst, and anything alcoholic was imbibed with gusto. A friend of mine, who was discovered in his bedroom when the brigands entered, was told to get them something to drink. He produced a small bottle of liqueur. They finished it between them, but complained that it was poor stuff and that they wanted something less sweet. They wandered round the room and, finding on his dressing-table some green liquid in a bottle, consumed it with alacrity, smacking their lips and saying, "Ah, that's good! It burns." It was my friend's hair-tonic!

In spite of the turmoil with which she was surrounded at Rostov, it appears that Miss Power was able to observe several things which furnished her amusement. Among others, she speaks of a Ukrainian maid whom she and Natasha, a daughter of the house, found endlessly entertaining. She says:

All the other servants had been dismissed, but Akulina was so stupid that no one feared her. In the old days, when we were living at home, she was a source of great amusement to Natasha and me. She was tall and enormously fat, with very pink cheeks and a wisp of flaxen hair. She wore a tight gray blouse, too short in the sleeve, so that the cuffs were left unfastened in order to accommodate her big arms. Her skirt was of black serge, split from the knee to the hip, showing a strip of pink flannelette nether garments. Her brown stockings were full of holes, and when she walked they descended over her ankles, so that she usually arrived in one's room barelegged or shuffling along with her fat hands firmly grabbing the stockings above the knee. We always knew when she was coming as she breathed so heavily, and we managed to contain our laughter till she was gone. If she heard a giggle she used to return and stare at us solemnly without uttering a word. "You are so graceful, Akulina," said Natasha one day. She did not answer, but a slow grin spread over her face and she shook an admonitory forefinger three times with great deliberation. At this point the parrot called out, "*Dobry, viechér, krasavitza*" (Good evening, my beauty). Akulina looked all round the room with her mouth open. "Ha, ha, ha!" said the parrot. She suddenly became aware of the bird and stared at it. It put its little green head on one side and cocked one eye. "*Popachka chaioo hochet*" (Polly wants some tea), it said. Akulina dropt her stockings, crossed herself devoutly, and murmuring, "The Lord save me from devils," stumped off to the

I wonder what sort of a man you are

If you and I were to meet casually in a hotel lobby or in a Pullman I would know how to get this Mennen Shaving Cream story across to you. Face to face salesmanship is easy, but talking to two million men is more complicated.

Now if you are a chemist it would take about thirty seconds to prove to you that there is no free caustic in Mennen's and you would appreciate what a remarkable advance that is in shaving lather — but most men think the word caustic is high-brow for rough talk from the boss.

If you are a merchant or salesman I would just have to tell you of the phenomenal growth in sales and you would realize that Mennen's must have exceptional quality.

But most likely, you are just a fairly intelligent good fellow —rather skeptical, but open to reason. In that case I would hand you a straight statement that Mennen's gives a great shave—with cold water or hot —no rubbing with fingers— holds three times the amount of water you usually use—and your face feels fine afterwards. Then I would say, "Here, old man, give it a trial—take this demonstrator tube—use just a little with a lot of water—brush for three minutes and then leave it to the razor."

Over a Million and a half men have got acquainted with Mennen's that way and keep on using it.

Help me out! Just pretend you know me, and send 12 cents for one of my demonstrator tubes. That's all the coupon is good for.

Jim Henry
(*Mennen Salesman*)

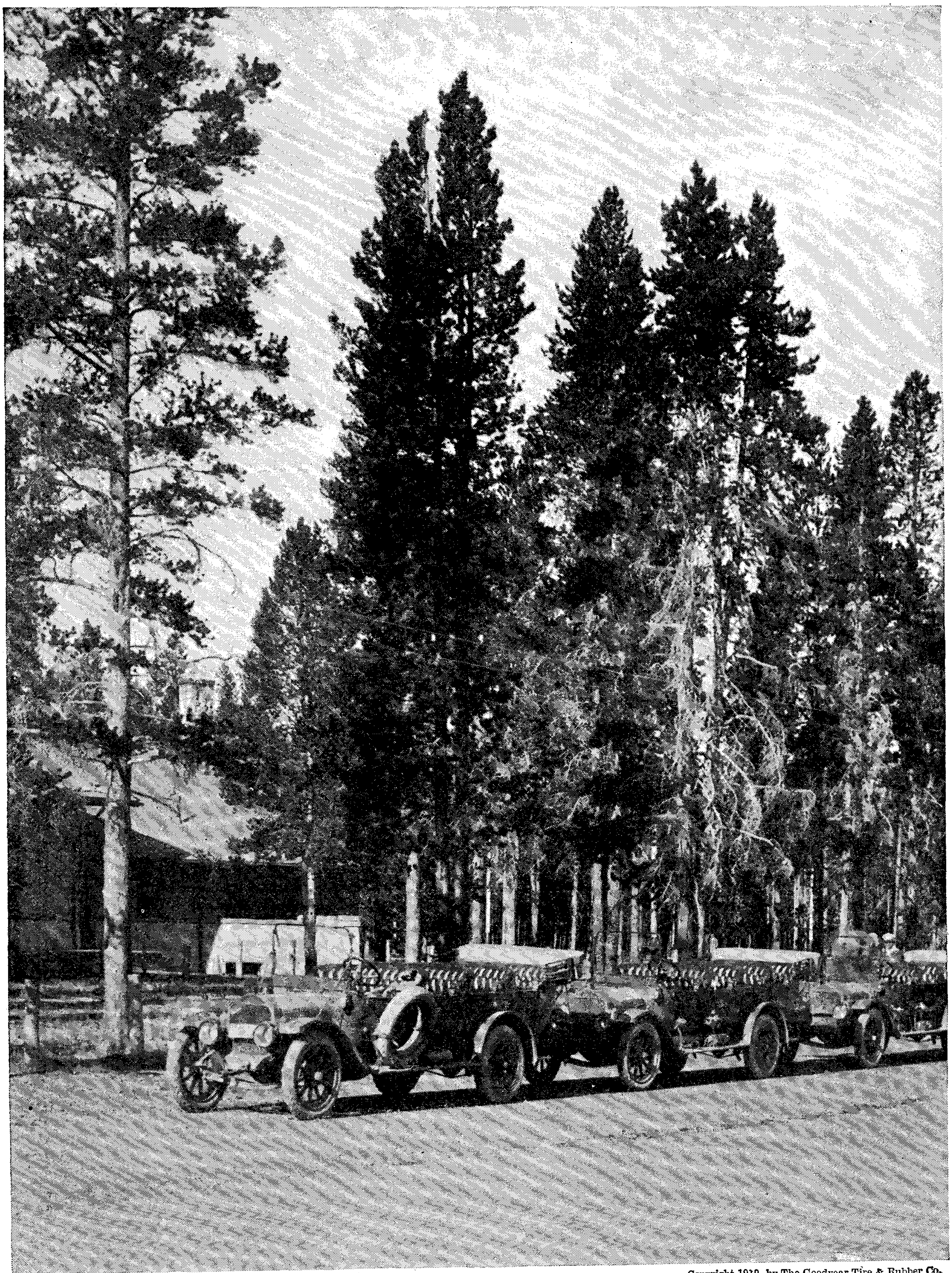
This giant tube costs 50c. It is larger and longer than the regular 35c size, and gives you more cream for the money.

MENNEN
SHAVING
CREAM
TRADE MARK
THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S
MONTREAL, Q

Jim Henry,
The Mennen Co.,
42 Orange St.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Dear Jim:—
We may never meet, but I'm going to meet Mennen's. Here's 12 cents for a demonstrator tube.

Name ....
Address ....



Un-retouched photograph showing part of the Yellowstone National Park fleet of 97 ten-passenger busses, mounted on truck chassis, each of which is completely equipped with Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

GOOD ROADS MEAN GOOD TIMES
Work for good roads

Now Yellowstone Rides and Hauls on Goodyear Cords

"We have adopted Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires for an entire fleet of 104 motor truck units, including 97 powerful ten-passenger busses and 7 trucks used for general hauling. The prime reason for this action is that we must have as nearly absolute reliability in pneumatic tires as human ingenuity can supply. We can't use solids here for passenger-carrying or quick transfers of supplies. Our busses, mounted on motor truck chassis, must perform in this mountainland as efficiently and as exactly as any on metropolitan boulevards. Consequently we have chosen Goodyear Cords—will be using more than 450 at a time—because our experience gives them the preference for reliability and durability both."—W. M. NICHOLS, Assistant to President, Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, Yellowstone, Wyoming.

MENTION of Yellowstone should no longer bring to the mind visions of six-horse stage coaches, or of teams plodding mountain slopes ahead of rakish tourist carriages or creaking supply wagons.

The actual scene inside Gardiner Entrance at present is far different, for the 1800-head herd of fine horses has been sold, likewise the stages, and big motor busses and trucks on Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires range the 3,348 square miles.

The period of transition since 1917 has been a period of test; it has involved a search for pneumatic tires of unusually powerful construction—for pneumatics fitted to maintain a heavy working schedule week after week without delay or even momentary embarrassment.

Today the outcome of the two-year investigation is noted in the placing of a Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tire on every wheel of 104 heavy units, comprising the 97 ten-passenger busses, mounted on standard motor truck chassis, and the 7 general duty motor trucks.

With the adoption of these pneumatic truck tires, has been developed a system of swift dispatch: thousands of sight-seers are carried over great distances daily; the whole flow of a tremendous traffic is regulated with military exactness on the Goodyear Cords; and enormous amounts of time are saved, above what horses or solid-tired units might accomplish.

This, obviously one of the nation's largest highway transportation enterprises, consequently has as its foundation the reliability of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires just as the hauling plans of many extensive businesses now are based on the traction, cushioning, quickness and stamina of these tires.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

TRUCK TIRES

> kitchen as fast as her fat legs could carry her. She never passed that parrot without a sidelong glance of fear and a hasty prayer. She believed very strongly in devils and shared our fear of the anarchists who, she maintained, would be certain to steal her savings and her stockings, of which she was very proud. On this account she borrowed a shoe-bag from me and stuffed her treasures into it, concealing it in the bosom of her dress so that her figure looked even more odd than her Maker had intended it to be. This gift won for me her affection, and she always kissed my hands and tried to do little kindnesses for me until we fell out on the subject of my comb, with which I found she was in the habit of disentangling the fringe of my door-mat every morning.
>
> Akulina's fear of the anarchists was by no means unwarranted. They did not confine their attentions to the upper classes only, but robbed people in very poor circumstances who happened to be unprotected at the moment. A floor-polisher who used to be employed by the Sabaroffs was stopt in the street and relieved of his watch and a few rubles which he had earned. There were tears in his eyes when he told me of this. It was difficult for him to earn money since the eclipse of the *bourgeoisie*, because few people could afford to have floors polished. In the old days these men used to visit the big houses once a week. They had no brush, neither did they crawl on their knees rubbing like a housemaid, but they were barelegged, and attached to one foot they had a wooden polisher padded with a cloth, and they walked up and down pushing this vigorously backwards, forwards, and sideways with steps not unlike those of the tango. They earned very little for this work, so that if they were robbed the loss was great. The manicurist who used to visit Natasha was also attacked one afternoon. She was afterward found in a fainting condition, gagged, and bound. Not a garment was left in the house, all the food had been taken, and the best furniture was also missing. As manicuring had become a luxury she was not in a position to replace what she had lost, and could not go out on a cold day because she had no warm coat.

When reports reached Rostof that the Germans were not far away, the Englishwoman prepared to leave for home. This undertaking was fraught with many difficulties. It was necessary first to collect a party large enough to warrant a special train. Each passenger had to carry along enough provisions to carry him through the trip. Miss Power tells of her preparations:

> I had two days in which to do everything, and sufficient food for three weeks had to be bought. The shops were nearly empty, as the merchants, fearing the anarchists would steal everything, had hidden most of their durable provisions and only showed perishable goods. One other Englishwoman decided to leave Russia. She was a charming, blue-eyed creature with an almost extravagant sense of humor, a quality which is indispensable for a refugee. We called her *Mamasha* (little mother), because she had a comfortable way of looking after people without worrying them. She and I spent two days shopping before the refugee train arrived. Prices were appalling, and we could get nothing that we wanted. Coffee was thirty-six rubles a pound and sugar non-existent, but we managed to find some good cheese and smoked sausage, and we bought numberless eggs for hard-boiling.
>
> The night before our departure we hardly slept at all. The anarchists were bombarding a house where some sailors, who had offended them, were living, and the noise disturbed every one. The next morning we set off with as little luggage as possible, driving through the back streets toward the station. We avoided the *Sadovaya*, as we heard occasional rifle-shots from that direction and feared our provisions might be "requisitioned for the state" if we were seen. *Mamasha* had black circles under her eyes, and I felt cold. We looked at each other and laughed in a helpless way for no reason. "We shall never get there," she said. "Yes, we shall," I answered, without conviction. My heart was in my boots.
>
> We had some difficulty in discovering the train as the station was so crowded and it was impossible to leave the luggage unguarded. Soldiers of the Red Guard stood outside the gates and laughed as they pointed out the foreign *bourguikas* running away. Little *Mamasha*, with a bold face but a faint heart, valiantly shouldered her packages and staggered through the crowd to the accompaniment of jeers. I followed with a small boy and a *dvornik*, who took the place of porters. After wandering along the lines among numberless wagons and engines, we succeeded in finding the refugee train, which had such a fixt and stationary look that we thought we should never get off. It was surrounded by *tovarishchi* smoking bad tobacco, and Armenian beggars sitting with babies in their arms on the dusty platforms. Old wizened women, clutching baskets and puffing at dirty clay pipes, crouched against the wall staring at us. None of them spoke, and there was something indescribably depressing about this silent crowd of sad-eyed women, who simply looked at us without a word.
>
> The refugee carriage had come from Mariupol and contained about thirty people, English, Belgian, and French. *Mamasha* and I climbed in and took our seats. We remained for twelve hours in the train. Our friends and pupils came to say good-by. They wished us "good luck," but studiously avoided talking of the journey, for they all thought that we had jumped from the frying-pan into the fire. The interminable waiting exhausted us before we had started, and only when we had begun to lose all hope and had discovered that the sausage which was to form our most staple means of subsistence was almost inedible, our carriage was attached to the Moscow train and the *tovarishchi* began to climb on to the roofs and storm the other compartments. We were protected, as our carriage was labelled "English Mission," and was supposed to be for an official party, but in spite of this we shut all the windows lest the soldiers should try to invade us. The train was both filled and covered. Peasant women and soldiers sat on the roofs, clinging to the ventilators. Workmen got astride the buffers. Boys sat on the steps. They shouted and pushed till the whistle blew and the train slowly steamed out of the station. And the last glimpse I had of Rostof was the dusty platform crowded with soldiers and motionless beggar-women, and in the midst of them the slim blue-clad figure of a red-headed girl standing and waving her handkerchief, while dust-colored Armenian babies tumbled over her feet.

The train finally started, but its progress was interrupted at frequent intervals for long periods. Thus at one place a peasant on the roof fell off, and continued his journey on foot, catching up with the train two stations farther on. At times the travelers were held up for days on account of fighting along the way. On such occasions they usually left the train and took refuge in the houses of whatever town they were near. At length they reached Murmansk where they were to embark for England. Here for six weeks Miss Power lived in a shed under conditions that inspire wonder that a human being could survive them. Eventually their ship got under way, and "at last," says the author, "we arrived so dirty, weary, and infectious, so worn out with a journey that had covered a period of three months that we could hardly realize it was summer and we were in England."

ANYWAY, IT SEEMS SAFEST TO LET THE GILA MONSTER STRICTLY ALONE

THE question as to whether or not a Gila monster is a deadly "varmint" or merely a harmless and somewhat overgrown lizard has come in for a deal of discussion entirely unlooked for when the first article touching this subject appeared in these columns. And the end is apparently not yet, altho we submit a couple of recent communications herewith which we feel should go far toward clearing up the matter for all time. It will be recalled that our first story, based on statements credited to the University of Arizona, was to the effect that the bite of a Gila was little more deadly than the playful nibble of a youthful pussy-cat. But Mr. David Ross, of Montana, thought differently and so informed us in a letter which was reproduced a short time ago. The contention of Mr. Ross was that, while the monster probably was devoid of fangs and poison-glands, his bite was nevertheless deadly because of the infection sure to follow. The Gila has no proper digestive apparatus, explained Mr. Ross, wherefore such food as is taken into his system putrefies and this causes blood-poisoning when one is so unfortunate as to become a victim of the lizard. The two letters in part reproduced herewith both take issue with Mr. Ross. The first is from Mr. V. C. Lake, of Chicago, who says, in effect, that the Gila monster is supplied with all the teeth that nature has found necessary for a reptile of his class, and the number and sharpness thereof appear to be more than ample for biting purposes. Also, the monster is provided with a stomach which functions in the

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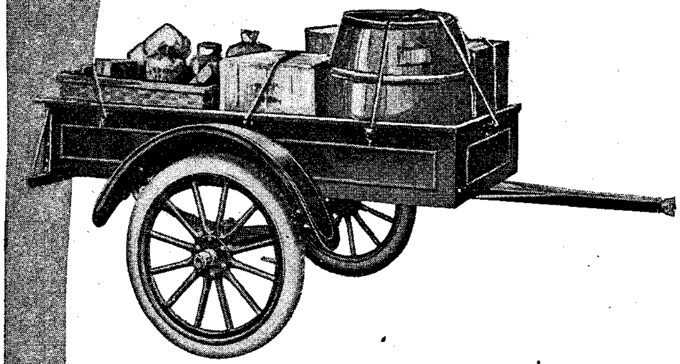

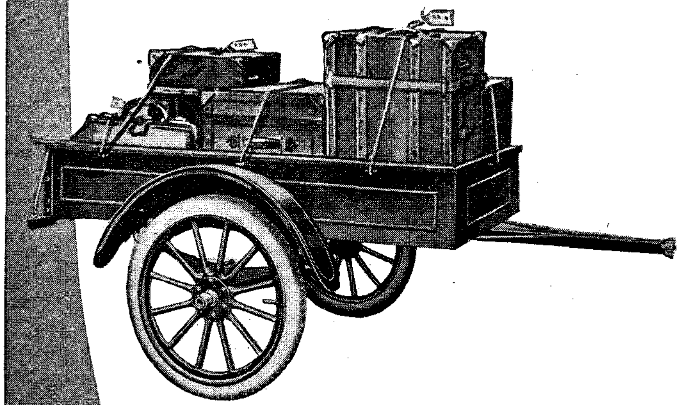

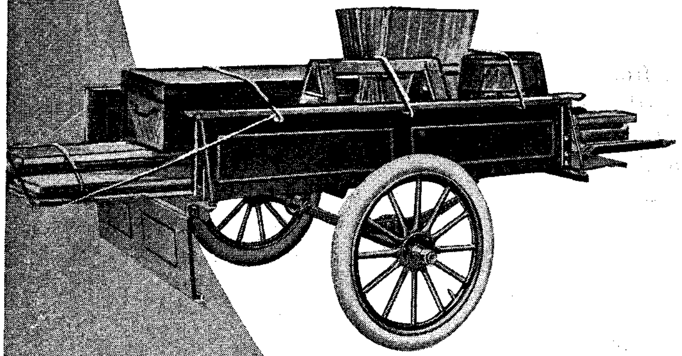

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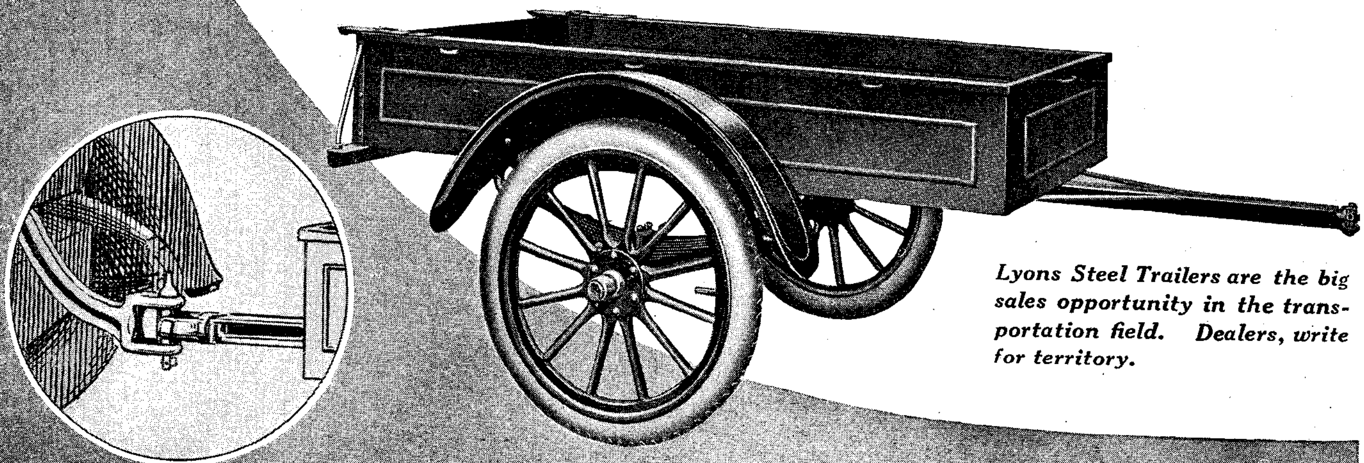

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manner of the main digestive organ of any other vertebrate. Further, the Gila monster's salivary glands, according to Mr. Lake, secrete a venom which, while not supposed to be fatal to human beings, is sufficiently powerful to kill small mammals. We quote from Mr. Lake's observations as follows:

> As to the matter of teeth, and Mr. Ross's reference to the assertion of the street-faker on this subject, all I can say is that that individual knew more about street-faking than about zoology. All reptiles, with the exception of the Chelonia (tortoises and turtles) possess teeth. The so-called "Gila monster," or monster of the Gila (*Heloderma horridum*), so named because part of its habitat lies in the neighborhood of the Gila River in New Mexico and Arizona, far from being toothless, has as well-defined a set of teeth as any other lizard of the order Lacertilia. The dentition of the family trachydermi, of which the Gila monster is a member, is pleurodont, that is, the teeth are anthylosed to the inner side of the jaws, with the crowns projecting above the margin. In the genus Heloderma, *i.e.*, the Gila monster, the teeth are vertically grooved, in just the same way as in poisonous snakes. In fact, the teeth are even more grooved than in the most venomous serpents, for there is one vertical groove on the anteroinner side, and another on the posteroouter side of each tooth. In connection with this point I may add that in Heloderma, and in no other known lizard, there is a very large salivary gland on each side of the lower jaw, and that its saliva is distinctly poisonous.
>
> Passing now to the Gila monster's stomach and the matter of the "decaying" food, I may say that this bit of zoological wisdom delivered by the street-faker scientist is comparable to his other pronouncement about the animal's teeth. The assertion is not only inaccurate, there being no known vertebrate animal whose food decays in its stomach, but ludicrous as well. Note, for instance, the statement quoted by Mr. Ross, that "when it takes food into its stomach, there being no digestive organ, etc., etc.," A schoolboy could detect the absurd discrepancy in this assertion. If there is no digestive organ, what, pray, is the stomach? The fact of the matter is that the stomach of the Gila monster, in common with that of all members of the class Reptilia, is as well functioned as that of any vertebrate, and, as in other vertebrates, digestion is greatly assisted by two glands, the pancreas and the liver, whose products are poured into the alimentary canal.
>
> Passing over the question whether decaying food in an animal's stomach could generate a poison of sufficient virulence to kill a man in forty minutes, it is only necessary to repeat what has been said before, namely, that the food in a Gila monster's stomach is digested in a perfectly natural manner, and that its decay therein is a concept unknown to science. I believe I have already mentioned that in Heloderma the submaxillary gland is enormously developed; it has been demonstrated by experiments that the animal secretes a powerful poison in its mouth, and this renders its bite dangerous, tho not necessarily fatal. I have no disposition to doubt the two instances of fatalities following a bite from a Gila monster mentioned by Mr. Ross, but the evidence in the past has always indicated that where the animal's bite has always proved fatal to small mammals, it has never been so in the case of man. Numerous instances have occurred of men being bitten by the Gila monster in which complete recovery followed. Dr. Shufeldt, for instance, was bitten by one and relates his experience in the following words: "It was in capital health and at first I handled it with great care. At the close of an examination my left hand slipt slightly and the now highly indignant and irritated Heloderma made a dart forward and seized my right thumb, inflicting a severe lacerated wound. By suction with my mouth I drew not a little blood from the wound, but the bleeding soon ceased entirely, to be followed in a few moments by very severe shooting pains up my arm, and down the corresponding side. The severity of these pains was so unexpected that, added to the nervous shock already experienced, no doubt, and a rapid swelling of the parts that now set in, it caused me to become so faint as to fall, and Dr. Gill's study was reached with no little difficulty." He goes on to say that the wound healed quickly and all ugly symptoms soon disappeared.
>
> Another case on record is that of J. Stein, a traveler in Mexico, who was bitten on the finger. He suffered from symptoms similar to those resulting from the bite of a poisonous snake, but did not die. My own opinion is that the poisonous quality of the Gila monster's venom varies in different individuals of the species; and that whereas the bite of one may be absolutely harmless, causing no inconvenience save a few pains, as in the case of Dr. Shufeldt, the bite of another may be so serious as to cause death. The prevalent opinion in Arizona, referred to by Mr. Ross, to the effect that the bite of the Gila monster is more deadly than any other in the world, is somewhat of an exaggeration. There can be nothing half so deadly in all the world as the bite of the cobra, or of the terrible death-adder of Australia. Compared to these horrible serpents the Gila monster is a very harmless animal indeed.

The second letter is from no less an authority than Dr. Charles T. Vorhies, entomologist of the University of Arizona, the author of the bulletin containing the statements regarding the Gila monster, which started the discussion. Dr. Vorhies agrees substantially with Mr. Lake regarding the monster's possession of teeth, poison-glands, and a fully developed digestive system. He also takes occasion to correct the impression that has gone out to the effect that the bulletin in question holds Gila monsters, centipedes, scorpions, tarantulas, and other such animals to be non-poisonous. "On the contrary," he says, "it is distinctly stated therein that all of the above-named animals are poisonous." He intimates, however, that they are by no means as dangerous as is popularly supposed, and suggests that Mr. Ross, in his observations regarding the deadly character of the Gila's bite, disregards the venom of the cobra, the fer-de-lance, the bushmaster or even the diamond-back rattler. He says further:

> I stated in the bulletin that the investigators of the Carnegie Institution, who conducted an exhaustive study on the venom of the Gila monster, had failed to authenticate a case of death of a human being from its bite, and that I had also been unable to do this, and I still stand on this statement. In my attempts to do so, I consulted with a number of reputable local physicians. One story, which I have heard over and over with slight variation, was very specific in its details. According to this tale, a cowboy who had tied a Gila monster on the back of his saddle, reached back to see if it were still in place and was bitten in the finger. He was rushed to town (Tucson) for treatment, but died. Now I have been able to find a physician here who knows all the facts in the above case, and who named for me the same person the usual purveyors of this story give. Further, the facts as stated above are all true, but —the man in question died several years after the bite was inflicted, and from other causes.
>
> Less than three months ago a reputable man of my acquaintance was in my office and in the course of our conversation he told me of a friend and neighbor of his who had been bitten by a Gila monster not long before, and without serious result.
>
> As to the cases quoted by your correspondent, I shall make an effort to authenticate them, and would be obliged to him for any names that might be an aid in the matter. No one desires more than myself to know the facts if any human being has been done to death by a Gila monster. It does seem strange, however, that the case said to have occurred so near Tucson, just at the time when the bulletin was fresh in the minds of local readers, was not in some way reported to me; yet this is the first that I have heard of it.

Dr. Vorhies also refers to Mr. Ross's statement that the deadliness of the bite of the Gila lies in its tendency to produce blood-poisoning due to the putrid matter in the animal's mouth. He says if a death ever has occurred from the monster's bite within forty minutes, as Mr. Ross claims, it must have been due to venom and not to infection, for the latter never was known to prove fatal so quickly. According to Dr. Vorhies:

> Death from this cause is in most cases a matter of days, and when it occurs, as it sometimes does, in less than twenty-four hours, it is a matter of note. I am assured by medical authority, to back up my own knowledge of bacteriology, that the most extremely virulent cases of blood-poisoning known involve about twelve hours' time to cause death, and such cases are exceedingly rare. My own suggestion as to the cause of death in the case of the Mexican laborer would be that he died from cardiac failure as the result of fright. In this, also, I am backed by the opinion of a reputable physician who knows the local Mexican laborer. A cool, rational, fairly educated person from outside this region can scarcely comprehend the superstitious fear with which rattlers, Gila monsters in particular, and other animals, some of them absolutely harmless, are regarded by this class of people. This communicates itself more or less to others also, as shown by the stuff with which our Montana friend was imprest, and it was precisely to overcome this that our bulletin was published, certainly not to suppress facts.

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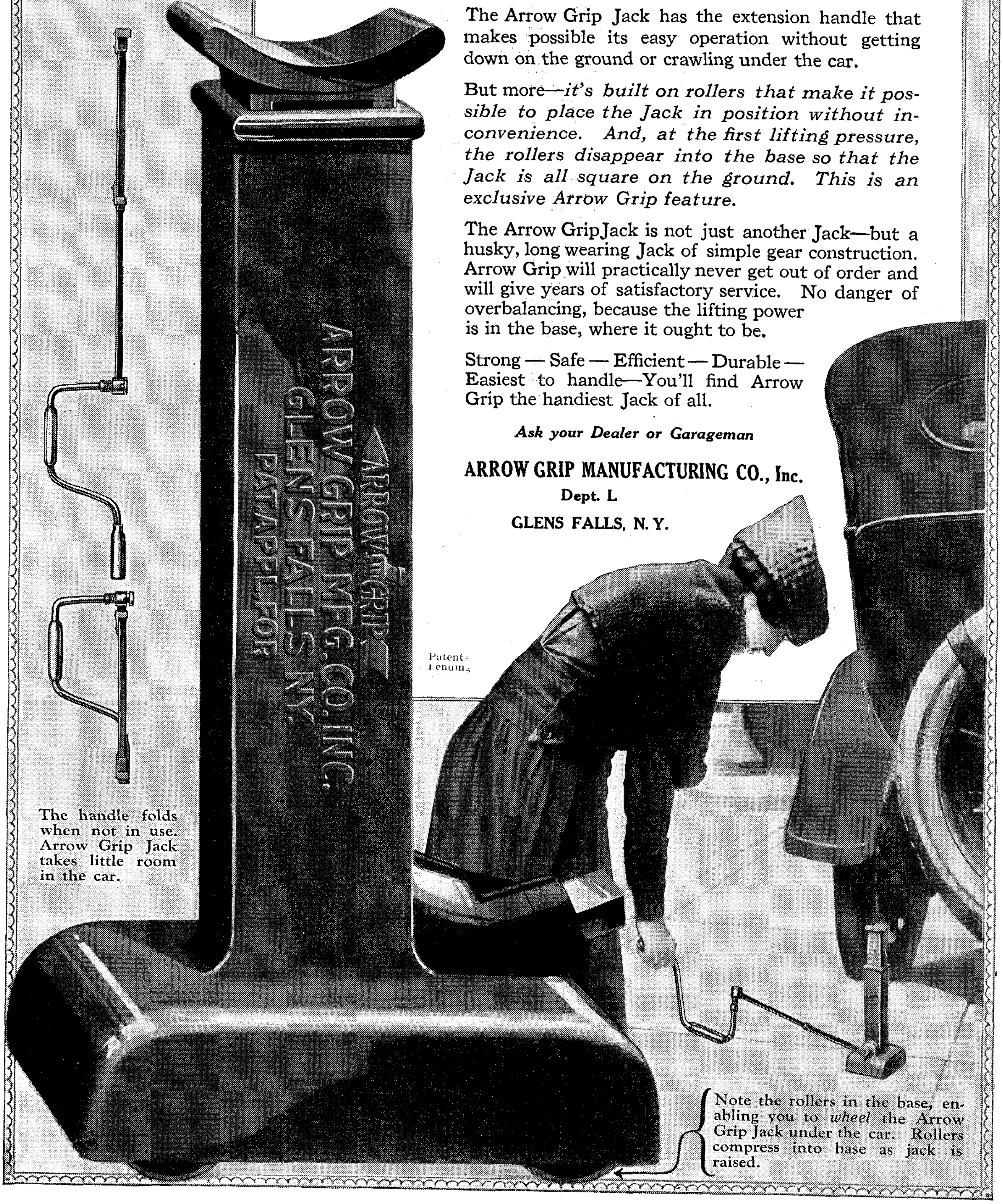

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THE "NEW ARISTOCRACY" WHICH HAS GROWN UP IN BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA

ONE of the strangest of all the weird developments in Russia since the Bolsheviki assumed control there is the rise of a brand-new aristocracy. "They are Russia's beggars on horseback," writes Julius Ostmann, under the date-line of Moscow, July 14, in an article published by the Edward Marshall Syndicate (New York), "all of them purse-proud, arrogant, and pompous beyond the precedents of autocracy." It appears that about fifteen hundred favored citizens constitute this newly formed "upper-crust" in the land of the Muscovites. According to Mr. Ostmann, they were "born in rags," but now they dress in "sables, glitter with gems, preen themselves like peacocks in the palaces of West Moscow," and entertain social ambitions which "know no limits." At the same time they profess Bolshevism's "Religion of Poverty." It is further stated that most of them are women, as Russia has always been a woman's land, and is still more so now after Bolshevism has granted women extensive additional rights. Being in on the "ground floor," as it were, when a new aristocracy is started would seem to be a delightful experience, but it appears that it is not entirely an unmixed blessing, for ever and anon voices are raised in raucous protest against the doings of those who have thus assumed a station above their fellows. The unwashed millions constituting the "masses" regard the new aristocracy with hatred, envy, and grim contempt, it is said. Not infrequently attacks are made upon them. Cynics of the press say it will only be a short time until decorations and titles will be adopted, "and the final stage will be a revived monarchy, with some buxom, brilliant, and dictatorial cook as empress and raw-boned proletarian dishwashers as ladies of the court." Occasionally the antipathy against the "aristocrats" is revealed in other quarters also. Thus:

> In April the antics of the new feminine aristocracy led to a pitched battle in the Moscow local *Soviet*. A grim and dour Bolshevik named Kiselieff started the fray. Being an obscure bachelor with no glittering women-folk to provide for, he was made wroth by the fact that a kinswoman of the Bolshevik boss, Kameneff, by name Barbara Stchukine, occupied the "House of the Boyard Romanof," and was there living an un-Bolshevik life of splendor. The house of the Boyard Romanof is a little palace in the center of Moscow which was occupied by the Romanof family before their accession to the throne. Here Madame Barbara reigned.
>
> The Bolshevik bosses habitually create sinecures for their wives or for other men's wives; and Boss Kameneff duly provided for Madame Barbara. A decree appointed her "curatress" of the house. She had a motor-car, servants, a handsome wage, and within a week she was living as splendidly as did the wife of the Boyard Romanof herself. She wore rainbow-hued robes, and gave balls and dinners.
>
> These antics were too much for the sour democrat, Kiselieff. He raised such a row at the *Soviet* meeting that the soaring Madame Barbara had to quit her dwelling. And then Moscow had a new sensation. Irina Leskoff, a cousin of Lenine, who is also a leader of the brand-new aristocracy, moved in as "curatress" instead; and the fashionable orgies recommenced.
>
> The empress and unchallenged leader of the Bolshevik four hundred is a person well known to America, and a person very different from the haughty kinswomen of Kameneff and Trotzky, who, while they blaze with gems, often display ragged stockings, and who patronize literature which they can not read. The empress of the Bolshevik aristocracy is the same Madame Andreyeff whom Maxim Gorky presented to New York in 1906 as his lawful wife, and thereby provoked a scandal which culminated in his having to evacuate several hotels. Andreyeff was then handsome, highly educated, and artistic. She is no longer handsome, and she is fat beyond words. But she is cleverer and more cultivated than ever; and last year when Bolshevism had brought divorce within every one's reach, she lawfully married Gorky, whose wife No. 1, the little school-teacher from Nizhni Novgorod, also married again. When Gorky, after alternately lauding and assailing Bolshevism with his customary intemperance, joined his friend, the singer Schaliapine, as art and literary adviser of the *Soviets*, a good post had to be found for Madame Gorky, and she was made manageress-in-chief of Petrograd's nationalized theaters. Fat as she is, she still plays in the Alexander Theater.
>
> Madame Gorky began to live in style. While for domestic reasons occupying a modest six-room apartment with Gorky, she took over also the whole twenty-roomed upper floor of the marble palace, which belonged to the late Grand Duke Constantine; and there she organized a political-literary salon, and gave imposing receptions. Petrograd now saw a splendor which rivaled the best days of the czardom.

In addition to such obstacles as may be thrown in the path of the new aristocracy by all the honest-to-goodness proletarians and others who, it would appear, haven't had a chance to acquire even a square meal as a result of the institution of Bolshevism, let alone glory and fine feathers, it seems there have been and are now other troubles brewing on account of jealousy in the ranks of the "aristocrats" themselves. For we read:

> Naturally, the green-eyed monster jealousy gnawed at the hearts of the red-faced, raw-fisted, shawl-clad wives and sisters of the *Soviet* dignitaries. As Madame Gorky was too powerful to be attacked, they resolved to emulate and outshine her. Olga Gvozdoff, a twenty-year-old, pretty, and illiterate friend of Boss Zinoveiff, took possession of the Stroganoff Palace in the Nevsky Prospect; and, with money whose origin no man knew, she began to entertain. And others followed. Soon Petrograd gloried in a dozen salons in the best style of Madame Récamier. Hungry and wretched as the city was, yet there were money, fine garments, food, diamonds, witty conversation, and gallant, if unshaven, cavaliers; and when the infection spread to Mother Moscow, where there are more money and food, and less shaving-soap, the aristocratization of Bolshevik Russia was complete.
>
> During the winter 1918–19 the center of the Bolshevik aristocracy was the Khamovnitchesk villa quarter to the west of Moscow, where Leo Tolstoy long lived and worked. Here, after the Bolshevik revolution of November, 1917, settled about a score of real aristocrats, among them Prince F. Golitsyn, a Count Scheremetieff, and a Count Tolstoy from another branch of the family. All these aristocrats had been driven from their country estates. Some of them ostentatiously espoused the Bolshevik cause with the aim of escaping further unpleasantnesses. The Bolsheviki made capital out of their sham conversion and then left them alone to lead a tolerably comfortable life.
>
> In this quarter happened to live a female relative of Sverdloff, formerly chief of the Moscow executive council. The Sverdloff lady held the post of guardian of working-girls at 75,000 rubles a year. For reasons of self-interest, the old aristocracy graciously and even obsequiously entertains the new. The climax was reached in the spring of this year when the nearly middle-aged spinster Sverdloff was modestly married by Bolshevik civil rite to Mr. Paul Vassiltchikoff, belonging to a much-titled and once-millionaire court family, whose best-known member, Princess Vassiltchikoff, was imprisoned on her estates three years ago for intriguing with Germany for a separate peace.

A GLANCE AT THE TOUGH OLD TURKS WHO PUT THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE ON THE MAP

FOR many centuries "the unspeakable Turk" has been the subject, from time to time, of much unfavorable comment on account of his devious doings in the particular corner of the earth where he always seems to be kicking up some sort of shindy. Once more Turkey is in the limelight, only this time the question is what is to be done with her. This puzzle furnished one of those numerous hard nuts which the well-known Peace Council has been manfully struggling to crack these many moons. In the United States the Turkish question is attracting extraordinary attention, for when the much-discust League of Nations finally gets all its loose screws tightened up and really begins to operate, your Uncle Samuel may be called upon to act as mandatary for what remains of the land of the Sultans. Of special interest, therefore, is an article by Z. T. Sweeney appearing in a recent issue of *Asia*, the journal of the American Asiatic Association (New York), giving a brief sketch of the founders of the Turkish Empire. Some interesting facts regarding the Turks appear in this account. For instance, the unbroken succession of their rulers, represented by thirty-six men, is said to be without parallel in the history of ruling families. It is further stated that the Turks had the first standing army in the world, the formidable Janissaries, and they were the first people to make use of cannon for breaching the walls of a fortified city. As to the origin of the Ottoman Turks, it appears to be hidden in the mists of antiquity. There are several traditions relating thereto, one of them being that they are the descendants of a son born to Japheth during the flood

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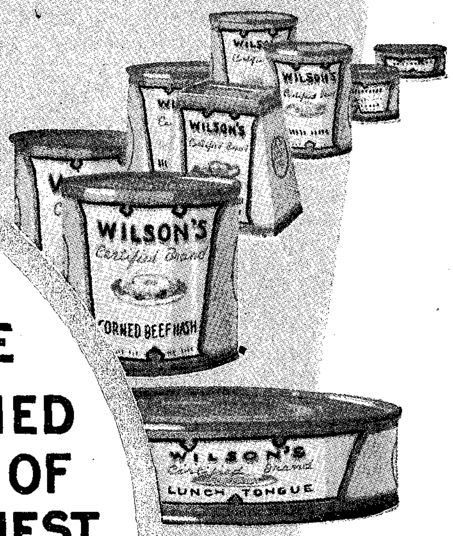
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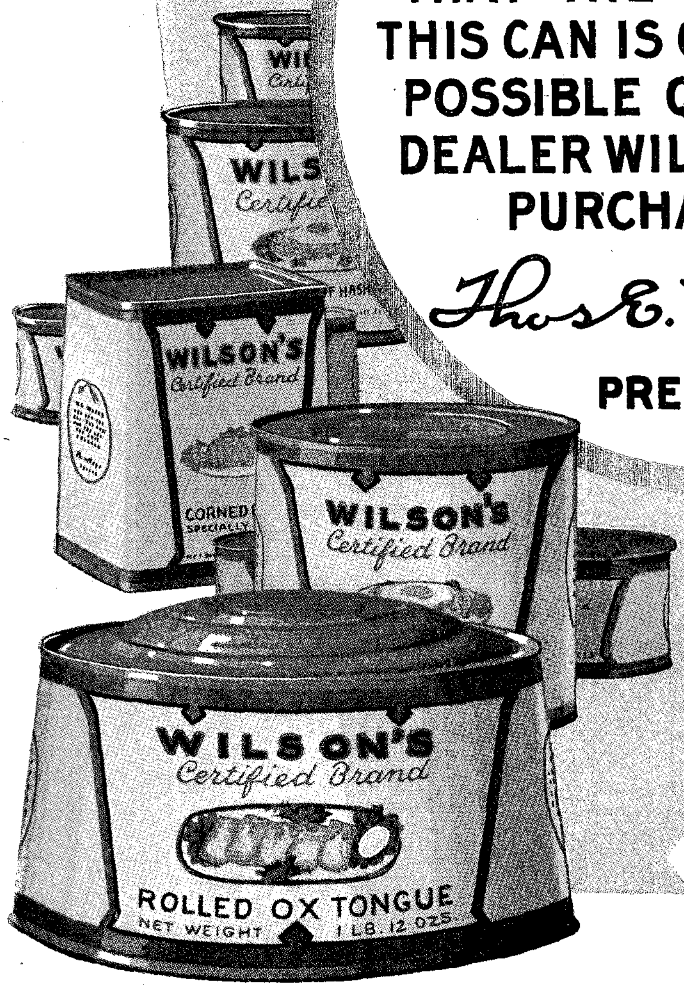
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and named Turk. Another legend is to the effect the Turks are descendants of the ten lost tribes of Israel, another race thus being added to the long list of peoples for which these ten lost tribes are held responsible. The first definite historical information that has come down relative to the Turks, according to Mr. Sweeney, deals with a small band of nomads under the leadership of one Solyman Shah. The account proceeds:

> They left their home in Khorassan, emigrated into Armenia, then a powerful and prosperous nation. They were hospitably received and kindly cared for by the Armenians, who then and there received the serpent into their bosom which has since stung them to the death. Led on by the *Wanderlust*, they left Armenia and started down the Euphrates River toward Syria. On the way Solyman Shah was drowned in the Euphrates River and his followers dispersed. A small remnant under the leadership of Solyman's two sons, Ertoghrul and Dundar, went westward to find a dwelling-place in Asia Minor. Their intention was to throw themselves upon the hospitality of Ala-eddin, the Sultan of Iconium. As they approached the city of Angora they beheld a battle between a strong force and a much weaker one. Not knowing who the combatants were, nor the justice of the issue, Ertoghrul, "the right-hearted man," formed the resolution to espouse the cause of the weaker side and at the head of his four hundred and forty warriors instantly charged the stronger force and drove it from the field of battle. It so happened that the leader of the weaker side was none other than Ala-eddin, to whose domain they were journeying.
>
> In gratitude for the effective aid lent him by Ertoghrul, Ala-eddin bestowed upon him a rich country at the western edge of his domain which joined the territory of his old-time enemies, the Byzantine Emperors. Whether it was gratitude or policy that caused Ala-eddin to place this band of fierce fighters between him and his enemies has never been definitely determined.

Here, then, remained Ertoghrul and his people until the former's death, when his son Othman, born A.D. 1258, became their leader. Othman decided that he would not remain a vassal of Ala-eddin, and so he severed the "political bands" which bound him to the latter and thus became the first independent ruler of the Turks. It was from him that these people derived the name Othmanlis, or Ottomans, as they are now called. We read further:

> Othman selected the new moon for his emblem and marrying Malkhaltoon, "Treasure of a Woman," symbolized her by a star which he placed in his crescent as a symbol of receiving her into his bosom. The Star and Crescent have been the emblems upon the Turkish flag ever since. In 1299 he coined money with his effigy upon it and caused public prayers to be said in his name, distinctive marks of royalty among Orientals. He lived long enough to rejoice over the fall of Brusa, capital of Bithynia, which left no opposition between his dominion and Constantinople. His whole life was simple and lacking in ostentation. He left no wealth behind him, only a salt-spoon—symbol of hospitality—a braided coat, and white linen turban, with some cattle. He was called Black Othman because of his swarthy appearance—a most honorable thing among Ottomans. Like Artaxerxes, his hands reached to his knees. The best wish that can be made for an Ottoman child to-day is "May he be as good as Othman."
>
> He was succeeded by Orkhan, his eldest son, who chose his younger brother, Ala-eddin, for his Grand Vizier or "Burden-Bearer." It was under Orkhan that the first standing army in the world was organized. Under his reign the Janissaries came into being. Each year one thousand children of Christian parentage were taken and carefully instructed in the doctrine of Mohammed, cut off entirely from family ties. Knowing nothing but soldier life, with its severe discipline, they became the right arm of the Sultan in carrying on his wars of conquest. They were called "Yeni-Tscheri"—"New Troops"—which has been corrupted into Janissary. Every year for three centuries the Christian population was systematically robbed of its fairest and brightest boys to build up this military system. Under Orkhan the Ottoman troops crossed the Bosporus and planted the Crescent on the European continent, whence Christians have vainly tried for half a millennium to expel them.

Sultan Orkhan, who died in 1359, was succeeded by his son Amurath, or Murad, as he was called. This ruler had an ambition to enlarge the Empire, and in 1360 he invaded Europe and in a few years the Ottomans had conquered nearly all of Thrace and modern Roumelia. Amurath's death took place on the battle-plain of Kossova in 1389, in the following dramatic manner:

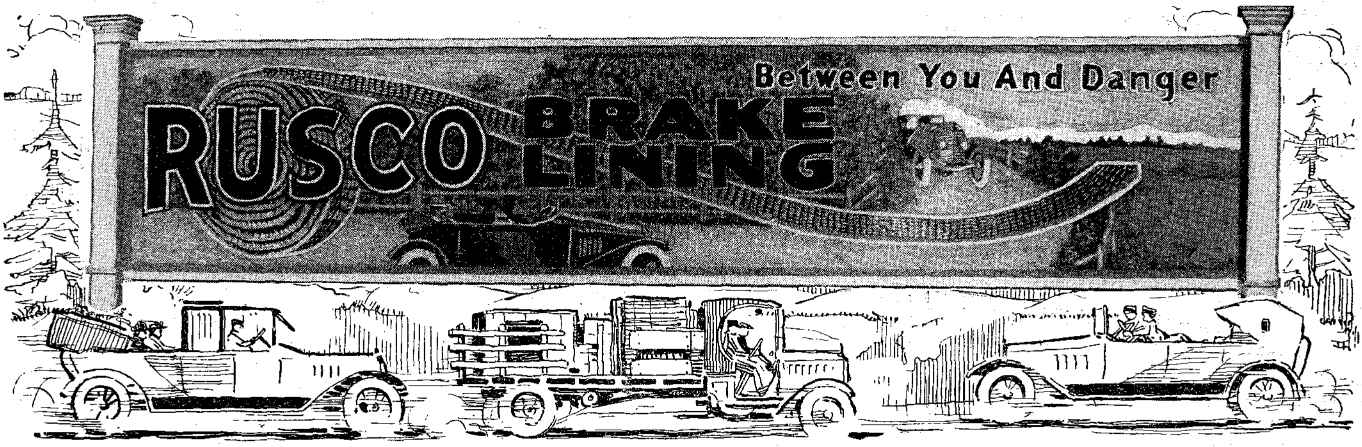
> The Turks were facing the Christians with Sultan Amurath commanding the center. His eldest son, Bayazid, commanded the right flank and his second son, Yacoub, half the left. In the thick of the fight a Serbian noble, Milosch Kabilovitch, pretending he had important secrets to reveal to Amurath, approached the Turkish center. He was led into the presence of the Sultan and knelt to do him homage; on rising, he stabbed Amurath to death with a dagger and was immediately hacked to death by Turkish sabers. Amurath died shortly, but not before he sounded the charge which led to victory and pronounced the death-sentence upon the Serbian King Lazarus, who had been captured. Prince Bayazid assumed the Sultanate over the remains of his father. His first act was to seize and put to death his brother who had fought bravely by his side through the battle.
>
> This act he justified by a statement of the Koran that "Disquiet is worse than murder." He dictated a victorious peace to Serbia and a few years later extended the Turkish dominion to include Bosnia, Hungary, Wallachia, and the remnant of the Byzantine Empire. He was defeated and captured by "Timur the Tatar" in 1402 and died of a broken heart eight months later.

Following the death of Bayazid, his three sons all claimed the throne, and as a result the country was plunged into civil war. Finally the struggle was ended by the ascension of the second son, Mohammed. His reign was characterized by peace and justice and is known as "the golden age of letters and poetry." He was succeeded by his son Amurath II., who was the first Turkish ruler to make an attempt to capture Constantinople. As we read:

> He appeared before that city with twenty thousand of his most select warriors. He had previously sent another ten thousand of his men to burn and pillage in the neighborhood. He erected earthworks along the entire land wall and only a bow-shot from it. Movable towers were brought up to land his men upon the walls. Cannon were used, the first time in history, for breaching the walls. Amurath, by promising the city and all its treasures to the conquerors, brought together a large band of plunderers and freebooters. Monday, August 25, 1422, was the time set to storm the walls. The besiegers attacked along the entire wall from the sea to the Golden Horn. In the thick of the fray it was reported that the Holy Virgin clothed in dazzling luster was seen descending to protect the city. Whether that be true or not, it is a fact that Amurath, at the moment the prize seemed to be within his grasp was compelled to relinquish it and retire to the eastern shore of the Bosporus and fight for the safety of his empire.

When the thirty-year reign of Amurath II. came to an end with his death in 1451, his son Mohammed II. came to the throne. He it was who conquered Constantinople, for which reason he has been styled the Conqueror. Of him it is said:

> Mohammed II. did not possess the high honor and lofty virtue of his father. His reign was marked by deceit and perfidy, violence and cruelty. His first official act was to cause his baby brother, still at the breast, to be drowned in the bath at the very moment its unhappy mother was extending her congratulations upon his accession to the throne. Soon after his ascension he commenced preparations for the capture of Constantinople—a city that had been besieged twenty-nine times—twenty-one times it has withstood the siege and eight times it has fallen. Fourteen batteries were formed along the land wall between the Sea of Marmora and the Golden Horn. Cannon ballistas and catapults were used to hurl great missiles against the walls. Archers showered arrows upon those who exposed themselves on the walls. The number of the besiegers has been estimated as high as 250,000. In addition to these land forces there had been collected a fleet of 320 vessels. Combats between the Christian flotillas and the Turkish vessels resulted in a victory of the Christians and relief of the city. Mohammed placed his troops most effectively and transported a large number of his vessels from the Bosporus to the upper end of the Golden Horn. He then sent for the last time a summons to surrender, which was defied by Constantine, the Greek defender, on May 24, 1453. On the 29th at sunrise the assault was made against the land walls and at the same time against the sea fortifications. After two hours' terrific slaughter, Hassan of Alubad with thirty followers gained the summit of the ruins of an overthrown tower, through which the Turkish Army rushed and overflowed the fallen city.
>
> Thus fell the Cross and was upraised the Crescent over Constantinople, where it has ever remained till the good year 1918. It is now again in the hands of Christians and, it is to be hoped, will remain so forever.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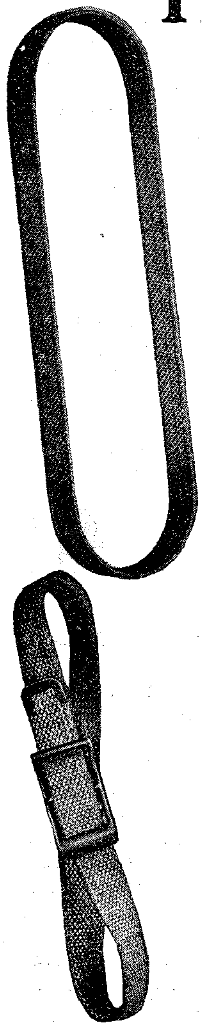

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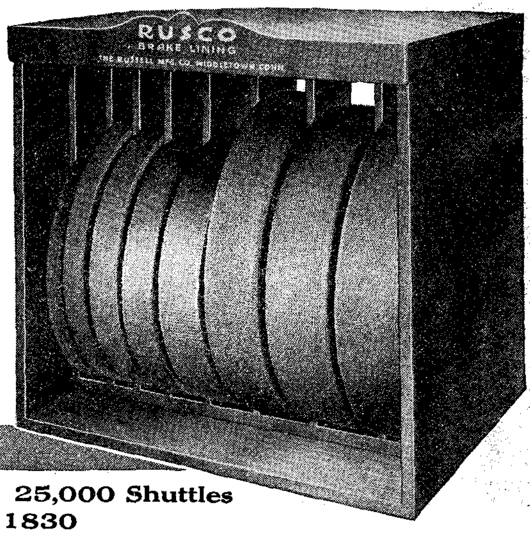
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GERMANY IN A TIME OF TRANSITION

MANY of those same German sailors, whose tendency toward extreme radicalism started the revolution and almost swept the country into the camp of the Bolsheviki as recently as last spring, have now returned to the despised habits of discipline and personal cleanliness common to the old days, we are told; and their return is significant of a change that seems to be spreading among the men and women of Germany. Wild ideas of the communistic sort, for which Spartacan leaders found a ready audience in the months following the collapse of the old order, are not so popular now. There is a renewed interest in the Kaiser, and in Ludendorff, and in pamphlets dealing with emigration. Germany, according to a correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun*, is in a transition period, with the chances favoring a return to many prewar conditions, provided the food supply remains sufficient to keep the population from giving way to outbreaks produced by pure despair. The *Sun* correspondent, who visited Wilhelmshaven late in June, comments:

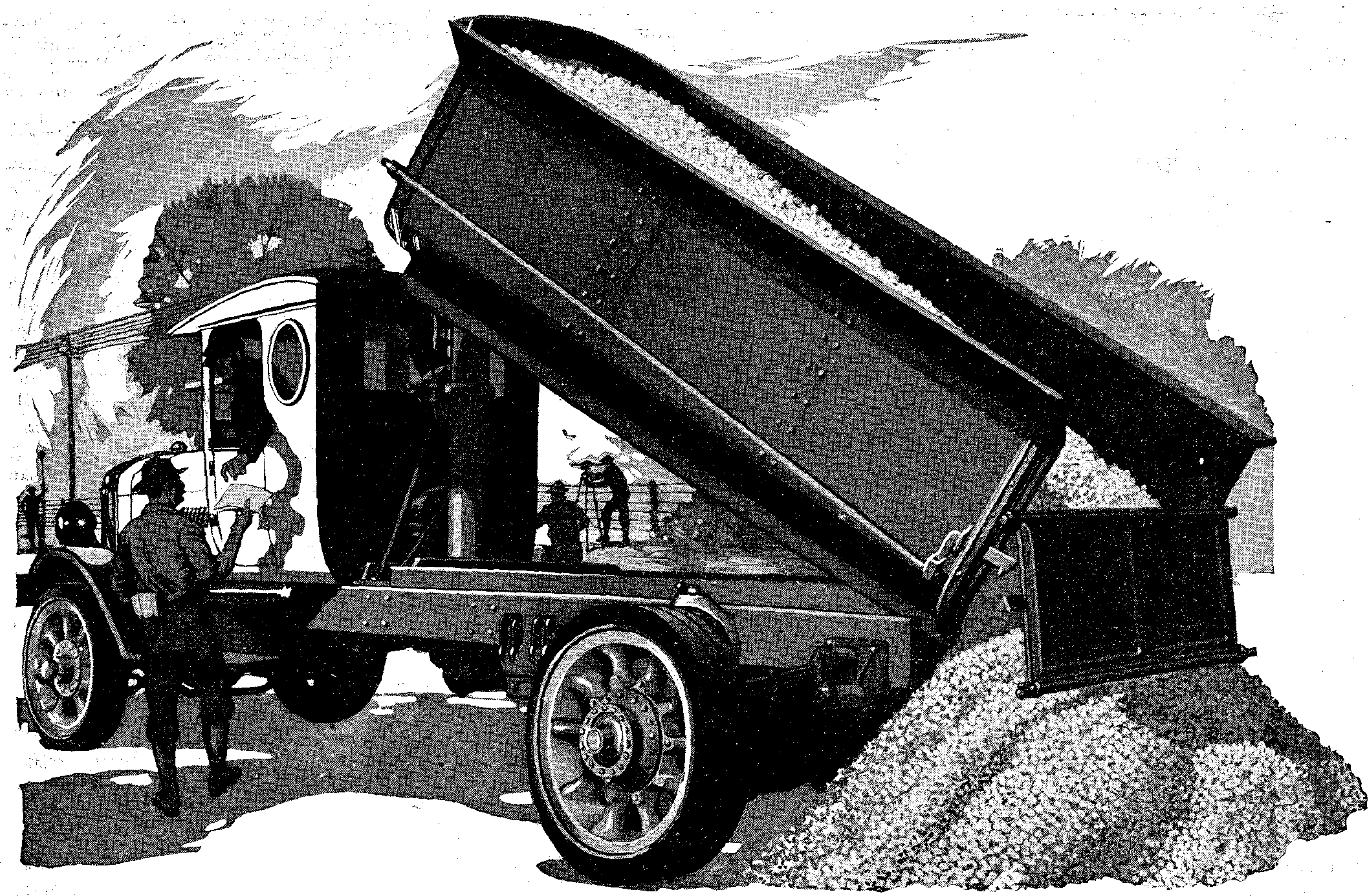
> Conditions at Wilhelmshaven were materially the same as during our last visit, but I noticed a distinct improvement in discipline. A few of the German light cruisers are in full commission for duty as mine-sweepers and communication with the German ships interned in England. Conditions on board these ships are much more nearly normal than three months ago, and the men appear really much happier and more contented than on the ships where there is no discipline. The first effect of a lack of discipline on board ship is that the vessel rapidly becomes filthy, and with it the men. Their self-respect then goes, and with it every restraining influence; utter chaos results. But now the officers all feel that in the Navy itself they have been through their worst conditions as regards discipline, for the men realize not only that they can not get along without their officers, but that life under the conditions they have made for themselves is nothing short of hellish. There are no more Soldiers' or Sailors' Councils, and tho it will undoubtedly take years again to build up the esprit of the navy, there is no doubt that the reaction has set in. But outside of the navy conditions have improved very little in Wilhelmshaven, for the labor situation there is, perhaps, more acute than anywhere in Germany, as the sole *raison d'être* of Wilhelmshaven is to provide sufficient labor for the navy-yard, and as work in the navy-yard has come to an entire standstill, about nine-tenths of the population are without any occupation of any kind. This population is of the worst possible kind, as it is composed, in the main, of young boys and old men who were brought into Wilhelmshaven at the time of its tremendous expansion during the war. These men live in huge barracks, and as they have nothing to do except to eat bad food, time hangs very heavily on their hands, and all their surplus energy turns toward agitation of one sort or another. It was these men who first became infected with mutinous ideas; they in turn infected the navy, and so brought about the "disgrace of the navy," as the turning back of the fleet is called by all. Altho they still speak of this "disgrace of the navy," I noticed that numerous shop-windows contained post-cards showing the interned German fleet at Scapa.
>
> All the jewelry-shops at Wilhelmshaven, as well as almost every other German city, displayed conspicuous signs: "Old gold and silver bought for highest prices." I inquired of the dealers whether they did much business in old gold or silver, and they replied that formerly they had done so, but that now not much more could be done, as most of the people whose circumstances were such that they were forced to sell, had already done so and had nothing left but that which was in daily use. I asked what became of this old gold and silver, and was told that at first a good deal of it had been sold to the peasants who had made money during the war, but that latterly it had almost all been melted down. It was said that of late even the peasants who previously had bought the silver were now melting it down and hiding it.

The food situation appeared to the writer to be very little better than it had been three months before, but later reports have indicated that there has been some improvement since this account was written. Late in June, however, we are told.

> So far only one shipment of food from America (and none from any other country) has reached Wilhelmshaven, and this was sufficient for only a single extra ration of half a pound bacon per person. The bacon was sold for six marks the half pound, and flour for two and one-half marks the half pound, from which it would appear that there is a very wide margin between the cost to the Government and the cost to the the people, for the food-ships are turned over to the Government with seals unbroken and the Government unloads them and has charge of the distribution. The simplest indication of the conditions is that cocoa sells for ten marks the quarter-pound, and the cheapest coffee for eight marks the quarter-pound; other provisions are approximately in proportion. The women and children, particularly the former, seem to be suffering the most. I did not see a single woman who looked really healthy. They were all very pale and had a dull, listless, washed-out look. The women appeared to have gone down considerably in the last three months, but the children seemed to be somewhat better, probably on account of being out in the open air, for there has been no increase in the milk or food rations.
>
> The situation as regards clothing and shoes is considerably worse than before, for not an ounce of material of any kind has been sent to Germany. On one cruiser that I visited I noticed the carpenter and his assistants busily making soles for boots out of old spars. The soles were shod with iron nails and the tops were made out of canvas from an old gun cover. In the navy-yard itself I noticed a heavy stockade surrounded by barbed-wire entanglements within which was a motley throng of some three hundred sailors. These men comprised the "Special Anti-Riot Force," which was made up of picked men who were used in case of riots or other disturbances. The purpose of the stockade was to prevent any communication with persons on the outside, for it was feared that even these picked men might be infected by communication with the Spartacists or Bolshevik agents who are everywhere about.
>
> As usual, the book-shops contained an enormous number of new pamphlets. It is of interest that the last time I was here I could not find a single pamphlet in defense of the Kaiser, Von Tirpitz, or Ludendorff, but this time the number of books and pamphlets in defense of the Kaiser and Von Tirpitz was especially noticeable, as they were conspicuously displayed in all the shop-windows. All book-shops contained a list for subscriptions to Ludendorff's "Memoirs," which are to appear, and I was told that the list of subscribers exceeded that of any book ever published in Germany. A series of pamphlets which interested me considerably were entitled, "Hints for Emigrants," "Helpful Guide for the Intending Emigrant," "Why We Should Emigrate and Where To." I also noticed a number of pamphlets which urged people of all classes to go back to the land and laid particular emphasis on the necessity of getting educated men and scientists to undertake intensive farming. One of the most interesting of the pamphlets was entitled, "How We Are to Regain Our Lost Wealth."
>
> There has been no further Spartacist outbreak in Wilhelmshaven since the one which occurred when I was last in Germany, and apparently none is feared for the present. The great cry is for food and for the raw material which will allow the factories to be started up. There is also a great shortage of coal, and one hears great fears of what this coming winter will bring forth. The peace terms are considered absolutely crushing.

In the course of a run through the Kiel Canal, the correspondent saw a sight that reminded him of his native land, and moved him to sundry reflections on her new place in the world. As he writes:

> I had a very pleasant run through the Kiel Canal, and I was agreeably surprized by seeing more American merchantmen in the canal and outer harbor than I did in an entire cruise around the world only a few years ago. One might consider this very significant, but I am not sure that the significance is not more apparent than real, for, after all, it means only that we have built great numbers of ships, and it does not mean that we can operate them better and more cheaply than any one else can. And it is only by operating ships cheaply and well and not simply by dropping them into the water in enormous numbers when spurred on by war-enthusiasm and an enormous subsidy in the form of assistance from the Shipping Board that we can hope to have a merchant marine.
>
> The canal runs through a flat and very rich country, but is crossed by several ranges of low hills. The bridges that span the canal where it cuts through the hills are very graceful; I have no doubt that with true German thoroughness the bridge-builder was required to submit his designs to the art commission. If so, it is a very good custom, for these bridges help the landscape instead of marring it. The practical application of the German system of crop rotation is seen in its simplest form all along the banks of the canal. The fields are divided up into long strips, each of which has a different crop. Each year a crop advances one field, so the farmer who raises four different kinds of grain or produce takes the same substance out of his soil only every fourth year.
>
> Several times we passed groups of women and children along the banks of the canal, and each time they cheered. We thought at first they must be shaking their fists at us, but on coming closer we found that they were only waving at us and cheering. I can not understand why they cheered, tho it



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BUSINESS RUN LIKE THE U. S. A. PAYS ITS WORKERS DIVIDENDS

A SMALL but intensely patriotic industrial republic is thriving right in the heart of New York City. Its working model is the Constitution of the United States, except that the chief executive has been abolished. It has, however, a cabinet, a senate, and a house of representatives. Its official boundaries are the walls of the factory of William Demuth & Co., but its influence is felt far beyond these confines.

"We formerly made pipes and smokers' outfits," said Leopold Demuth, the president of the company in discussing the firm's industrial democracy plan. "Now we make men, and these men make better pipes."

Weekly meetings are held, and the questions of wages, hours of labor, and labor turnover are debated. The plan provides for a fifty-fifty division between the company and the men of any saving in the cost of production, either through increased production or decreased overhead. The dividend is paid every two weeks, and in the two years the plan has been in operation it has never been less than six and one-half per cent., and has been as high as seventeen and one-half per cent.

The company, which has been in business for half a century, has nine hundred men and women on its pay-roll. Talking of the working of the Demuth democracy with a representative of *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record*, the president of the company said:

> We consider that the plan is no longer an experiment. While we are continually making minor improvements in our organization, nevertheless we have actually tested the plan under circumstances which leave no doubt in our minds as to its success.
>
> The representation follows closely upon the lines of our national government. There are a cabinet, a senate, and a house of representatives. The cabinet and senate are not elective bodies; the members hold their places by virtue of their positions in the business. The cabinet is composed of the executives of the company, and the senate, of the foremen and heads of departments. The house of representatives, as in the case of the administration at Washington, is the popular body. It is elected by secret ballot by the whole body of workers. There is approximately one representative to every thirty workers, and each department is represented. The only qualifications placed upon the men or women elected are that they speak and understand the English language, that they shall have been in our employ for at least one year, and that they be "on the level."
>
> As in the case of our national government, a set of rules have been established by which the house and senate do their business. Meetings are held once a week by each body separately. Each body elects its own officers and standing committees, to which are referred all prospective legislation. When these committees make their report, the subject in question is thoroughly and openly discust, and if any legislation has been passed or recommendations made, the matter is brought to the next body for its action. Naturally, to become a law, a bill must first pass both the house and the senate and also receive executive approval.
>
> What happens when the house and senate pass a bill and it is disapproved by the cabinet? No such situation has yet arisen in our two years of the Demuth Democracy. The cabinet has the power to veto, but to this date has never exercised this power, there having been no occasion for it.
>
> The representatives in the lower house act as counselors within their departments. They receive and transmit to the house all suggestions and complaints, and they are also responsible for keeping their fellow workers informed as to what takes place at the weekly sessions of the house. How can legislation be initiated except by being introduced by a member of the house? The cabinet can initiate legislation by means of a message to the senate or the lower house, and the same opportunity is open to the senate.
>
> The Industrial Democracy plan was brought to the attention of the firm and employees by John Leitch, a business engineer of Philadelphia, who, at a series of general mass-meetings attended by the members of the firm as well as by the employees themselves, discust the necessary foundation-stones of a new business policy starting with justice, cooperation, and taking in economy and energy with the final key-note of service. After accepting this business policy as a guide for our work and actions, we then started to govern ourselves under this new dispensation, with the understanding that all rules and regulations affecting the employee were to be in the hands of the legislature subject to the confirmation of the cabinet.

Mr. Demuth frankly admitted that at first some of the employees received the idea without enthusiasm—in fact, rather coldly and with some suspicion. When, however, after a two-weeks' demonstration, concrete evidence of the soundness of the plan was shown in a six and a half per cent. dividend, the men warmed up to the idea. Mr. Demuth emphatically declares that the plan was not the outgrowth of any labor trouble. Comparing the company's method with profit-sharing plans, Mr. Demuth said:

> Profit-sharing is one method, and ours, based upon the actual performance of the worker, is another. We do not believe that the worker should suffer for any losses connected with sales, finances, or raw-merchandize investments, all of which are beyond his control. Our plan is based upon a saving accomplished by the worker in both production as well as in overhead. Furthermore, we give our employee his dividend every two weeks, incidentally in a separate envelop marked "employees' dividend."

Asked if the plan did not tend to undermine the authority of the employer, Mr. Demuth said:

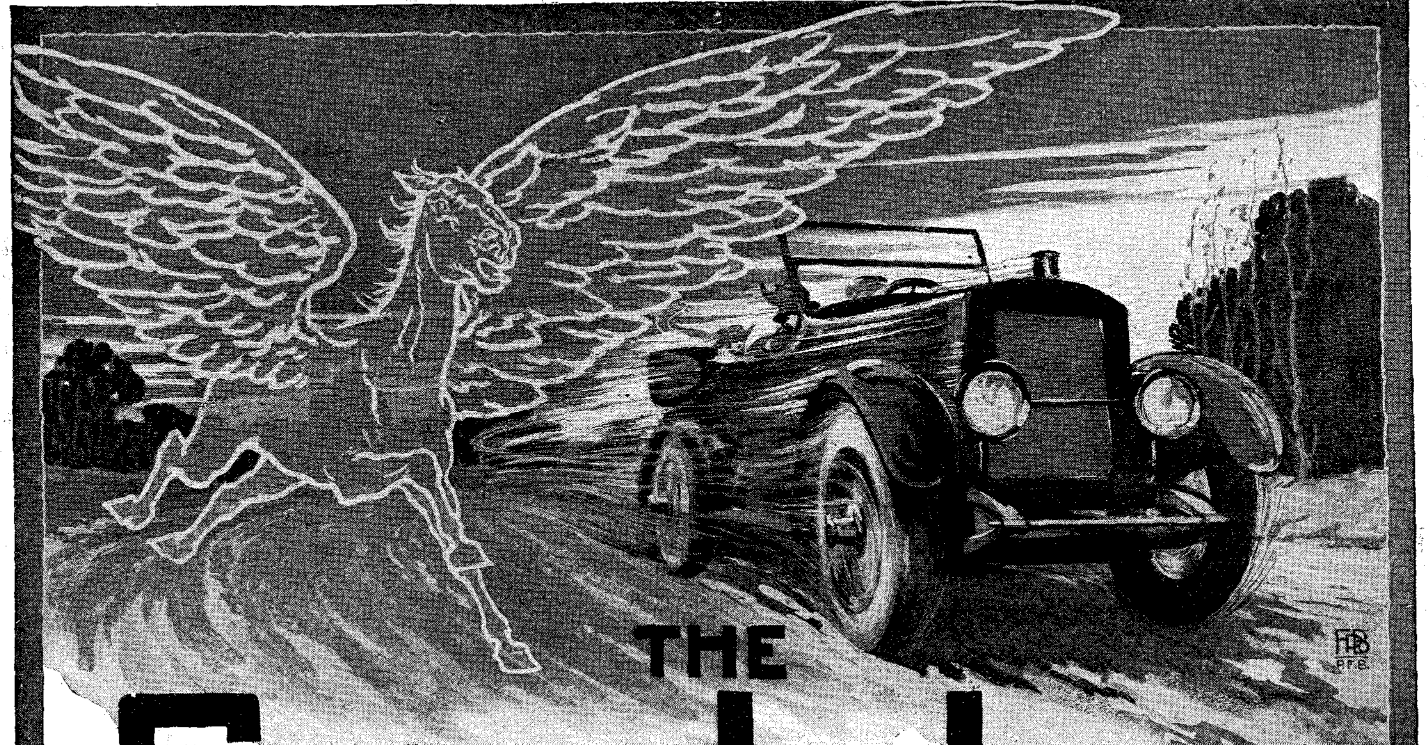
> On the contrary, that authority has been strengthened by reason of the fact that no important action is taken without the approval of the employees through their representatives; and to-day in our plant any one inclined to be troublesome must reckon with the force of the opinion of his fellow workers, which is a most powerful factor.

As a concrete example of how any one move suggested by the employees reacted to the benefit of the firm, Mr. Demuth said:

> Take the question of hours of employment. We were working fifty-three hours a week. At one of the meetings of the low house, it was suggested that the working hours could be reduced to fifty without a loss of production and a certain saving in overhead. The subject was argued from every possible angle. Finally, all three bodies came to the conclusion they would try it out. If the experiment resulted in any loss of production, the workers agreed to go back to the fifty-three-hour week. Every one pledged himself to a full, honest, fifty-hour service, promising to avoid tardiness and idle machinery. Before the trial-period was over, the production was increased by about eight per cent., which meant better income and saving for all concerned. A few months ago the cabinet suggested to the men that as long as the first change of hours worked out so successfully, the house and senate should consider the advisability of changing to a forty-eight hour week. After quite some deliberation, the new schedule was accepted and we are now working forty-eight hours without having decreased the production.

One of the results of the republic plan of which Mr. Demuth is justly proud is its influence in "Americanization." He said:

> We had many foreigners in our employ. The house of representatives brought forth the point that the inability of many men and women to understand English was a handicap to the business, in that they sometimes misunderstood what was told them. So in connection with the Board of Education of New York City, they established English-speaking classes. There, again, we applied our fifty-fifty principle, as time spent in these classes is one-half company time and one-half employees' time. Besides the English language, we are teaching the first principles of Americanization. We take considerable pride in the record of ninety-five applications for citizenship papers which our employment manager filled out a few weeks ago.
>
> But from the human standpoint, the most pronounced and satisfactory result—the one thing more than any other that has made it seem worth while—is that our community-of-interest idea has helped to make better men and women. It has increased their self-respect, for they feel that they are now being treated not as "hands" but as men and women. Consequently, one and all take pride in their factory, pride in their labor, and pride in their product. Naturally, too, our community-of-interest idea has made life more worth the living, in that employees and ourselves as employers now occupy the most happy kind of relationship to each other. From the business point of view solely, the community idea has developed a new and remarkable team-work throughout our whole organization, with the result, as already stated, that we are making better pipes and more of them. What can not be accomplished by an organization building with the principles of justice, cooperation, economy, energy, and service! With that kind of foundation it seems to us that almost any kind of accomplishment within reason is possible.



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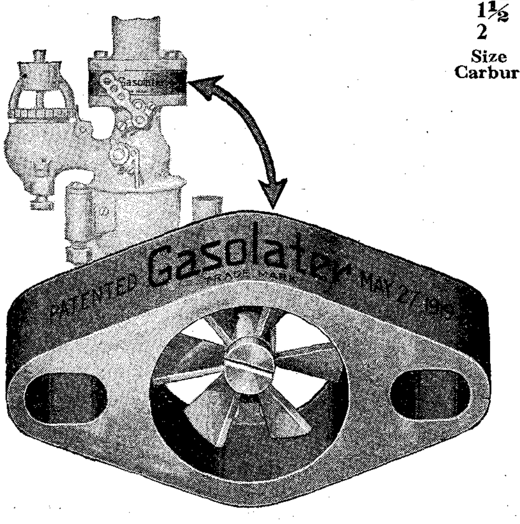

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THE PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA LIKES ALL OF AMERICA EXCEPT ITS DANCING

To many Americans Abyssinia is only the name of a country in northeast Africa, where the Nile is said to rise. Sometimes something happens, however, which gives this far-away corner of the world a deal of newspaper space and reminds one that it is a most pleasant and interesting land. An occurrence of this kind was the recent visit of his Excellency Didjaz Match Nadao, Prince of Abyssinia, said to be a direct descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, who came to the United States at the direction of his mother, Empress Zaouditon, to congratulate the American Government on its victory over the Germans. He brought with him sundry gifts, at once princely and typical of the country he represented—elephant-tusks seven feet long, solid gold boxes and vases, and shields, lances, turbans, and costumes of regal design worn by members of the royal family. These he presented to President Wilson, at the same time taking the opportunity to express the admiration of the Abyssinians for the United States and his own appreciation of American hospitality. Following a few days' stay in Washington he and his party came on to New York in charge of a representative of the State Department who had been appointed to show the royal visitors around and untangle such perplexities as are presented by traveling in a strange land. Emma Bugbee, representing the New York *Tribune*, who went to interview the Abyssinian potentate at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, says that she made an immediate hit by addressing him with the Abyssinian greeting, "*Ta na is ta ling*," which is supposed to mean, "good health." She continues:

> Immediately the royal countenance of the prince broke into the most delightful smile, the royal gold in the Prince's front teeth flashed, and we shook hands like regular folk.
>
> "So soon the lady speaks Abyssinian," chuckled his Grace, Kantiba Gabrou, Mayor of Goudar and official interpreter for his royal highness. At the same time smiles broke through the dark countenances of the royal retinue, and, all in all, I felt my remarks must have been exceedingly clever.
>
> So clever, indeed, that I rested upon my laurels and allowed somebody else to think up the next thing to say, while I found out what it was I had already said.
>
> The Prince was stalking up and down the small drawing-room, slightly restive, like a caged lion from his own African desert—they certainly have lions in Africa, whether they do in Abyssinia or not. He is a tall personage, majestic in his white draperies, and could undoubtedly strike terror into the heart of any uncivil slave in his own domains; but at the Waldorf-Astoria he bears himself with remarkable good nature, even in the most turbulent visiting hour. He smiles affably throughout the conversation, of which he understands not a single word, except, of course, the magic *Ta na is ta ling*. Questions are answered through the diplomatic Kantiba, who was educated in Switzerland, and therefore speaks the most precious and polished English. It was he who attended the coronation of King George, and has represented his Empress, Zaouditon, at other great international functions.

The Prince was well pleased with what he had seen of the United States, especially New York. His remarks regarding the metropolis are thus quoted in the New York *Sun:*

> "Yours is an excellent city," he said through Kantiba Gabrou, the official interpreter, speaking slowly so not a word of his Prince should be lost. "A land full of magnificence and high buildings. It is a paradise overflowing with sunshine and hospitality."
>
> "Yes," acknowledged one of the Americans. "This is a pretty good city. But you live in a pretty good country yourself, do you not, Prince?"
>
> "A very old land," conceded Kantiba Gabrou. "You may know we are descendants of Ham. Our history goes back three thousand years.
>
> "You have heard of the Queen of Sheba?" he inquired.
>
> The American gentleman and the young woman nodded quickly.
>
> "And King Solomon?"
>
> Even quicker nods testified to the erudition of those present.
>
> "Well, we pronounce Sheba, Saaba," explained Kantiba Gabrou, settling himself in his long, flowing white robes. "To the Queen of Saaba and King Solomon there was born a son. This was very long ago, and his name was Menelik.
>
> "Then there were chosen one representative each from the twelve tribes of Israel and these were sent to Abyssinia to help populate the country.
>
> "And from that day to this the descendants of Menelik have ruled Abyssinia without break, and we have retained many of the old traditions and customs."

Further glimpses of the royal guest are furnished in *The Tribune*, from which it is gathered that Prince Nadao is religious and has a sense of humor. As we read:

> For all his evident and keen enjoyment of the whirligig of events in these United States, the Prince never fails to observe the religious rites of his faith. He is a devout man, who not only reads his Psalms every morning for half an hour, but resorts to the Bible for guidance in any perplexing situations.
>
> Nor is he lacking in a sense of humor either, for the other day when the perpetual rain prevented the royal party from taking its usual afternoon drive through the park, the Prince turned to the great Aramaic Bible made of sheets of goatskin, with hand-painted text, which is his constant companion. He opened idly at the 104th Psalm. Then he laughed aloud. The army officer got out an American Bible and found the corresponding verse:
>
> "The sun ariseth; they gather themselves together and lay them down in their dens."
>
> "Like us," chuckled his Royal Highness, pointing to the rain.

Apparently the Abyssinians have been more or less scandalized by American dancing, for when finally a young woman had a chance to refer to the subject, some of the party left the room, and it was explained by the interpreter that such things were not spoken of in public in his country. Her account says:

> Then I put the question that undid all the pleasing effects of my first speech to his Royal Highness. It was not my fault, tho, for the papers have all carried stories to the effect that Prince Nadao was surprized to see women dancing with men in American restaurants, and that such goings on would not be allowed in his country. Naturally, I wanted to know more about this.
>
> "What do you think of American dances?" I began.
>
> A slight stiffening of the Kantiba's white-robed shoulders, a hasty question from the agitated American officer, and a scandalized exit from the room on the part of the retinue, ought to have given me the hint, but I persisted.
>
> "In my country," said the Kantiba, solemnly, "the high-born ladies look on and the dancing-girls dance, but we do not talk about it in public."
>
> "Oh!" I murmured.
>
> "Didn't you see the gentlemen leave the room?" whispered the army officer reproachfully.
>
> Later he explained that the original statements concerning the Prince's astonishment at American dancing had caused the Prince much embarrassment, as he feared in his courtly way that it was ungracious of him to express disapproval of any customs of the so delightful country which had honored him with its hospitality. It was too difficult to explain to his Royal Highness that Americans like nothing better than to be told how they shock foreign visitors, so I merely murmured that he ought to see the shimmie, but didn't press for a reply.

HOW A LITTLE TOWN BUILT A COMMUNITY HOUSE BY GETTING "GOOD AND MAD"

Ever since a remark was made a long time ago to the effect that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," the idea has prevailed that getting mad is most unprofitable, and that hence one should remain perfectly cool and calm no matter how good the excuse for getting "het" up. But the people of the little town of Brimfield, Peoria County, Ill., don't believe in this line of philosophy any more. A time ago the leading citizens of that little burg of six hundred got "boiling mad," and as a result of this manifestation of ire, the town to-day has a fine community theater that would be a credit to a town of ten times the size. It has an auditorium seating 1,500; floors for dancing, basketball, and skating; a gymnasium, bathrooms, banquet-rooms, parlors, reception-rooms, and committee-rooms. "From every outward appearance," says a writer in the Kansas City *Star*, "Brimfield is a typical country town." Immediately upon entering it, however, the tourist's eye is attracted by the handsome building of modern architecture occupying a prominent place on the main street, and invariably he will make inquiry of the nearest citizen in relation thereto. There will be a response to his inquiry as follows:

> "That is our community house. Would you like to see it?"
>
> Of course the traveler would desire to see

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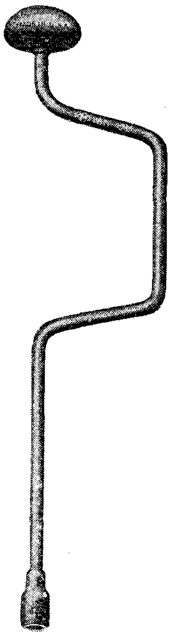

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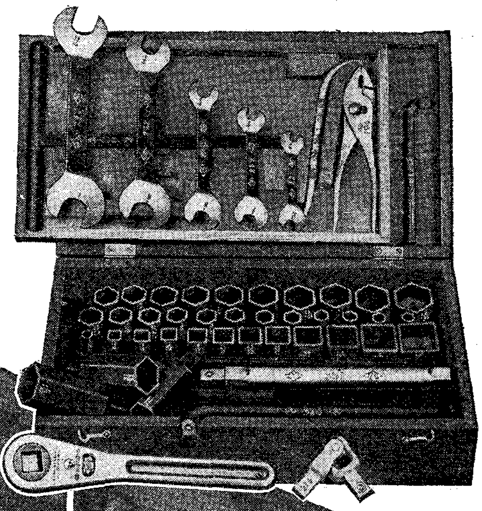

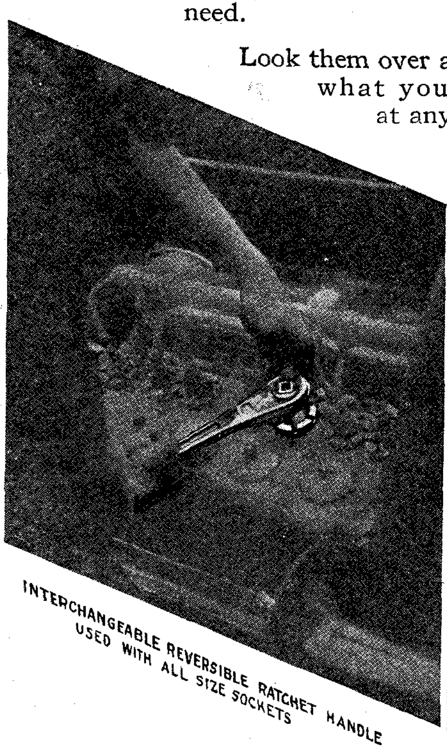

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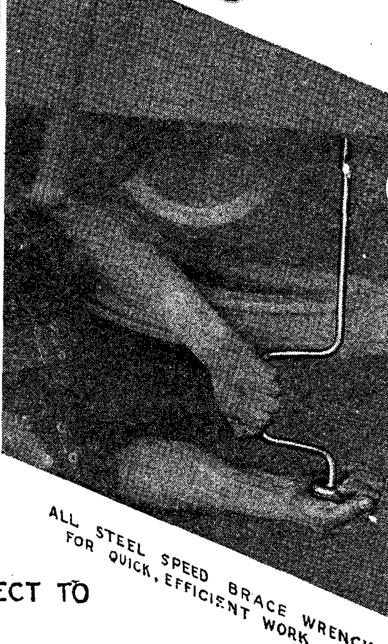

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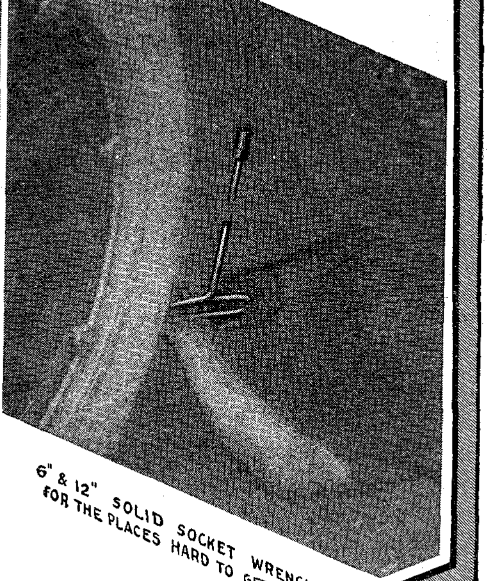

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the community house, and, of course, the Brimfield citizen likes to show it to him.

"Here," he explains, "is the auditorium and we have had it crowded to its full capacity. The auditorium is used also for basketball games and for community dances. The galleries there are large enough to seat the spectators at the basketball games and the dances. The stage is large enough for a first-class show, and next winter we expect to book some of the best attractions that come to Peoria. We have scenery, dressing-rooms, and all the modern stage equipment to be found in any theater.

"Just now we are giving picture-shows each Tuesday and Friday night and our children are as familiar with all the movie stars of the first magnitude as your city children.

"Now, we will take a look down-stairs. This big basement room is used for a skating-rink for "kids"—and, yes, some of the older ones, too, have the habit. It is big enough so all in Brimfield can skate if they want to.

"Our gymnasium is fully equipped with apparatus, and after exercise in the 'gym' or after the basketball games the boys go into big bathrooms for showers. On the other side are the baths and showers for the women. These bathrooms also are used by the people of the city. Any one can run in here any time in the day for a bath or a shower. We keep attendants here all the time.

"On one end of the basement room are the kitchens, with cooking-stoves, dishes, and dining-rooms. You see, we have it arranged so that we can have two big 'doin's' going on at the same time, if necessary, one down-stairs and one on the upper floor, without either disturbing the other, and we could provide a banquet or a dinner for both at the same time.

"Come up-stairs here, up the front stairway," the citizen invites, "into the big entrance hall. Take a look at the large reception-room on this side. Here we can provide a banquet for a good-sized company, or the women of the community can give their parties and receptions, and serve refreshments, even if they should select a date already fixt, and there would be no interruption or any confusion.

"Over on one side of the entrance hall are committee-rooms of various kinds for the local clubs and organizations that desire a meeting-place."

Proud of it? You can see pride in every motion of the Brimfield citizen as he points out the different rooms. You can see pride in his eyes as he looks at it. He is slow to leave the place after pointing it out. He likes to stay and enjoy the prospect of it, even after he has taken the stranger down-stairs again to explain the electric-lighting system, and up-stairs again to show that there are red lights at various doors marked "Exit," just like they have in big city theaters.

Of course, after having been shown all over the building the stranger will want to know how the little town happened to put up such a structure. Then he will be told the story of the wave of anger which swept over the community, and was responsible for the community theater. The Brimfield citizen will say:

"You see that little band-stand over there in the lot on the corner—that quarter of a block in there with the band-stand in the center?

"Well, we bought that lot for Brimfield's city park. It isn't very big, of course, but it was better than no park at all, and we wanted a city park. The old 'Bob' Ryan house stood there, and we bought the house and lot—the people of Brimfield working together bought it—and we were fixing it up for a park. We built the band-stand in the center and we planted flowers and shrubbery, and it all cost us something around $1,200, which was a pretty good sum for a small town like this to raise for a public improvement by voluntary subscription.

"When we were getting along very well with the payments, with everybody taking a part in the good work and doing all he could, the women giving entertainments and suppers and the men playing baseball games and basketball games to give the proceeds to the park, we decided to have a week's tournament and clean up the entire debt.

"So we advertised a week of basketball games and other forms of entertainment, contests, local dramatics, dances, and suppers. Everybody contributed. Everybody entered into it with it fine spirit of local pride.

"We had here in Brimfield one of the typical, old-fashioned, and small-town opera-houses, a hardware and implement store below and a hall with a stage and some old scenery above. That was the 'Brimfield Opera-house.' We held our week's tournament in the opera-house, but we forgot to make a contract as to what we were to pay for it.

"After the week of festivity we thought we had a big pile of money to spend on the town park. But when we came to settle up for the opera-house it took so much of our hard-earned money that we didn't have enough to pay for the band-stand.

"That made us 'boiling mad.' The next morning one of the business men who had devoted all his time for the week and had worked hard to make it a success, was protesting to a crowd of us about the charges for the opera-house.

"'Let's build a town theater of our own,' he said.

"'Let's do,' we all said.

"Right there a subscription paper was started. That's how we come to have the Brimfield community theater. We had to get good and mad, like other towns, before we got started on what we all felt, and had felt for a long time, we should do for the town.

"But after the subscription paper was started and the citizens of Brimfield saw that the dream of a community house was about to become true, they enlarged their plans and their dreams and they provided for everything the town needed in the way of a public-service house.

"The first thing was to prevent the possibility of the house falling into the control of any particular individual or any small faction of individuals, such as small towns usually have in their town life.

"So we made a stock company of the community and sold stock in the theater at twenty-five dollars a share, with the provision no one person could own more than four shares. There are now 265 shareholders, owning from one to four shares each. But many gave more money than their shares call for in their anxiety to help get the community house. The stock is equally divided between residents of the town and farmers in the country. Then, having provided for the control of the building, Brimfield decided to make it self-sustaining.

"'What is everybody's business is nobody's business,' they said, 'and if we leave it to be supported by the town it will not be properly maintained.'"

The citizens fixt a charge for the rental of the building. Not a big charge, but sufficient to cause the people to appreciate it, and to maintain the house. Every one who uses it pays for the use made of it. Even the bathroom tickets sell at the rate of ten for two dollars.

The community theater was dedicated in April last. Brimfield took another week off for the celebration, and the proceeds for the week of entertainment netted the house $3,000. The month of May brought another $300 to the treasury, and the month of June promised even more than the month of May.

It is worth while to note, too, that the new Brimfield theater and community house stands on the exact spot that formerly was occupied by the Brimfield Opera-house. The citizens bought the old building, tore it down and erected the new community house as a monument to the old "opera-house" that made them so "good and mad" that they went to work and gave to the town what Brimfield needed.

THE CAREER OF AN IMMIGRANT JUDGE

A NUMBER of things, all of them significant and interesting, could be written after the name of Judge Joseph Sabath, of Chicago. First, in order of time, it might be noted that he was born in Bohemia and came here when he was fifteen years of age. As to his occupations, he has been a picture-frame maker, clothing salesman, real-estate agent, interpreter, lawyer, judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, and is now judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, wherein Chicago is situated. Perhaps, according to a correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor* who interviewed the Judge recently in his Chicago home, if it were left for his Honor to describe himself, he would write first: "The only native-born Bohemian to be elected judge of a Court of Record and Original Jurisdiction in the United States." If that technical title doesn't mean much to a layman, it means a good deal to the judge in his robe who started his career in America tending the wares placed out on the sidewalk for sale by a small merchant on South Halstead Street, Chicago's great foreign populated thoroughfare.

Judge Sabath has some pertinent ideas on the subject of immigrants and foreigners, but perhaps his own life-story is as good a commentary as any that he could make. To quote his brief sketch of the salient facts in his career as reported by *The Monitor:*

"I was born in Bohemia, and am a pure-blooded Bohemian. We were one of the few Jewish families in the town; there were eleven children of us, and we were very poor. When I was eight I started out to get my education, traveling to a neighboring city, where I worked until I was fifteen. My home I got by taking care of a widow lady and working around the house; my board seven families gave me free of charge. None of them had enough to board me by themselves, but, by each of them giving

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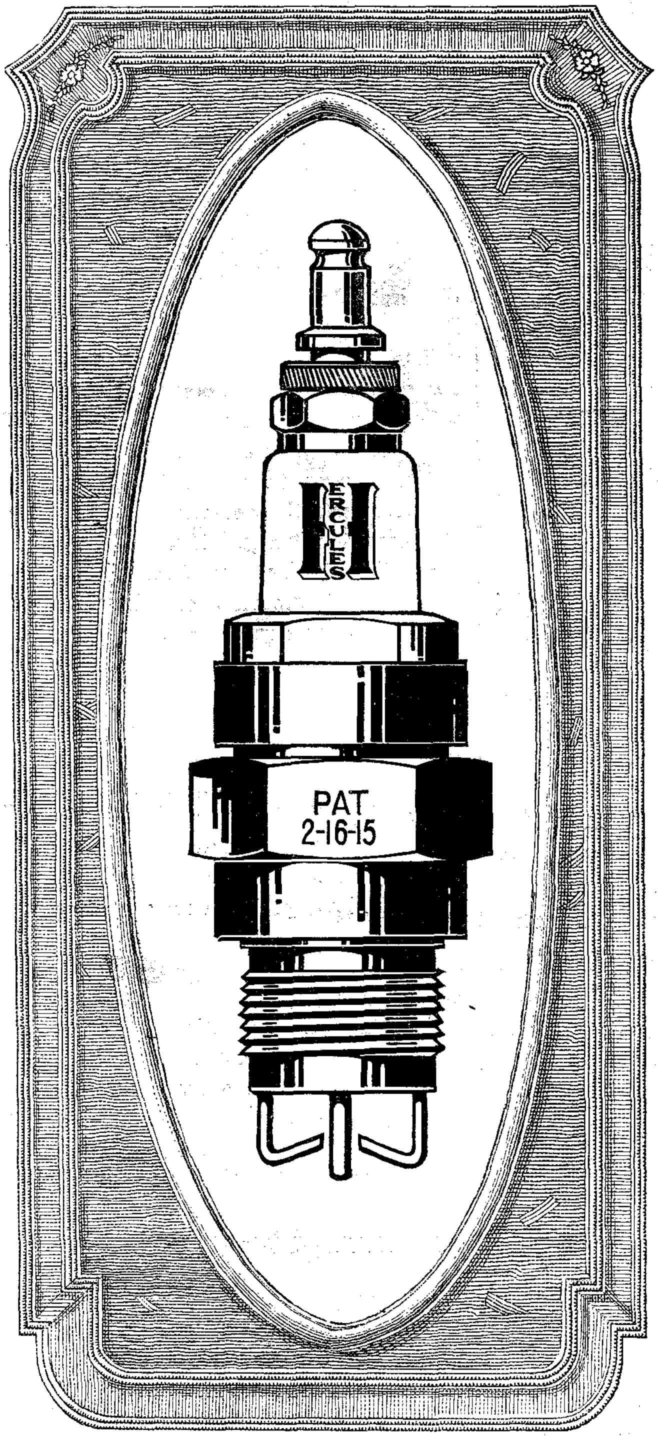

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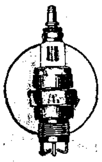

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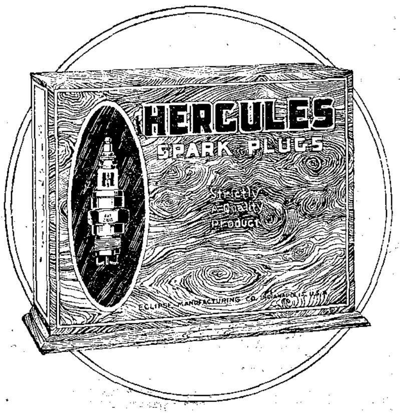

me a day's food at a time, and in turn one day after another in the week, they managed to feed me.

"A war came on between the steamship companies, fighting for the business, and rates were cut so that it cost only ten dollars to go to America. I came over. You can imagine at that price that the steamship company couldn't give us much to eat. My mother baked me a large loaf of rye-bread. It was two days' ride from where I lived in Bohemia to Bremen, where we took ship. I ate from that loaf of bread going to Bremen and crossing the ocean. It was three days' ride from New York to Chicago, and cost a dollar for the trip. I ate my rye-bread coming to Chicago, and when I arrived here all I had was in my bundle done up in a red handkerchief, and part of the contents of the bundle was what was left of the loaf of bread my mother had baked in Bohemia. In fact, I wasn't as well off as that sounds, because I was two dollars in debt—had had to borrow that from a friend coming from New York.

"I landed in Chicago on a May 30, and the next morning got a job. It was carrying things for a merchant on South Halstead Street out on the sidewalk in front of his store, and watching them for him. They used to sell more from the sidewalk then than they do now. I got three dollars a week for that, and pretty soon I went to work in a picture-molding factory at four dollars a week. There wasn't much getting ahead on a salary, I thought. Soon I got a job in a clothing store, which I liked.

"Then one day I was called into court as a witness. There had been a fight. I heard the interpreter translating to the judge things that the witness hadn't said at all. That was the first time I ever saw a lawyer. I made up my mind I would study law. I started in at a night law school.

"During the day I worked in the clothing store and at night I went to school. What made it hard was the terrific handicap I was under. First, I didn't know much about the language. Then—I was married, and I had to support my wife and son and keep up payments on a lot. I married when I was eighteen. Right away my wife and I started to save up money for a home, and I bought a lot on the instalment plan. It was World's Fair year, and the lot was near the Fair grounds.

"It was a hard struggle, but I got through the law school in three years and immediately started in at law work. Without the assistance of my wife I never could have done it. She gave me great encouragement to carry on my undertaking, and was just as happy in those days of hardship as she is to-day.

"When I received my diploma as a lawyer, that was only the beginning of another up-hill stretch. My friends knew me as a clothing-store salesman, and it was from my friends that I had to get my start as a lawyer. I began by way of interpreting, trying minor cases of the poor class and unfortunate foreigners, and the first fee I received was a one-dollar bill, which, altho I needed that dollar, I still treasure to this day."

When eventually the tide turned, success came in abundance. Mr. Sabath's law practise grew large. At the time when he first sat on the bench, at $6,000 a year, he gave up a business bringing him in several times that amount. "I felt that I wanted to be a judge," he said, and explained why:

"The great foreign population of Chicago should have representation on the municipal court bench, I felt. There were then more than 75,000 Bohemians in the city. I had acquired the ability to speak, read, and write ten different languages. So I became an independent candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, which, to my way of thinking, is the greatest court in the country for coming in touch with the people."

Mr. Sabath was nominated and elected, receiving the highest number of votes of any judge. He was immediately assigned to the outlying districts of the city, where he came in touch with the foreigners and was called upon to try cases in their neighborhoods. Later he was assigned to try forcible entry-and-detainer cases, averaging about seventy-five a day. It would doubtless be worth while, if possible in the compass of this sketch, to note at greater length the fund established by the Judge to help unfortunates about to be evicted for failure to pay their rent; or the use he made in the Court of Domestic Relations of his extensive knowledge of languages in straightening out family difficulties off the bench; or his accomplishment in an entirely different direction, that of traffic, during his term in the Speeders Court; or again of his subsequent aid in getting it started, and his service in the Small Claims Court; or his appointment and following election, in 1916, to the Superior Court; or some of the important cases he has presided over since that time.

Judge Sabath smiled. "I paid $225 for the lot and held on to it for ten years, and, with interest and improvements, it cost me altogether about $450. Then they wanted to make a park, and condemned it. The lot is a part of a park now. I received $90 for it.

"But, added this judge who had been provisioned to America on a loaf of rye-bread, "it was a great investment, nevertheless. First of all, it taught me how to save, because I then earned $10 a week, and my wife and I saved $10 a month to pay on account of the lot; and secondly, it was adapted to a good cause, where the poor and the rich may enjoy the freedom of the park. This is my satisfaction."

The interviewer asked him whether he found discontent among the foreigners of his acquaintance as to what America had to offer. "Such as we are hearing so much about recently," concluded the interviewer. The Judge's reply is given as follows:

"If the immigrant works hard and keeps on working, and if, without education, he endeavors to get on in America, he may have here anything that is good. That is my belief of America. America is a paradise. But America's good gifts must be earned. The struggles the immigrant may go through to gain these gifts may make another man out of him. That was the way it went with me. I, with thousands of others, had a hard road to go in America at the beginning, but I feel that those days have greatly helped me to do the work that later has come to me to do.

"I have heard disappointment (with America) spoken of too," admitted the Judge. "I think it comes, for the most part, from immigrants who do not want to work—such as think that America has been waiting for them all this time, that America will be down at the pier to greet them, and that after they land they will have nothing to do but to enjoy themselves. Soon, however, most of them discover that work means prosperity; they settle down and work faithfully to become good citizens. But most of the immigrants come here with a purpose and a good purpose.

"What the immigrants need is encouragement. They don't want to be thought of as 'common foreigners,' but as fellow Americans. A pat on the shoulder and a friendly word of cheer would make many of our immigrants jump to the sky."

MARRIAGE MADE CONVENIENT IN COMMUNISTIC BUDAPEST

AMERICAN readers have been regaled with numerous tales of the horrendous state of affairs existing wherever the Bolsheviki are in control, but an entirely different story is furnished by Grace Hunter, writing in the New York *Call*, a Socialist organ, on the workings of communism in Budapest. In spite of what suggests to an outsider a somewhat scrambled situation, what with overnight changes in government, the imprisonment and execution of strenuous objectors, the institution of various weird innovations, and many other bewildering things which seem to go with a *Soviet* régime, it appears from Miss Hunter's report, which bears a Budapest date-line, that living conditions in the Hungarian capital since the ascendency of Bolshevism have improved greatly, at least so far as the proletarians are concerned. Among other things the fact is cited that, thanks to increased wages and sundry governmental provisions relative to housing, people in Budapest can now marry with impunity, never fearing that they will have no place to live, no means of obtaining household equipment, and no way of maintaining a domestic establishment, which trifling matters have always heretofore deterred many couples from embarking on the matrimonial sea. Says Miss Hunter, quoting Somlo, the People's Commissary for Housing in Budapest:

> Ten thousand couples have married in Budapest within the last two weeks and come to me for furniture and rooms. The business of my department was originally intended only as a clearing-house to bring empty rooms and roomless proletarians together, but now that the working man and woman get a living wage with a surplus, they seem to get married very fast.
>
> As soon as the knot is tied they come to this office, not only for rooms, but they must have kitchen utensils and other practical appliances to make the new home livable. Therefore, I have had to open a clearing-house for household furniture, socializing the unused furniture of the *bourgeoisie* and making sure that the proletarian brides and bridegrooms get what they need and need what they get.
>
> Does this look as tho communism would abolish the home and encourage free love?

It appears that the verb "to socialize" is a mighty word in the vocabulary of communism; and not only furniture, but anything else the authorities think they can use is "socialized." Among other things they practise the "socialization" of factories, and at one of these socialized institutions the writer learned of another innovation brought about by the useful process of socialization which helps drive away such fears as might be entertained relative to assuming the responsibilities of married life. She says:

> At this factory the controlling council of workmen (women were equally represented on it) decreed that the extra rooms in the houses in the neighborhood occupied by the prosperous *bourgeoisie* (who formerly received the profits from the factory) should be turned into day-nurseries for the children of the factory workers.
>
> The family could, therefore, come to the factory itself in the morning, deposit the children in rooms of pleasantly situated houses near by, and at noon the mothers and fathers could spend their two hours of rest with the children, and at night the family could again be united in their journey home.
>
> "The factory is no place for children," remarked the chairman of the controlling council.
>
> At this socialized factory work begins at 7 A.M. and stops at 3 P.M., and there are 15,000 women among the 25,000 workers. Before the war it was the largest incandescent-lamp factory in Europe, but owing to the lack of materials it produces only 10,000 to 15,000 lamps a day and the employees, in order to insure work for all, are employed only four hours a day tho a full day's wage is paid them all.

Regarding living conditions in Budapest prior to the revolution, and the methods employed by the communists to remedy them, Commissary Somlo is again quoted:

> Of the 200,000 proletarians in Budapest about one-half were living in misery before the revolution. The Housing Department originally intended to apportion one room to each person, but four rooms are about the maximum which we can allow to each family. No more than 800,000 persons came to Budapest during the war, principally for the purpose of trading in contraband food. These were mostly Galician Jews.
>
> The socializing of houses and rooms was therefore further complicated, but the intention, of course, is to build new homes for the proletarians as soon as materials are available. This office has already awarded 21,000 rooms and has tried to accommodate all specialists, such as physicians, artists, writers, and dentists, whom we consider most useful public servants, with an extra room for their work.
>
> All licensed houses of ill-repute were abolished by decree, but this department went further and removed the women to two hotels outside the city, and both men and women were replaced by proletarian families. We knew exactly where these houses were, as each householder had to fill out declaration blanks, and our inspectors afterward investigated them.
>
> In twenty-eight villages around Budapest we have socialized the dwelling-houses and intend, as soon as possible, to include all the larger towns in the provinces. So far the peasants have not been disturbed. We have already planned to build 10,000 houses of available stone, but want of coal also handicaps us.
>
> We have an engineering and building department for repairs, as most of the

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For straight, everyday service or the stiff emergency pull, be safe, be comfortable; specify Firestone Tires.

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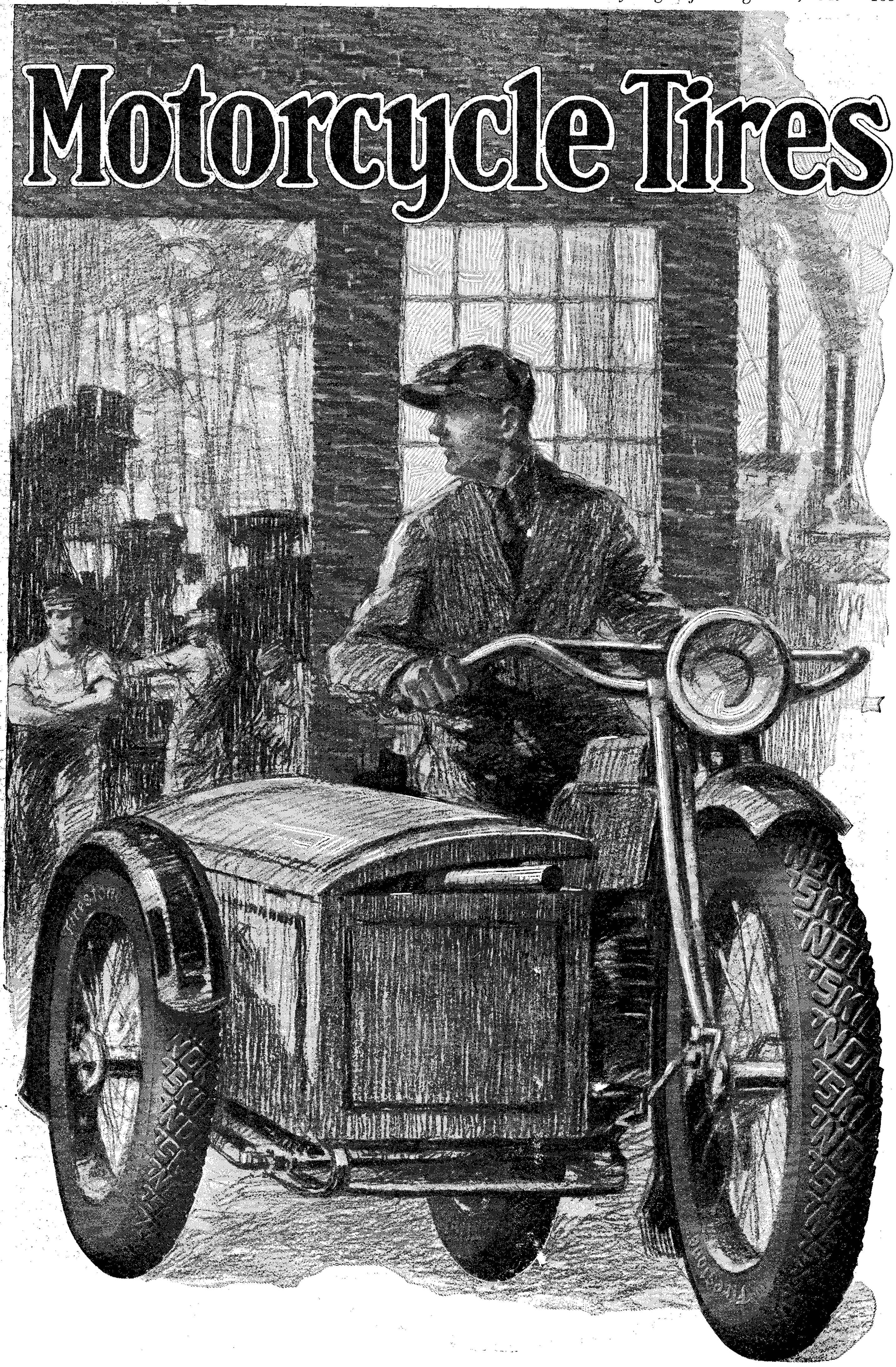
Motorcycle Tires
Firestone
Firestone

> houses have deteriorated during the war and must be kept up for the benefit of the whole community.
>
> As to the ownership of small houses, the owners of small one-family houses who have bought their houses with their own wages are generally allowed to keep and own their houses, but the individual cases are decided upon by the local council of workmen.

Permitting the persons who work for them to raise their own pay is regarded with prejudice by most employers, and it is seldom an employee gets away with it, altho such cases have been known, the most shining example being that of state legislators who vote themselves a higher honorarium. But under the communist government at Budapest, such a procedure is a part of the regular system, and whenever the workers feel that they should have more money for their services, they simply raise their wages. As we read:

> The controlling council of seven members, elected by the workers, raised the wages from 100 per cent. at first to 200 per cent.
>
> I talked with many of those men and women workers. The average wage for women in this factory before the war was twenty crowns a week and under communism it is from 125 to 150 crowns a week.
>
> Older women are paid more than younger women, not only for their experience but as a social measure which aims to discourage the attractiveness of factory life for young girls.
>
> In fact, the young girls of fifteen or sixteen years at present employed, because they are skilled workers and can obtain no other employment, are to be subject to the compulsory education up to eighteen years just as soon as the schools are organized for their admittance. Some of these older women workers get 300 or 400 crowns a week.
>
> Skilled men workers before the war got 60 crowns a week and now average about 408 crowns a week. The controlling council has decreed that an apprenticeship of ten years for women and of six years for men is essential before either can be classed as skilled workers.
>
> They account for this apparent discrimination against women by pointing out that women have only recently during the war entered into the factories.
>
> "What has that to do with their present ability or the kind and quantity of work they can do?" I asked.
>
> "It has nothing to do with it," Commissary Somlo answered honestly. "The simple fact is that women have never been allowed to take part in public affairs and therefore the mental attitude toward them is unconsciously unfair. When, however, the decision is made by the workers' own representatives elected and recallable by them, this mistake is more apt to be rectified than under the old system when the factory-owner made the rules.
>
> "The control council meets twice a week at least, and two of the members devote all their time to its business, receiving the pay of the highest-paid skilled workers in lieu of their factory work. This council reports once a week to the confidence man of the Government as to its activities and once a month to the trade councils."

THE CHINESE PUT ON A BOYCOTT WITH ALL THE CUSTOMARY FRILLS

CHINA, having her being on the other side of the world, has always been supposed to do things in a weird, antipodal manner. Recent reports, however, seem to indicate that peculiar as may be their methods in some instances, the Celestials run a boycott with but little more politeness than would be exercised in Chicago or Kansas City. Two or three columns in *Millard's China National Review* devoted to side-lights on the disturbances in Shanghai growing out of the anti-Japanese movement now sweeping China as a result of the Shantung situation, read much as would the same kind of a feature in an American paper relating to similar demonstrations in a city in this country. The Chinese showed their strong dislike of the Japs in a variety of ways. Their antipathy was mainly exprest, however, in a refusal to buy Japanese goods. This attitude is illustrated by the following incidents quoted from the periodical mentioned:

> On Monday, June 9, when the fish course was served at the table at the Municipal Reformatory, it was received with disdain by the inmates and pushed aside with the exclamation, "It's Japanese fish."
>
> Two Americans who visited the native city during the week were regarded with considerable hostility, owing to their straw hats which had the appearance of being "made in Japan." Finally the crowd became friendly when the Americans purchased, for forty cents each, the white cloth hats of native manufacture and put them on.
>
> A Japanese ship loaded with coal which docked at Ningpo was unable to unload because the Chinese coolies refused to work. The ship then returned to Shanghai, where the same action was taken. A return to Ningpo with the same cargo of coal had no better luck, so the captain is said to have taken his steamer to Japan.
>
> Japanese papers report that Japanese ships arriving there from China are carrying only half and less cargoes, and Japanese ships in the Chinese coastal trade are having a difficult time. At Hankow the Japanese boats have been forced to pay five times the regular wage to obtain coolies to load the ships. These times are quite different from war-times, when the Japanese shipping firms were autocrats of the first rank and every merchant, Chinese as well as foreign, was forced to beg for cargo-space on "his bended knees."
>
> The noticeable change in the "cocksure" attitude of the Japanese in the settlement was plainly evident. The Japanese at first laughed at the boycott as tho it was a good joke, but when Chinese customers had avoided their shops for a week, the smile changed to a decided frown. Now, after two weeks of the boycott, the customary Japanese smile has given way to a decided look of annoyance and apprehension. The Chinese believe that three months of boycott will bankrupt most of the Japanese smaller concerns in China.
>
> The unanimity with which all Chinese merchants joined in the boycott against Japan, and the protest against unpatriotic government officials, prompted many foreigners to remark that "the Chinese are able to combine on anything except the betterment of their own businesses. Could one-half of this organization ability and cooperation be directed toward the organization of new manufacturing industries, Japan's great market in China in cheap manufactured articles would be eliminated in a year, and that through straight, legitimate business competition."

The following incidents show that human nature in China reacts to a situation created by an aroused public opinion in exactly the same way as it would in America:

> The strike of the native laundries was the cause of many a disheveled suit of pongee and summer white. Persons who were accustomed to a new, clean suit every day were forced to adopt the "weekly-change" plan.
>
> One disturbing element in the strike was a number of Japanese who insisted in parading the streets disguised as Chinese students and inciting the crowds to violence. Finally a crowd of Chinese turned on two of them and hasty police intervention prevented a tragedy.
>
> The French police adopted a most sensible method of dispersing mobs by using the water cure. A mob that was engaged in the pleasing pastime of "ruffing" a Japanese was dispersed by a copious use of the fire-hose. The aversion of the average coolie to water had the desired effect and no heads or feelings were broken either.
>
> The closing of the native markets and meat-shops worked a considerable hardship upon many a foreign housekeeper who was not resourceful enough to send her servants to the country to purchase provisions from the farmers. One American woman was reported to have turned her garden and front yard into a poultry farm, and to have accumulated enough chickens to last until the next war.
>
> The manager of a Chinese shop on Avenue Edward VII., Shanghai, who attempted to open his place of business on Wednesday morning, June 11, after he had received word that the "Peking traitors" had resigned, was mobbed by his fellow shopkeepers and street coolies. The Chinese merchants have adopted a "show-me" attitude regarding the news that comes from Peking pertaining to governmental changes of policy.
>
> The strike of Chinese chauffeurs in the employ of foreigners cost the Chinese students more good will on the part of the foreign population than any other incident of the strike. Owing to the excellence of native chauffeurs and the ease of obtaining them, very few foreigners ever learn to operate their own cars. Many of our "most prominent citizens" for the first time in their (China) lives were forced to patronize the plebeian trams or street-cars, and standing-room was at a premium.
>
> The turtle seemed to be the favorite manner of expressing hate for the Japanese, and most of the pictures contained crude pictures of the animal or fish, whatever the Chinese think it is. In the native city practically every electric-light pole was decorated with Japanese-made straw hats cut in the shape of turtles. In other parts of the Chinese city Japanese-made enameled wash-basins were nailed to the electric-light poles with suitable inscriptions warning the Chinese against the purchase of the despised articles.
>
> Three prominent and dignified members of the Special Police—they are managers

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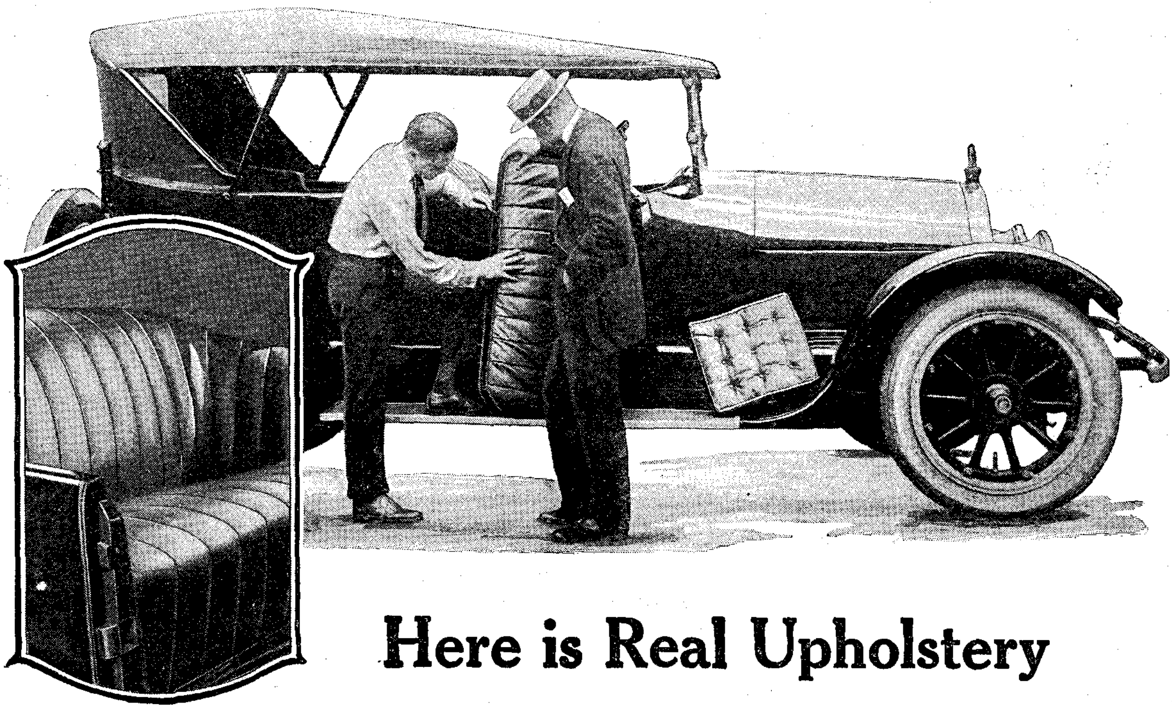

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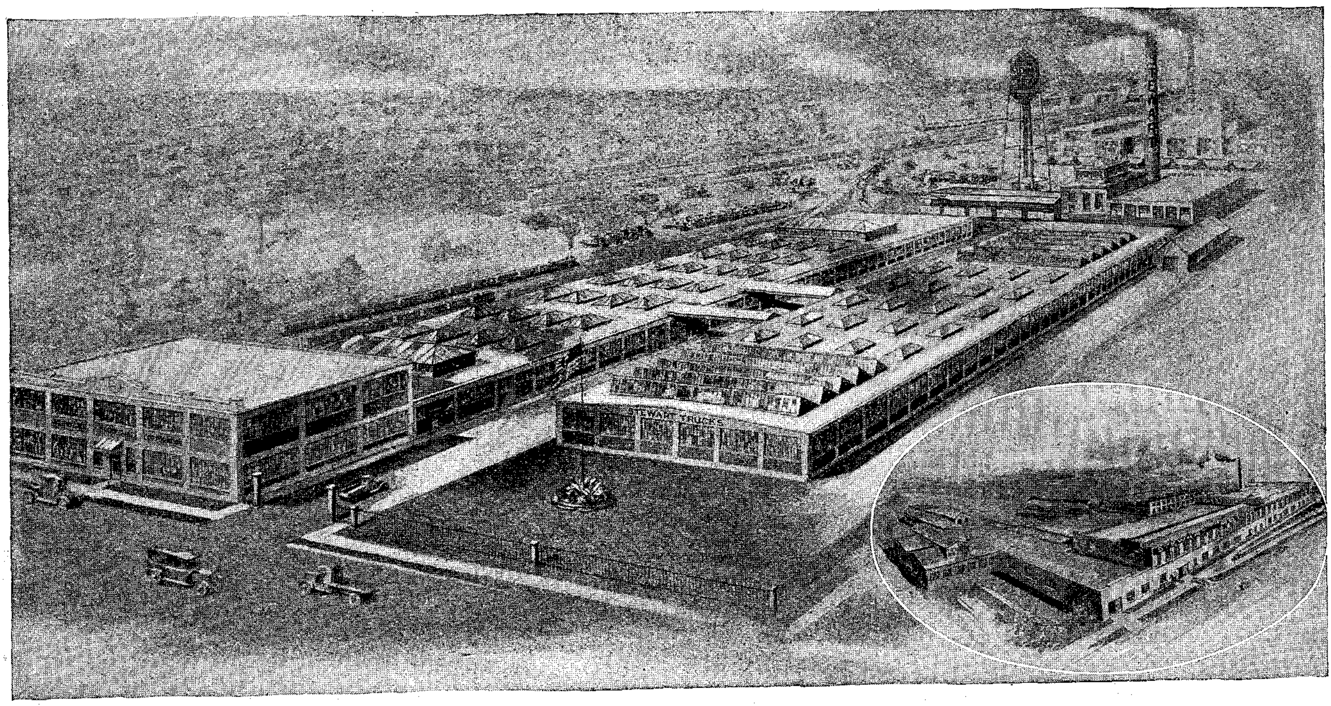

The Stewart factories at Buffalo, pictured above, are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Stewart Motor Trucks.

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of firms or departments—were openly insulted while on duty in the Hongkow district, by having two of the striking chauffeurs dump a large bucket of swill on their heads from an overhead window. They raided the Chinese lodging-house where it occurred, and found the chauffeurs hiding under a bed. The chauffeurs were turned over to the police, and the Specials turned themselves over to a laundry.

Chinese printing-shops and Chinese professional writers did a great business during the strike. Millions of boycott literature and posters were issued and posted by thousands of students and student-sympathizers. Every Chinese student took it upon himself to turn out a few thousand posters and the city was literally plastered with signs and banners. Chinese employees in the correspondence departments of many foreign firms also got into the game and did a little posting and circularizing at the firm's expense for postage and stationery.

On Thursday evening, June 12, one Chinese was killed and none wounded as a result of a collision between a procession, reported not to be students, who were parading in the French settlement and saw no valid reason why they should not cross over into the international settlement, and the police. The procession was met in Shantung Road by a police-patrol. The Chinese crowd attacked the police, using chairs, stones, bricks, and other artillery. As quickly as possible the Light Horse, Scottish, and Portuguese units were mobilized, but the crowd had dispersed when the units reached the scene of action.

The Chinese students had an admirable organization for handling their strike and in encouraging the merchants to close their shops. A Student's Union was formed, composed of elected representatives from each of the schools in the settlement. The Union directed all movements and each order was sent immediately to each school for enforcement. It will be a calamity if this form of organization is abandoned after the strike closes, for it has tremendous possibilities in encouraging the organization of native industries, and in bringing pressure on the Chinese Government for better officials and conditions in the future.

George's Achievement.—Postmaster-General Burleson said at a Washington reception:

"Some of the complaints and attacks that the post-office hears reminds me irresistibly of the chap who went trout-fishing.

"This chap returned empty-handed from his trip, and his wife said to him in some surprize:

"'Didn't you catch any trout at all, George?'

"'Oh, yes,' said he. 'I caught twenty-five fine, large trout, but they were stolen from me on the train.'

"'Well, never mind, George,' said his wife. 'You've brought home a brand-new fish story, anyhow.'"—*Pittsburg Sun.*

Her Sun-Spots.—A young woman, on being introduced to Sir Robert Ball, exprest her regret that she had missed his lecture the evening before.

"Oh, I don't think it would have interested you," said Sir Robert; "it was all about sun-spots."

"Was it really?" she replied. "Then it would have greatly interested me, for between you and me, Sir Robert, I have been a martyr to freckles all my life."—*Boston Transcript.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

DYNAMITING TREES TO SAVE THEM

CENTRAL PARK, New York, is losing its trees. They have been dying off by thousands. The reason is now known to be the inability of the roots to penetrate the hard clay subsoil. The trees under these circumstances grow until they are too large to thrive on what water and nutriment they can get above the subsoil, and then they wither and die. The available soil in Central Park is two and a half to five feet deep, and trees can grow in it to a diameter of two and a half to three feet. Beyond this they need deeper rootage, and this is denied them by the impenetrable clay. This clay it is now proposed to break up with charges of dynamite, so that the roots can get through it. Blasting of this kind, according to City Forester J. S. Kaplan, has been successfully used in breaking up bed-rock for orchards, and there is no reason why it should not succeed with hard clay, as in the present instance. Says the New York *Times:*

"Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin announced recently that the inability of tree-roots to penetrate the hard clay subsoil had been discovered to be the real cause of the death by thousands of all species of trees in the park and that this fall an attempt would be made to save the trees by dynamiting to shatter the clay and to allow the roots to penetrate deeper.

"After a great many theories had been put forward to account for the deaths of the trees by hundreds in recent years, and especially in the last three years, the real explanation, Commissioner Gallatin said, was found when a new device for pulling trees and stumps, which was evolved during the war, was used in Central Park. This invention was a stump-puller, operated by hand, which lifted the trees and the soil attached to its roots out of the ground intact. The pulling of dead trees and stumps by this method began in January. It was found that the roots extended from two and a half to five feet deep and were then stopt short by the hard clay.

"When this condition was found uniformly, as hundreds of trees were pulled during the spring and summer, City Forester J. S. Kaplan came to the conclusion that the trees were dying because their roots did not go deep enough to take in a sufficient amount of water to keep alive trees of their size, and that the droughts and frosts of the last few years had been deadly to trees whose vitality was already impaired.

"The plan adopted by Commissioner Gallatin is that of setting aside a section of the southern part of the plot of about five acres with from thirty to thirty-five trees. . . . Holes will be bored with soil-augers to a depth of from four to five feet just under the outer foliage of the trees and small charges of dynamite set off. One blast will be used for small trees and two or more for the larger ones. It will require two or three years of observation thereafter to measure the success of this plan.

"'Even if the clay is broken up so as to enable the roots to penetrate, the results would not appear next spring,' said Forester Kaplan, when asked about the plan recently. 'It will take a year or two for the roots to find their way through the fissures made by the blasting. If its success is demonstrated, all the trees still having life can be saved at a small cost. The new trees are now being put out after the clay has been broken by dynamiting.

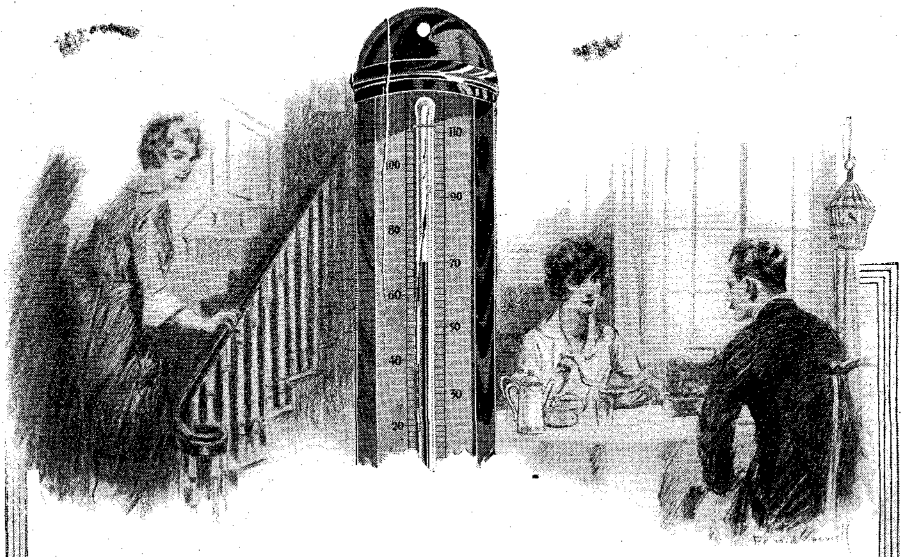
"'These trees have lived to their present age of from sixty to sixty-five years because while they were smaller the roots on the surface of the ground supplied sufficient water for them. But more and more water was required; as their size and foliage increased, the superficial roots could not supply it, especially during dry years. As the trees had no deep roots to rely on, hundreds were also killed by the freezing of the roots which lay near the surface. During the heavy winter of 1917–18, when zero weather continued for the longest period in history, the roots near the surface were killed. As most of the trees had no roots except those close to the surface, they either died or suffered a great loss of vitality. We have removed more than two thousand trees since that winter.'"

Most of the park was regraded, according to Mr. Kaplan, when Olmstead and Vaux laid it out sixty-five years ago. A soil was laid over the clay surface, and these trees have lived since then on the made soil, which now is not deep enough for them. Olmstead and Vaux evidently realized that the present condition was likely to occur, for in pulling up some of the trees clay pipes have been discovered in the soil to allow the roots to go deeper. These evidently failed to do the work. There is nothing in the writings of Olmstead and Vaux explaining this condition, so that it remained for the new stump-puller to disclose the situation. Hitherto the death of the trees had been laid to mismanagement of the park, the tussock moth, the elm leaf-beetle, and various other things, some of which undoubtedly contributed in some degree to hasten the death of the trees. He goes on:

"'We found in examining the roots of the trees which have been removed recently that the larger roots, which should have penetrated most deeply, were badly decayed, and had for some years ceased to function. It will be impossible to save trees where this has come about. That various insect blights could not have killed the trees is shown by the fact that oaks, elms, maples, beeches, hickories, and sycamores have been killed or devitalized at about the same rate when they reached a size which made them dependent upon their deeper roots.

"'It is apparent that, unless some method is found for giving passage to the deeper roots, trees will not grow in most parts of Central Park to a greater diameter than from two and a half to three feet. The surface soil in which they stand is from two and a half to five feet in depth.

"'I believe that this method of light blasting of the clay-bed several feet below the surface and at a distance of from ten to twenty feet from the trunk will break up the clay without disturbing or injuring the trees or the surface of the lawn,



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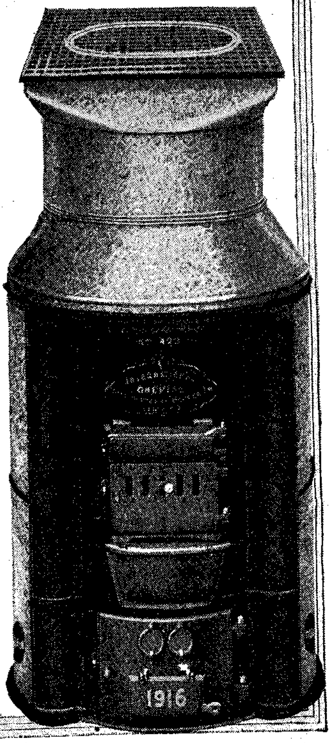

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

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WAR AND THE CREATIVE MIND

IN the "New World after the war," what is to be the position of science? There can be no doubt that invention has been greatly stimulated during the past few years along lines connected with military operations. But how about pure scientific research? Dr. Graham Lusk, of New York, in an address delivered before the American Society for Clinical Investigation, reminds us that research in medicine, in which America is now doing so well, is a comparatively new thing in this country and was looked upon askance by reputable physicians half a century ago. The effect of the War of 1870 on medical science in France was very unfavorable, he says, and he believes that there are indications of a present decay of German medicine. What are some of the immediate causes—and how we may avoid them here, he points out in his address. Money, he warns us, can not produce creative minds. It is the spirit that matters, and if as a result of the war our spirits have been awakened and not crusht, the rest ought to follow. Dr. Lusk says, as quoted in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, July 19):

"Last winter I heard a talk by Galsworthy at the University Club in New York. His strain was that men who had fought in the war had become mentally addicted to the contemplation of their own past and that they could not look forward with hope or enthusiasm to the future. It seemed utter nonsense; and yet this theme has been so strest that it has affected seemingly well-balanced men. Only last Sunday a little girl visiting her grandfather told him that her mother was spending the morning studying pathology, while her father, home from France three months, was occupied in chasing butterflies. The young men of this country can not become addicts of the pastime of butterfly-chasing when the advance of the world is so largely in their hands.

"The fathers of men now living, fathers who had been engaged in desperate fighting for four long years of Civil War, returned after the war to their former occupations, some of them following medicine with joy and in careers of distinction. . . . Do we, who are most of us the descendants of this race, propose to chase butterflies when the opportunity for carrying on the treasured learning of the world and for its future development is placed fairly and squarely on our shoulders? . . . . .

"It has been reported from Munich that immediately after the armistice a society for the conservation of German intellectual

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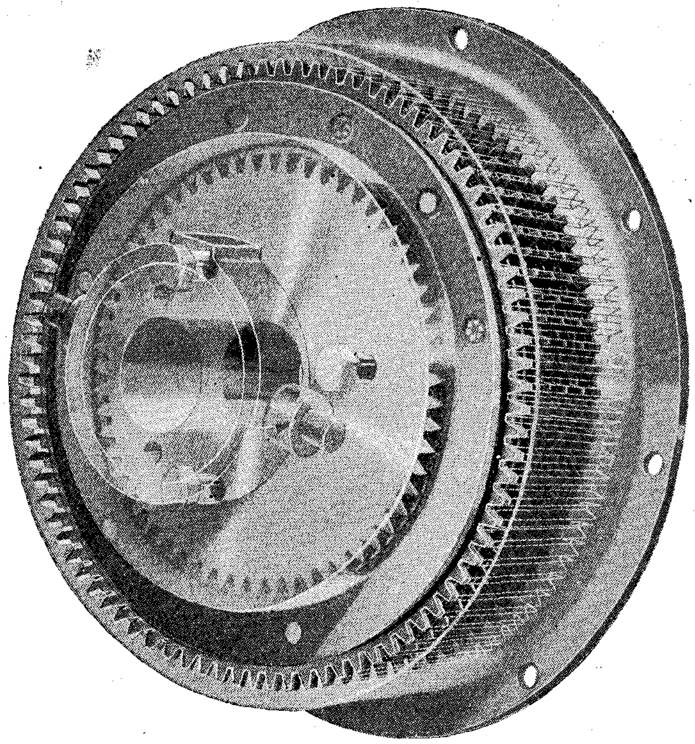

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

interests was formed, Friedrich von Müller, Germany's greatest professor of clinical medicine, representing medicine. A month later it was reported that an academic meeting, held December 16, 1918, was broken up by representatives of soldiers and sailors who, armed with guns, revolvers, and hand-grenades, entered the hall in which the meeting was taking place. . . . . . .

"About 1890, referring to the prevailing vogue of General Boulanger in Paris, Carl Voit said to me that unhappy political conditions acted as a depressant on a wonderfully gifted people. One can easily imagine that a similar depression will fall on Germany. Even before the war, German science had shown signs of decay. I remember traveling up the Rhine with a distinguished Austrian professor after we had attended the last international physiologic congress held at Groningen in 1913. He said to me:

"'The best papers read at the congress were by English and Americans. The best thing shown there was Abel's artificial kidney. You heard that disgraceful row between Röhmann and Abderhalden. Just because Abderhalden had gained a little fame, Röhmann was determined to pull him down. The Americans and the English would not have behaved that way. It is because the Germans are not "gentlemen," as you English-speaking people say.'"

Referring to this statement, Dr. Lusk queries whether, in such a comparatively superficial attribute as bad manners, we may not perhaps find the "interpretative symbol of the cause of the war." Are the bad manners of political and military leaders of the German people the primary curse that brought the world near to the brink of hell? He goes on:

"There were many of us who formerly believed that German appreciation of our scientific work meant that such work was good. The incentive to this attitude has passed. But we may look in compensation for an appreciation by British men of science which, in keeping with British character, will not be outspoken but which, nevertheless, will be keenly attentive to the better class of work that we may do. I have heard it stated that, while the French are brilliant and the Germans thorough, the British are both. If you look back into their history for three hundred years there is no hiatus in their production of distinguished, creative, scientific minds. . . . . .

"We Americans have learned much from England, France, Italy, and Germany. We have brought over the seas their knowledge and have set it up here as a common heritage. Sometimes we have advanced beyond their methods, and at other times have fallen far short. We have just helped to rescue Europe from torment. In comparison with ourselves they are living in abject poverty, and we are selling to them the necessities of life, wheat and cotton, at prices which are highly profitable to our people. They are under great financial strain in the struggle for existence, and will be so for many years. In this great land of ours, which is overflowing with opportunity and abundance, it is of very especial importance to elevate our intellectual standards. Many scientific men hardly seem to realize the heavy world-responsibilities which have been placed on us.

"Money alone will not produce a creative mind; money may well spoil such a mind. The best work does not always come from the most richly endowed institutions, nor from those laboratories that have the largest number of assistants and laboratory servants. It is the spirit that matters. This spirit can not be manufactured according to a formula. It belongs to the genius of the people. The spirit animating this society gives it the power to achieve greatly in the advancement of American medicine. This spirit is the greatest present asset of American medicine."

TOO MANY GERMAN CHILDREN?

THE superior fruitfulness of German mothers, as compared, for instance, with France, has long been considered to have given Germany great advantage, both economic and military. It is therefore interesting to find that there is an active propaganda in Munich to limit the increase of population. This is apparently carried on by communists whose belief it is that there are already thirty million more persons in Germany than the country can support, despite all the ravages of the war. On the other hand, a medical writer in Munich rejoins that there may be too many adult men in Germany at present, but not too many children. Says an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, July 5):

"The insertion at the front of the most recent number of the Munich *Medical Journal*, which has reached us, of a polemic against a threatened child-bearing strike in Bavaria is something of a portent. The author, Fritz Burgdörfer, a doctor of public economy holding office in Munich, begins by calling attention to the active propaganda at present being carried on in that city, . . . leading up to a demand for what amounts to a strike of child-bearers. This 'communistic' program, Dr. Burgdörfer tells us, assumes that the population of Germany is at present too large by thirty millions, and that since under present conditions the usual outlets in the form of exported goods or emigration are impracticable, the cry should be: 'No more children!' since even a wise peasant does not breed more cattle than he can feed. . . . Dr. Burgdörfer's reply to all this is to quote at length the official figures for the changes in the population [of Bavaria] during the period of the war, which is over. The result is, he truly says, extremely sad. . . . The married couples in the country had not only substantially diminished in number but their average age had increased and their procreative ability was less. All in all, at the end of 1918, the baby budget showed a deficit of roughly 400,000. Applied to the prewar German Empire as a whole, of which the Bavarian population formed one-tenth part, the profit and loss account might be so stated: 800,000 marriages not made, four million children unborn, 1.6 million military persons died, 700,000 civil persons died in consequence of the hunger blockade—as compared with normal times. These massive figures, Dr. Burgdörfer thinks, speak of a situation so serious that the communistic propaganda must be controverted at all costs. At the moment there are not too many children but too many adult men in Germany. A child-bearing strike would come too late and produce its maleficent results two decades hence, when they would be an anachronism. Any nation that practises a one-child system is going to its destruction. His motto is 'Work, Peace, and Order,' in the belief that 'The greatest riches of any people consist in the people itself.'"

THE POISON IN THE PIPE

THAT poison lurks within the bowl of the pipe, the cigar's tapering cylinder, and the cigaret's slim body is widely recognized. Will the reformers who have downed King Alcohol now turn their attention to his prime minister, Sir Nicotin? There is a mystery about him, we are told by the author of an editorial article in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, July 12). If there is poison in tobacco-smoke, why are not more smokers poisoned? Various schemes to eliminate the nicotin have not proved successful, and there is little doubt that all tobacco-smoke contains it, in greater or less degree. The editorial writer confines himself chiefly to the cigar, and particularly to the efforts to make it "nicotin-free." These, according to a Dutch authority, have been failures. Moreover, a "mild" cigar has in it as much nicotin as a "strong" one. The poison lurks behind the flavor, not within it. Says our authority:

"Nicotin, which exhibits a toxicity of high degree, is volatile. Why the tobacco which contains it does not cause greater evidences of pronounced poisoning than are observed in the ordinary smoker has been a mystery. The traditional explanation has been that nicotin is destroyed in the process of smoking, and that the combustion products, real or conjectured, are far less toxic in their character than is the tobacco alkaloid itself. There can no longer be any doubt, however, that the nicotin is by no means completely burned up in smoking, for there is valid evidence that more than one-third of the volatile poison can be recovered in the smoke.

"Various schemes have been employed or recommended to eliminate the nicotin menace of tobacco without making it necessary to give up its use. Among these are the production of so-called nicotin-free cigars. They have never attained any recognition in this country, altho serious attempts have been made to introduce them in some of the European countries. One product has represented the result of extracting the tobacco to remove the alkaloid. As other valued aromatic properties of the plant are thereby likewise removed, such detoxicated tobacco has never attained popularity. Another method has consisted in 'fixing' the alkaloid by a treatment which forms the insoluble nicotin tannate. Tobacco treated in this way may, on ordinary chemical analysis, show a low content of nicotin; but this does not prove that the nicotin may not be liberated into the vapors in some degree when the tobacco is smoked. Experiment shows, in fact, that it actually is. Another procedure has been to introduce iron chlorid near the butt-end of the cigar with the object of making it retain some or all of the volatile nicotin that passes through this portion

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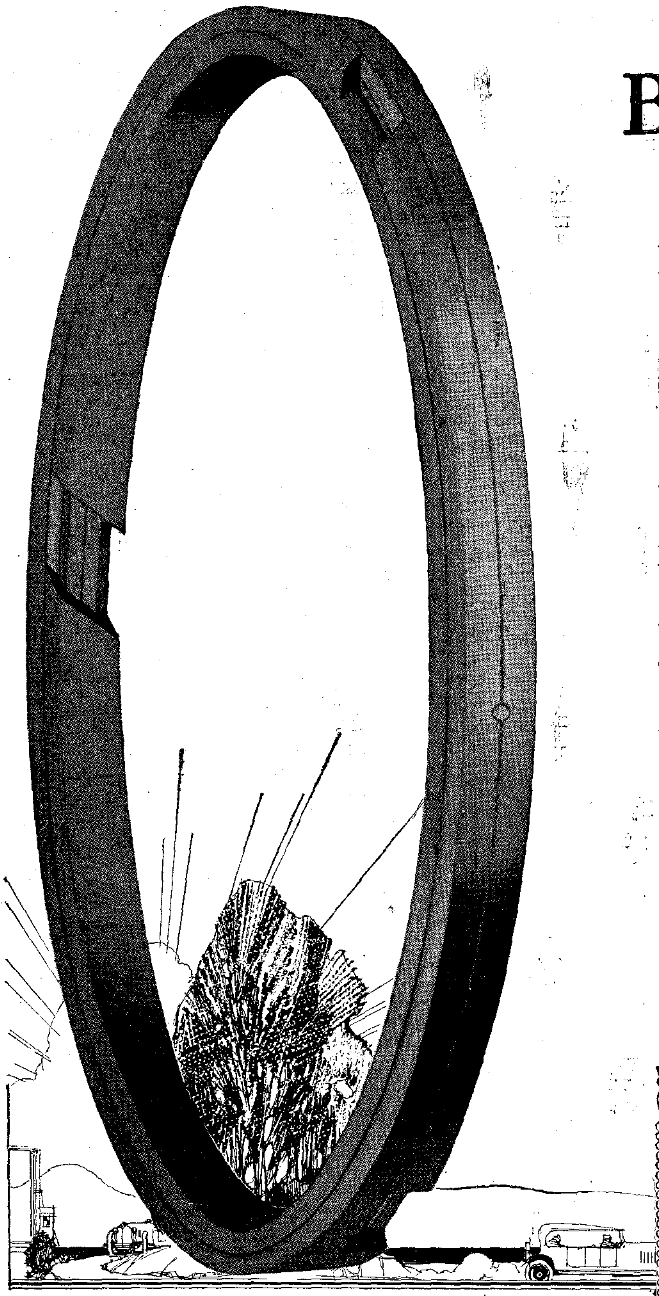

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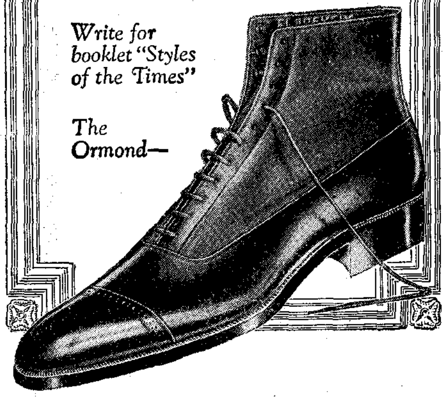

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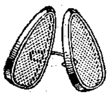

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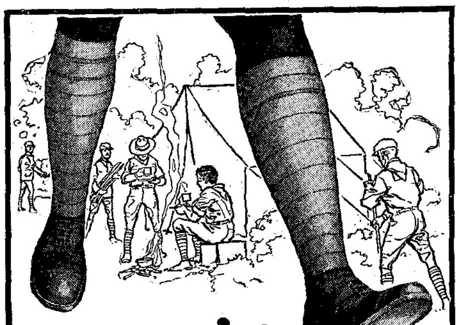

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

as the smoke proceeds into the mouth of the smoker. Here, too, critical investigation has revealed the failure to prevent the exit of nicotin, at least in such cigars of this type as have been offered for sale to date.

"Storm van Leuwen, of Utrecht, has prepared another surprize for the unsuspecting smoker. He has made an investigation of the actual nicotin content of cigar-smoke collected under conditions comparable to those that prevail in the actual performance of smoking, in which some of the products of combustion are dissipated into the air without absorption and only a part is collected in the mouth. According to the observations made by the Dutch pharmacologist, not only were some of the current 'harmless' sophisticated cigars obtainable in Holland quite as rich as were ordinary cigars in their yield of nicotin, but it was also brought out that no correlation between the supposed 'strength' of cigars and the toxicity of their vapors could be established. The common distinction between mild and strong cigars was found to be no index of the content of nicotin that passes into the smoke; nor could the color or even the nicotin content of the leaf be depended on to foretell the outcome of the actual smoke test.

"If this be correct, it follows that the current designation of tobacco as mild or otherwise probably depends in large measure on factors of flavor or aroma as well as on assumed physiologic effects that it may bring about. What constituents are responsible has not been determined. The feature for emphasis here is the seemingly well-substantiated assertion that cigars are not always what they seem—so far as nicotin is concerned."

SUBTRACTED GRAVITY

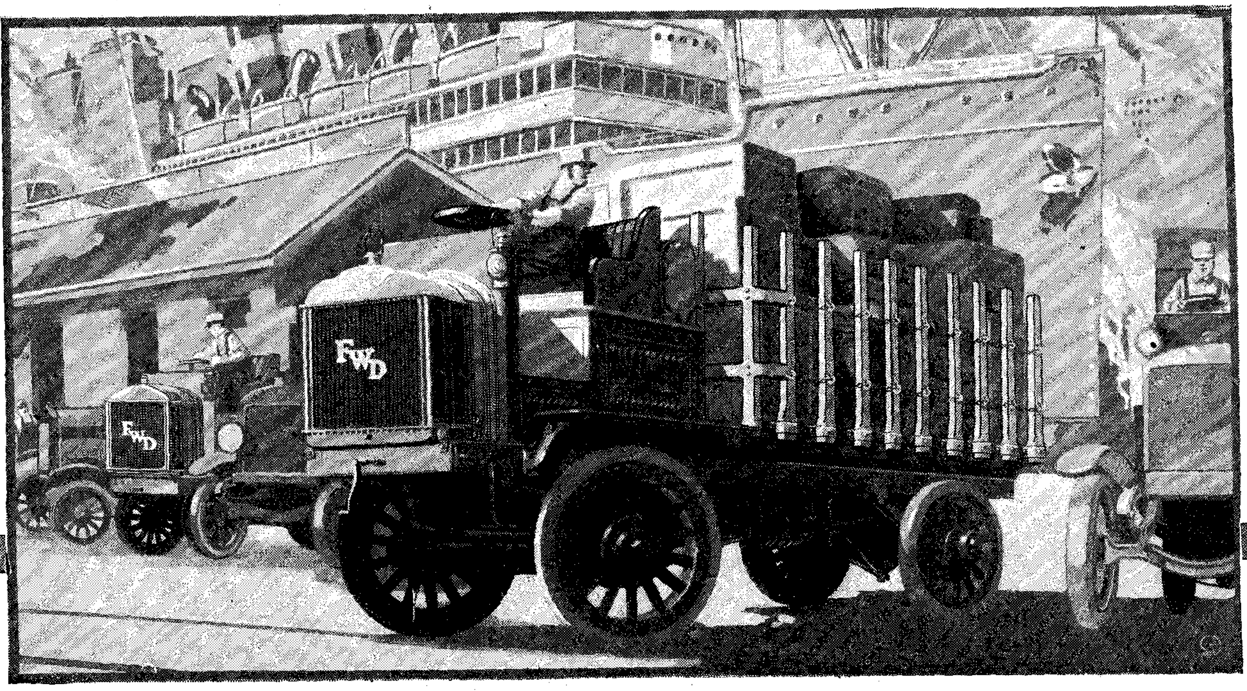
CAN part of a thing's gravitational attraction be removed? In other words, of two substances, apparently precisely the same in all other respects, can one be heavier than the other? Gravity and magnetism have some points in common, and it is well known that one piece of iron may possess more or less magnetic attraction than a similar piece. But gravity has always been regarded as something that can not be increased or removed. On its permanence the modern science of quantitative chemistry is based. No matter what transformations or combinations it may go through, a given amount of metal, it has been assumed, must always weigh the same. Yet we now know that something may happen to a piece of lead that will make it weigh more or less, without altering its quantity. At any rate, we know that there are two varieties of lead, one of which is slightly heavier than the other. The older chemistry would doubtless have said "the difference in weight is positive proof that these are different elements. No matter how similar in other respects, these substances are not both lead. We must confine that name to the older and give the other a new one." The different temperament of the modern chemist is shown by the fact that he continues to call the two substances "varieties" of lead, without necessarily attempting to account for the difference. The existence of "varieties" of some of the elements, known as "allotropism" [Greek *allos*, other, and *trepo*, to turn], has long been familiar to chemists, but such varieties, tho of different color, or hardness, or transparency, have always weighed the same. Weight has been regarded as the fundamental, unchangeable thing about an element by which it may always be recognized. In a letter to *Science* (New York, July 18), Anders Bull, of Brooklyn, N. Y., suggests that the difference in weight of the two leads may be due to a difference of behavior of their particles toward gravitational force, due, perhaps, to a gradually subsiding state of tension, or something of the sort. This assumes that one variety may ultimately change into the other, and that equal masses of the two, originally of different weights, will finally weigh the same. This idea of equality of mass but not of weight is also new to science. In the same locality mass is now universally measured by weight, and no one thinks of asserting that Mr. A's pound of sugar may have more in it than Mr. B's—all questions of accuracy aside. Yet if Mr. Bull's theory is correct, we may have two pounds of lead in one of which there is actually more lead than in the other. He writes:

"It has been found that the last-known disintegration product of the uranium series, uranium lead, behaves in all respects like ordinary lead, with the exception that it is slightly radioactive and has an atomic weight of about 206.1, as compared with that of ordinary lead, 207.2. It has also been found that lead derived from uranium minerals usually shows some value between the above limits and thus appears to be a mixture of the two former kinds. None of the many attempts made to effect a separation has, however, met with success, nor has any theory been advanced by which the discrepancies in atomic weight, which seem quite without a parallel among the other elements, may be satisfactorily explained.

"The possibility suggests itself that the discrepancies referred to might be due to a slightly different behavior of the various forms of lead toward the force of gravitation. Whether or not this is so may easily be ascertained through physical tests which might preferably be in the nature of comparative pendulum measurements, lead derived from uranium ore being obtainable in sufficient quantities for the purpose.

"The generally accepted law according to which the ratio of weight to mass has a fixt value in the same locality, irrespective of the nature of the substance, is largely empirical, as there are a number of elements for which the law has never been proved. Considering the very irregular distribution of other properties, like magnetism and radioactivity, among the elements it would not be surprizing if deviations were found to exist in their gravitational properties as well.

"From this point of view, *i.e.*, if deviations actually exist in the value of gravitational acceleration for the various forms of lead, the chances are that the value in any case will be proportional to the atomic



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

weight, as in this instance the atomic mass, being the ratio of either, would come out of the same for all forms of lead. Such a result would go far toward reconciling the discrepancies in atomic weight with already established theories, because what is really of interest, both from a physical and chemical standpoint, is not so much the weight of the atom as its mass. Weight is only an attribute of mass, the latter having long been recognized as the more basic entity.

"The theories on gravitation are still in a crude shape, but if the attraction is assumed to be due to the movements of the electrons constituting the atoms, a possible deviation in the gravitational attraction of uranium lead might perhaps be ascribed to a gradually subsiding state of tension or agitation among the electrons, caused by the splitting up of the atoms during the radioactive processes, conditions being thus comparable to those supposed to obtain in a permanently magnetized piece of steel. On this assumption uranium lead would, in course of time, increase in atomic weight, changing slowly into ordinary lead, while the lead derived from various uranium minerals might properly be considered as representing intermediate stages in this process of relaxation."

OUR FINEST CLIMATE?

CALIFORNIANS will not be inclined to agree with an estimate of "the most valuable climate in the United States," made by F. Page Wilson in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, July 3). Mr. Wilson, incredible as it may seem, says nothing about the Pacific coast, but bids us focus our attention on the extreme southern tip of Florida, which he calls in his title "a unique subtropical section of national importance." As an "all-around tropical farming proposition," Mr. Wilson asserts, this peninsular tip presents the nearest approach to the ideal conditions of success in agriculture among all those now to be met on this continent, so far as nature can provide them. In these times of near-famine, Mr. Wilson rightly says, such qualities as these constitute an "asset of incalculable value." At the risk of offending the citizens of some forty-seven other States, we quote some of Mr. Wilson's dithyrambics about the Cape Sable district. He writes:

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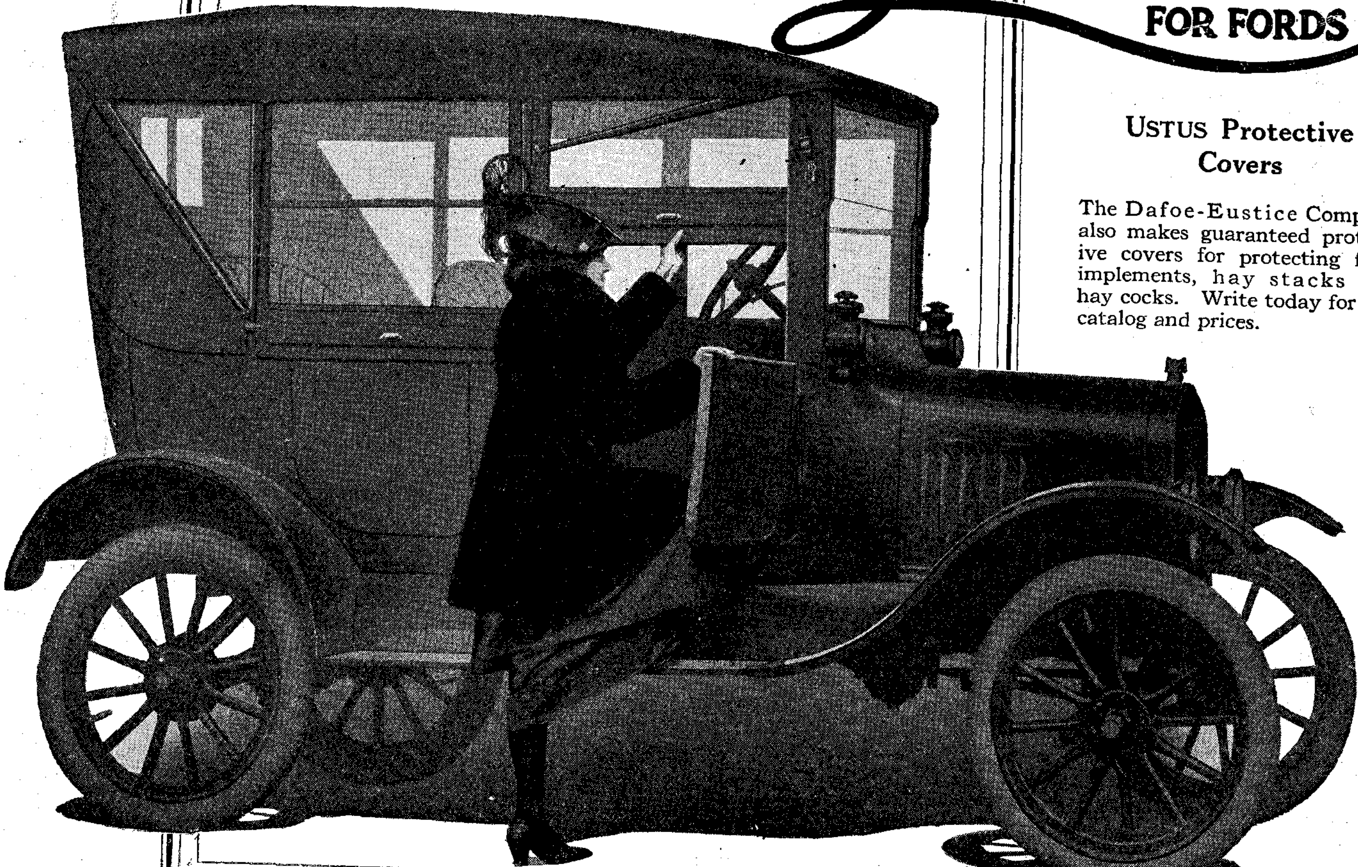

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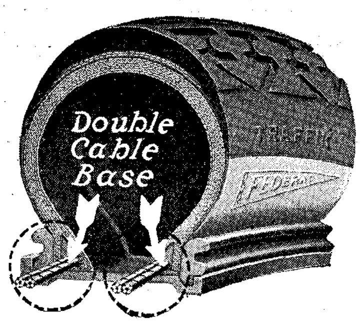

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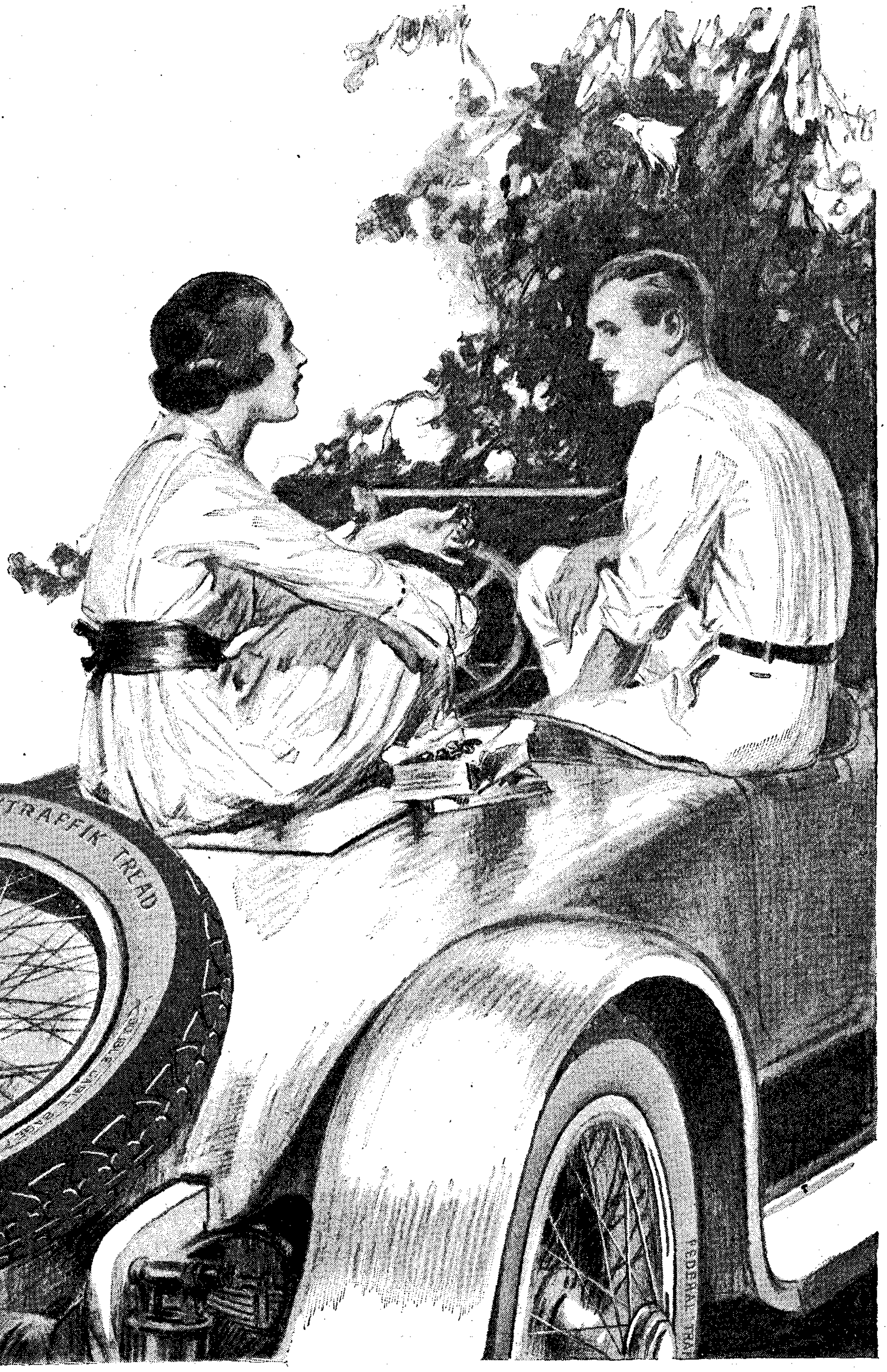
Today car owners expect unusual tire service. One of the exclusive Federal features that enable Federal tires to *exceed* service expectations is the Double-Cable-Base.

Four unstretchable steel cables anchor the tire on the rim securely against rocking or shifting under hardest usage. They lengthen tire life by preventing tube pinching, rim cutting, slipping, side wall chafing and blowouts above rim.

All Federal tires, including black "Traffik" Tread, and white non-skid "Rugged" Tread, have this exclusive feature.

THE FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY OF ILLINOIS. Factories, Cudahy, Wis.

Manufacturers of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Fibre Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods.



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

paradise, the Cape is the farthermost south of the entire United States. Climatically considered, it is further protected by being bounded on the north by a large body of salt water known as Whitewater Bay."

Geography, however, is not Cape Sable's only claim to uniqueness, it would appear, for it also has a wonderfully fertile soil. Surprizing as it may seem to those who only know Florida by hearsay or from the car-window, the Cape land, according to Mr. Wilson, possesses not a particle of sand. On the other hand, it consists of a blackish loam, verging on much in some places, and underlaid throughout by a rich marine marl. There is also a considerable area of deep muck for those who prefer the Everglade type of soil. He goes on:

"Whether this deep marl subsoil is a different form of the coral rock, which has become disintegrated into smooth, cultivable land, the writer does not know. But whatever its origin, the result is a soil of marvelous and enduring fertility. . . . . . .

"A notable feature of Cape Sable is its evenness, the enormous area of arable soil, all largely of the same high quality. . . . There is no sand or rock, and no pine trees. Such sections as are too low by nature for safe planting can easily be, or have already been, made available by simple gravity drainage. Of the 100,000 acres commonly estimated as its area, perhaps one-third or more is high prairie, ready for the plow to-day, while about one-half consists of tropical 'hammocks,' including such trees as dogwood, stopperwood, mahogany and other hardwoods, besides the black mangrove, which has its habitat in low lands skirting the salt water. . . . . . .

"Surely in these times of near world-famine it is not too much to say that Florida, and indeed the entire nation, possesses in this undeveloped region an asset of incalculable value. One hundred thousand acres of rich land situate in a zone which offers the nearest approach to constant cropping in the United States, it is a wonderful economic combination which only its isolation has kept hidden so long. For tho only some sixty miles from the strikingly rapid development around Miami, part of the intervening country has been reputed to be a swampy *terra incognita*, and even yet there is no regular means of transportation. This, however, will soon be remedied in part by the completion of the Ingraham highroad through Dade and Monroe Counties, and, it is understood, by a boat-line to Key West.

"It is a strange commentary on our boasted enterprise, in view of recent and present sugar conditions throughout the world, that Florida, situated only one hundred miles or so from the greatest sugar-producing country, possessing a climate practically identical, and with a soil of proved adaptability, yet can boast of operating no great sugar-mill. . . . It is a proved sugar-cane country, Cape Sable syrup having already achieved a high reputation for quality, while as to yield, an authentic record of 1,100 gallons to the acre should be good enough. . . . . . .

"Sugar-cane, however, is not the only producer for which Cape Sable, in spite of its meager development, has shown remarkable adaptation. Corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, all the usual vegetables, including mid-winter tomatoes and eggplants, have been grown to perfection without fertilizer and with but little care. Sea-island cotton in this country becomes a perennial, and may be seen here and there growing wild. The prairies are covered with a profusion of natural grasses, much relished by animals.

"As to fruit culture, actual experience is too limited as yet to make any broad prophecies. Limes and figs do well. Of coconuts, the largest plantation in the whole United States is at the Cape, and is said to produce the finest nuts entering the New York market with the exception of those coming from one small district in Cuba. Oranges, grapefruit and many varieties of tropical fruits apparently should flourish in this climatically favored section.

"But as an all-around tropical farming proposition, there can be no doubt that this unique southernmost tip of the Florida Peninsula presents the nearest approach to ideal conditions of success of any on this continent to-day, so far as nature can provide them."

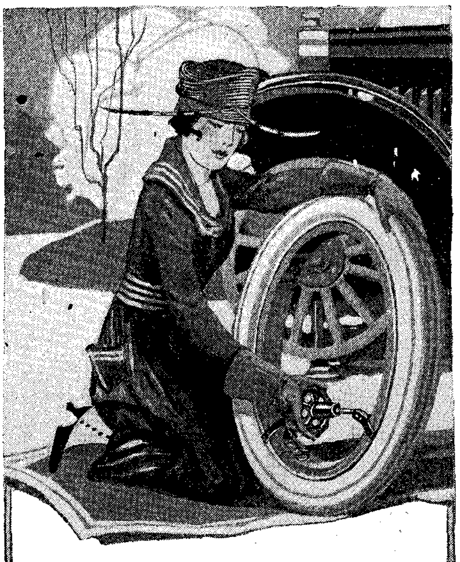
THE BIGGEST YEAR FOR GOOD ROADS

THE good-road program now being carried out in the United States is the largest ever planned, we are informed by a contributor to *The Forecast* (New York, July) signing himself "G. C." The American farmer, he tells us, can now take care of himself, so far as production is concerned. He is growing more per man than any other agriculturist. But he needs help in marketing his product, and he is now getting a good deal through government agencies—in no case more effectively than in the good-road program. The present campaign, "G. C." reminds us, is not one for good roads—the subject is long past the propaganda stage—but the actual laying of mile upon mile of durable, excellent road. He goes on to say in substance:

"The United States Government, through its Department of Agriculture and the Office of Public Roads, is the chief agent in instigating, aiding, and coordinating this mighty program of betterment, which involves the expenditure of $533,500,000. Half of this sum has been or will be raised by States, and half has been appropriated by the Federal Government.

"In addition to this, States and civil subdivisions are spending about $280,000,000 of their own for new roads, and these two large amounts do not include the immense sums that are being expended upon improvement, rerouting, and resurfacing.

"The present special impetus to the country's road-building owes a great deal to the desire to give employment to large numbers of returned soldiers. The enforced holding up of all road-building programs during the war is another element influencing this 'biggest year' in road-work. The engineer regiments, which many had feared would be left abroad for reconstruction work, began coming home. The Secretary of War turned over to the Department of Agriculture twenty thousand trucks (worth $45,000,000), to be used exclusively upon road-construction work, and the United States Railroad Administration has ordered a reduction of



Why, it's just no trick at all!

Anybody can remove a rim, change the tire and replace the rim in just a few minutes, without fatigue or soiling clothes, by using the wonderful little

SIMPLEX

RIM REMOVER

(*Niswander's Patent*)

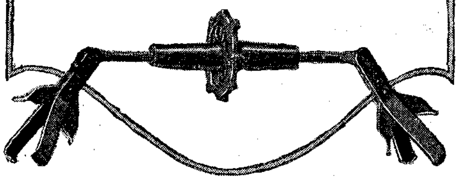
SIMPLEX is a little steel device, employing the natural mechanical forces of lever and screw to make what is otherwise a rather difficult operation an exceedingly easy one. It never fails. Fits in any tool box.

Price $3.50

Sold everywhere. If your dealer can't furnish you a SIMPLEX, we will send it direct on receipt of price. Money back if you are not satisfied after ten-day trial.

Simplex Steel Stamping Co.

St. Louis, U. S. A.



TENNIS PLAYERS Perfect Your Game by studying the principles laid down in *Modern Tennis* by P. A. Vaile, the International Tennis Authority. He deals in detail with every branch of the game—all the strokes, footwork, grip of the racket, singles and doubles, etc., etc. With 34 diagrams and 48 full-page photograph-plates of McLoughlin, Brookes, Williams, Wilding, etc., in action. Cloth bound, $2.00; by mail, $2.16.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

PERSONS who are particular about what they drink as what they eat will find much pleasure and enjoyment in a bottle of

Checona

Evans'

NON-INTOXICATING

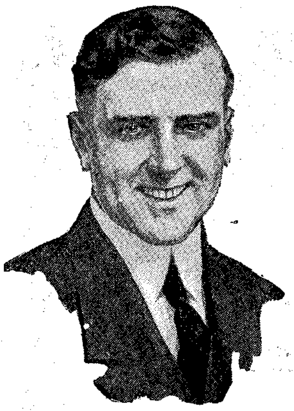
Ale

Made on the banks of the Hudson where all the other Evans' products have been made for 133 years.

Soon to be named Evans' Checona Beverage.

A nourishing and delicious non-intoxicating beverage with a body, flavor and tang all its own. Distinctively and uniquely a Home Beverage. All good Dealers or write to

C. H. EVANS & SONS Est. 1786 HUDSON, N. Y.



End That Film

On Your Teeth

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

You Must If You Save Them

THE tooth brush alone may remove food debris, but it does not end the film. Night and day, between the teeth and elsewhere, that film does constant damage. Most tooth troubles are now known to be caused by it.

It is that slimy film which you feel with your tongue. It clings to the teeth and gets into crevices. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. That is why millions of well-brushed teeth discolor and decay.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So, despite the tooth brush, all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

Now dental science, after years of search, has found a way to combat film. It is embodied for daily use in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. It penetrates wherever the film goes. It lingers between the teeth. When you use it, it attacks the film efficiently. We ask you to prove this by a ten-day test, to be made at our expense.

See How Teeth Whiten

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube and use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. You will realize then what a revolution has developed in teeth cleaning methods.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Pepsin was not used before because it must be activated. The usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. Because of patents it is used in Pepsodent alone. This method is doing for millions of teeth what was never done before.

Four years of clinical and laboratory tests have proved the results beyond question. Leading dentists all over America now urge its daily use. You are bound to adopt it when you know it, for your children and yourself. Cut out this coupon—now, before you forget it—and see what it means to you.

Pepsodent
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
The New-Day Dentifrice

A Scientific Product—Sold by Druggists Everywhere

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO., Dept. 643
1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name ....

Address ....

Send the Coupon for a 10-Day Tube

Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

ten cents a ton freightage on car-load shipments of certain road-building materials from May to December of this year.

"A country-wide system of good roads will undoubtedly mean lower food prices, especially for perishables, than we could otherwise hope for. Good roads mean quick marketing of comparatively small lots by motor-truck or wagon, saving much food which might otherwise spoil.

"Indirectly, good roads work toward lower food prices by making farm life easier and more attractive, and by making the farm child's education less difficult and uncertain. A general betterment of roads is confidently expected to bring more of the higher class of farmers, with their wives and children, into the business of producing food.

"The farmer's need of good roads is not theoretical. It has been proved by careful observation both how costly it is not to have them and how many-sided and cumulative are their advantages. Secretary of Commerce Redfield remarked not long since: 'We might build up the railroads until they are ten tracks wide, and fill the rivers with steamers, and still the farmer would not be served.'

"The economic justification for spending these millions of dollars on roads must lie, absolutely, in a reduction of waste and of haulage costs.

"It has been calculated that the total cost of hauling the cotton crop in 1911 was $37,375,634. Any system of road-building which reduced the average hauling cost five per cent. would save $1,868,781 a year—on this crop alone.

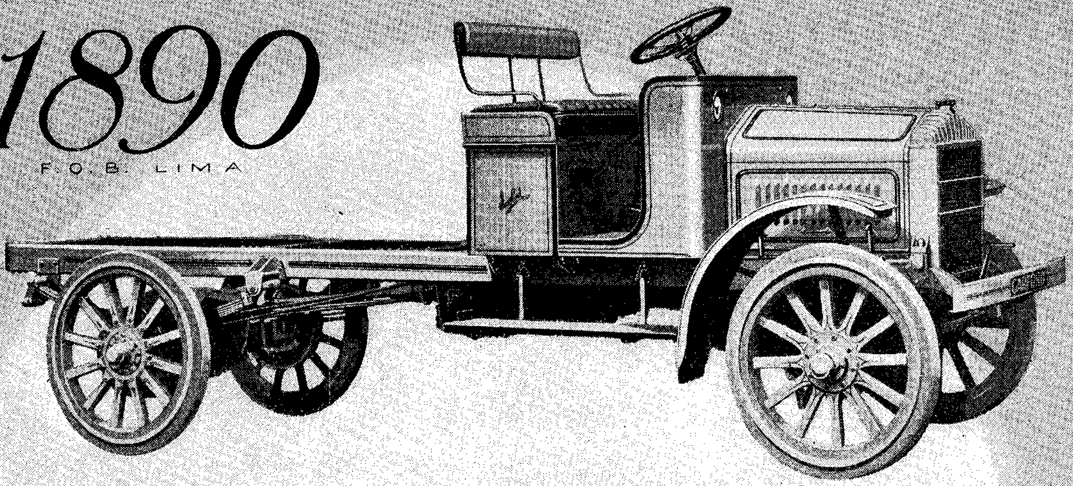
"Now, there is a road in Madison County, Tenn., over which a two-horse team could formerly haul just one bale of cotton at a time. After improvement, eleven bales of cotton can be hauled with the same labor of two horses and one man. This must be a saving of more than five per cent., and there is yet to be taken into account the wear and tear saved."

The writer tells of a farmer in Sullivan County, Tenn., who had one hundred bushels of Irish potatoes. Owing to bad roads he was unable to haul them to the winter market, as he had intended, and they rotted in his cellar. Meanwhile, the price of potatoes at Bristol went high, and potatoes were being shipped into that city from distant points. The commonness of this kind of occurrence must be realized, he says, before we join in any clamor about 'eliminating the middlemen.' Until the farmer can haul produce over good, hard roads at any season, his produce must be stored somewhere where it is not in danger of being marooned by bad weather just when it is wanted most. He goes on:

"Those in touch with the farmer's problems know that his greatest difficulty is in marketing. The American farmer now produces more per man than the farmer of any other nation. He can take care of the production end of the problem along lines already well established, making improvement in well-understood directions. But it has been increasingly realized of late years that he needs help in his problems of marketing.

$1890

F. O. B. LIMA



Announcing the New Garford 1¼ Ton Model

Garford MOTOR TRUCKS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

In the new Ton-and-a-Quarter Model 25 Garford we present the sturdiest Motor Truck of that capacity built today.

It is in the truest sense a Garford—designed and built not merely to widen but to enhance Garford reputation for efficiency and durability.

Garford resources and facilities for its production in large quantities are exceptional.

Conditions most favorable for standardizing high-quality manufacture enable us to establish in this Garford a value of outstanding dominance.

This new Garford materially widens the field in which Garfords deliver the *Low Cost Ton Mile.*

"USERS KNOW"

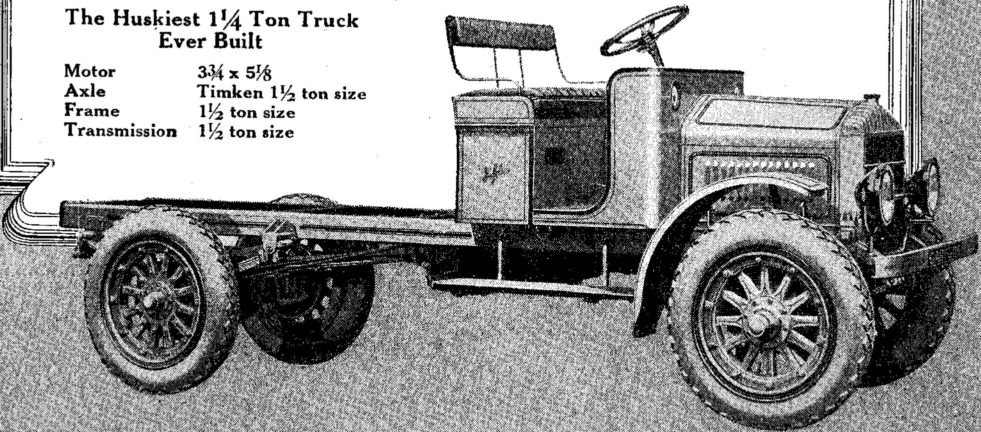
The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio

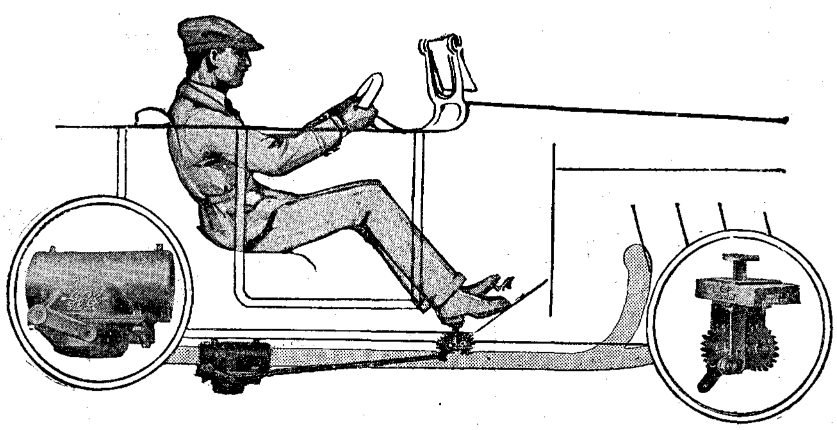
Motor Trucks of all Capacities

Distributors and Service Stations in all principal cities

The Huskiest 1¼ Ton Truck Ever Built

Motor	3¾ x 5⅛
Axle	Timken 1½ ton size
Frame	1½ ton size
Transmission	1½ ton size





Cut down your repair bill

Here is a simple device that tells you just what is wrong with your motor. It helps you prevent little troubles from becoming big ones—saves money on repairs—tells you instantly whether your engine is "galloping" or "missing." It is the G-Piel Muffler Cut-Out.

Nine out of every ten cars are running below par. Perhaps yours is. Put a G-Piel Muffler Cut-Out and G-Piel Pedal on your car today and learn just how healthy your motor is. Don't let it cheat you out of power any longer. These cut-outs are inexpensive and easily installed.

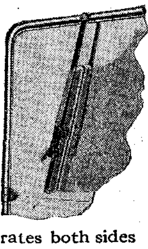
Sales Department
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., Inc.
280 Madison Ave., New York City

The G-Piel Muffler Cut-Out
PIEL PRODUCTS
"Tells the motor's secrets"

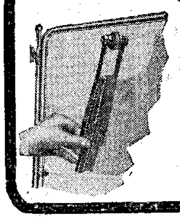
PRESTO
-FELT
The
Windshield Cleaner
You Have Wanted
Once Over Does the Trick in Any Rain or Snow
Scientifically Perfect —— "It's in the Felt"

One Cleaner for Any Windshield or Any Car

Presto-Felt Cleaners are made of chemically treated felt which deposits a chemical film on glass, insuring a clean windshield and a clear vision in any storm. No need to drive blindfolded. A "PRESTO-FELT" affords sensible insurance against accidents.



Fits Tight—Can't Rattle
Cleans Both Sides at Same Time



Holders are made of oil tempered spring steel, giving uniform tension and positively prevents rattling. One cleaner fits any type of windshield,—clamps over top—bolts through the frame or through the glass. Special roller attachment permits cleaner to slide on windshield cleaning full width of glass. All necessary parts furnished without additional cost. Patented attachment operates both sides at same time. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Price $2.00. At your dealer's, or sent direct on receipt of price and your dealer's name. Dealers wanted everywhere.

Presto-Felt Mfg. Co., 120 N. Erie St., Toledo, Ohio. Eastern Office, No. 2 Park Square, Boston, Mass.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

The good-roads movement is just one notably important part of this great problem of marketing America's food without waste.

"Good-roads movements received valuable assistance from automobilists in the last decade, but the present great impetus was given by the advertisement which the wretched condition of many of our country roads received in connection with the war. When the railroads were congested with war-traffic to a point almost of uselessness so far as civilian shipping was concerned, motor-truck and even horse-routes sprang into sudden being and hitherto inconceivable importance. It dawned upon us not merely that the railroads might in time of sudden emergency prove a broken reed upon which to lean, but that even in normal peace times they were not and, as Secretary Redfield has pointed out, could never be adequate to develop the productivity of the country to its highest point."

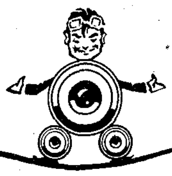
STICKING TO ONE FOOD

Exclusive adherence to one article of diet may cause disease, according to an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, July 5). Indeed, a type of malady usually ascribed to lack of nutrition may, we are told, be due to overnutrition from a single substance. That this is particularly the case with Indian corn one school of pathologists has long maintained, ascribing to its use the obstinate and troublesome malady known as pellagra. On the other hand, corn is well known to be a healthful and nutritious article of food. But according to the new idea pellagra is not brought on by eating corn, but by neglecting to eat anything else. And it is probable that the eating of only one food, which the writer dignifies by the name of "monophagism," may bring on disease in many other cases where, considered merely as one element of a diet, the food is healthful and nourishing. We read in the paper named above:

"The theory which connects pellagra with maize originated by Lombroso, has for the last ten years become the subject of renewed discussion. While on the one hand the geographical distribution of this disease is in close relationship with maize-cultivation, laboratory experiments on the other hand have furnished no positive results in establishing this association. Professor G. Volpino, of Bergamo, has recently investigated the subject . . . in pellagrous patients inoculated with extract of maize, and has shown that the injection of . . . watery extract of spoiled maize produces in them a distinct reaction affecting the nervous system, the skin, and intestinal functions. Sound maize had not the same effect. These phenomena . . . are caused by a supersaturation of the organism of pellagrous patients already rich in maidic substances, by a new maidic substance introduced experimentally. An exclusive diet (monophagism) is not of itself invariably harmful, especially when it forms the traditional food of the species; sometimes, however, it is not tolerated

ONE

of the hundreds
of unsolicited
testimonials
that we receive.



Detroit Mich.

7/28/1919

Dillon Lens & Mfg Co.
Wheeling W. Va,

Gentlemen,

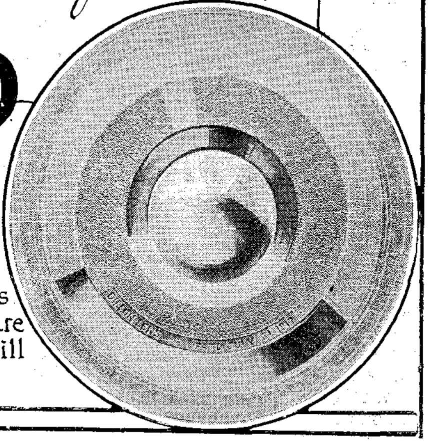
I have just finished approximately three thousand miles of night driving behind your Dillon Lens. I have no hesitation in stating that in my opinion, your lens gives a driving light, which for speeds at all within reason is superior to that of any glass I have ever seen, including the plain.

As my driving mileage runs to about twenty four hundred per month, of which about 40% is at night, I believe I speak qualifiedly on this subject.

Yours Very Truly
Jack Gray
(Sales Engineer. Champion Ignition Co.)

$3.50 a pair for any size car

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name, with an inclosure of $3.50, and a pair will be sent you direct.



Distributing stocks carried in 40 Cities by the
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.
East of the Rockies
Patton Paint Company
West of the Rockies
Dillon Lens & Mfg. Co.
Wheeling, W. Va.

This Offer Saves $7.00 For Every Preacher

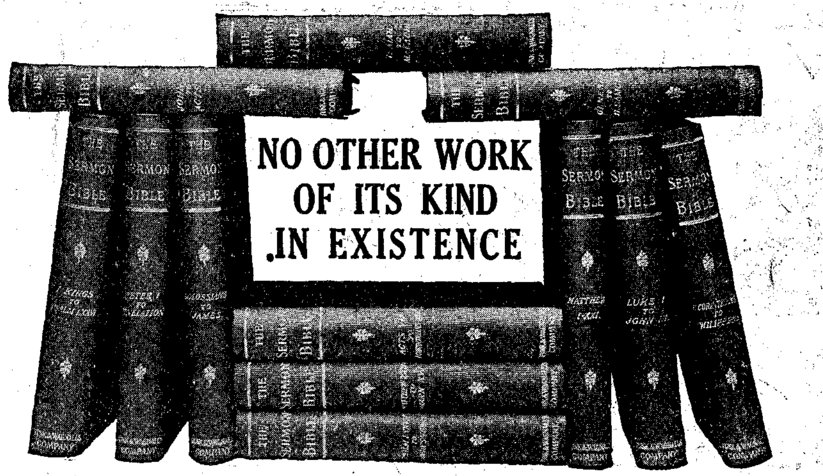
on this

Time-Saving Aid to More

Successful Preaching

The Church is increasing the responsibilities of her Pastors. Preaching is but one of his duties. He must organize and support societies, keep up with his parish calling, perhaps work off a mortgage, and do a thousand other things which steal time from his sermon writing. His urgent need is for a method of time-saving that will not lower the quality of his sermons—a source of suggestion and inspiration that will enable him to get the most out of the time he spends in this work. That method is now available in this fine twelve-volume set—

The Sermon Bible



The Preacher Chooses His Text

and turns immediately to THE SERMON BIBLE and to the particular verse he has chosen. He finds outlines of the best sermons ever given on the text by the greatest Preachers. He finds the most suggestive excerpts from the best homiletic literature of this generation. He finds a wonderful bibliography referring him to the very page of other works where he will find help in building a sermon upon this text. There is laid before him a condensation to its vital points of all that has been ably said on the text. The

4,800 Sermon Outlines—24,000 Homiletic References

included in this work give access to the best thoughts of our greatest Preachers of all denominations. Every Pastor likes to know how others have handled the text he chooses. This does not risk plagiarism. It is a stimulus to independent thinking.

Talk Over the Text With Phillips Brooks

or Henry Ward Beecher or Alexander Maclaren, or with others of the many Masters of the Pulpit who have helped to form this work. Every sermon quoted has actually been delivered and is followed by the name of its author. Each one has been subjected to a keen, logical analysis, the main points selected, and the most striking and essential thoughts effectively presented. The texts are arranged in natural order from Genesis to Revelations. Twenty-four blank pages are bound into the back of each volume for notes. Here is a valuable assistant for whose suggestion, information, and inspiration every hard-pushed minister will be grateful.

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In order to clean out the small balance of this edition from our stock room, where we need the space to take care of our new publications, we are offering an unusual reduction of $7 from the regular price of $18. This special price of $11 makes the cost less than $1 per volume. Purchase is made even easier by the

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of $1 down and $1 per month. Only once in a great while do circumstances make possible a big bargain like this for the fortunate ones who take advantage of it. The few cents a day that this set will cost will seem insignificant when its value has been demonstrated in your study.

A Valuable Guarantee

of satisfaction goes with every set of these books. If you find them in any way unsatisfactory, return them to us within five days and the full amount you have paid will be refunded. Send the coupon to-day to examine THE SERMON BIBLE

Funk & Wagnalls Co.
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Gentlemen: Please send me, prepaid, at your special price of $11.00, THE SERMON BIBLE in 12 volumes, cloth bound. I enclose initial payment of $1.00 and agree to pay $1.00 per month until I have paid $11.00 in all. If the books are not satisfactory, I may return them to you within five days and you agree to refund my payments in full.

L. D. 8-30-19

Name ....

Address ....

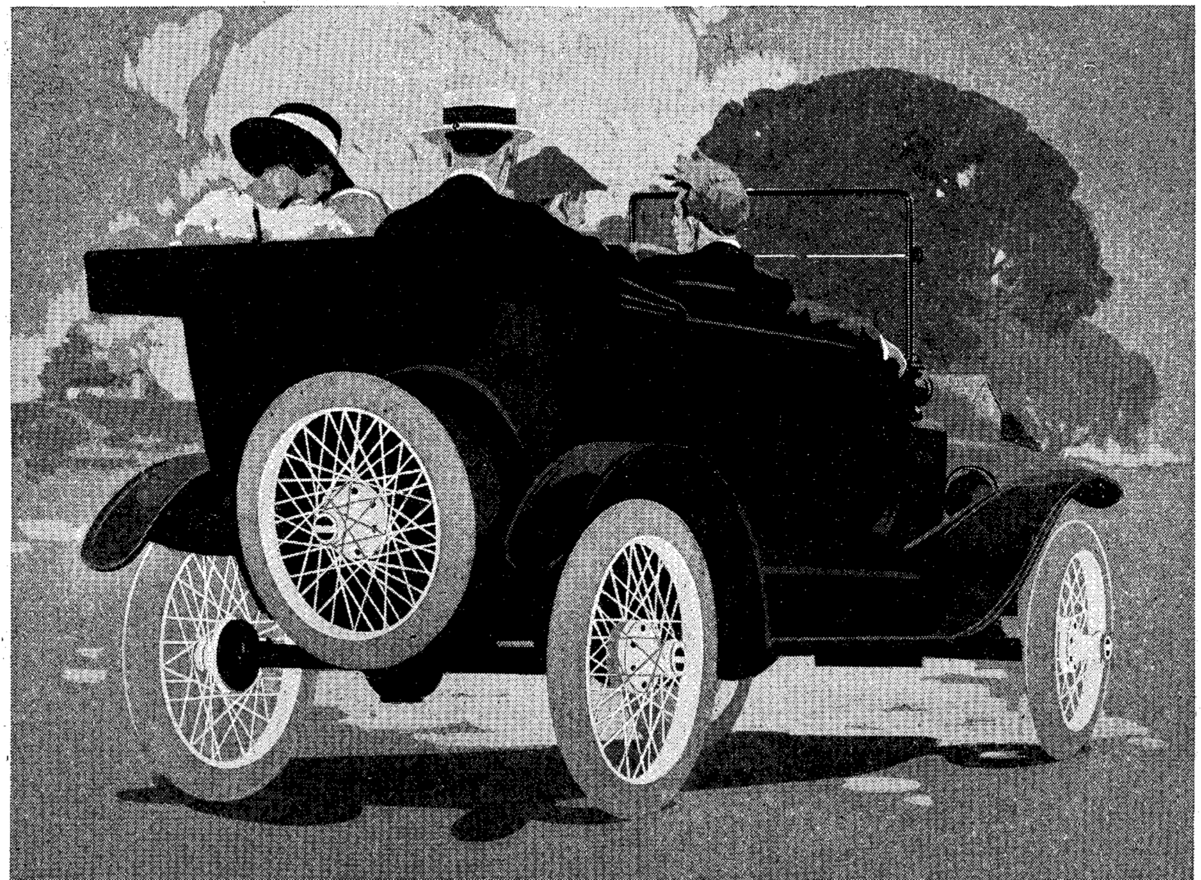
Date .... *State* ....

and causes pathological phenomena, as in beriberi and gout. The reasons why guinea-pigs fed exclusively on maize die are complex; the want of . . . vitamines is probably less important than the deficiency of grass, which is the traditional food of the species. . . . The molecular grouping of the proteins of cereals are not analogous to those of herbaceous proteins. . . . Moreover, it is probable that every kind of unsuitable diet, if persisted in, favors the entry into the circulation of a definite quantity of protein not completely split up. . . . In monophagism, therefore, there has to be taken into consideration not only the absence of certain groups, but also the presence in excess of other groups which are toxo-sensitizing. Pellagra can not be caused by deficiency of proteins in a diet of maize, for the amount of these is enough to satisfy the requirements of human food. It is always a disease of poverty, but the specific feature is to be found in the toxic or toxo-sensitizing action of its over-abundant constituents. In the same way Professor Volpino considers that in scurvy there is a process of sensitizing of the organism by a diet which is too exclusive, being deficient in certain constituents and disproportionally excessive in others. The same is true also of sprue and beriberi. Professor Volpino . . . is led to consider the possibility of artificially increasing the resistance of animals to an exclusive diet. His researches have shown how this can be done within certain limits and the possibility of the extension of the method to human beings."

DIAMOND-LADEN GALES

THE removal by wind-power of soil alleged to belong to the Imperial Valley, California, and its deposition over parts of the Northern and Eastern States have been discust at some length in these columns. Now comes Theodore Behr, of St. Louis, with a South-African tale of wind-borne freight that was even more valuable. He says, in a letter to The Digest:

"Some years ago I was connected with an exploration and mining concern in South Africa, their business being, chiefly, the prospecting of ground for diamonds, gold, etc. In connection with this work one of their engineers was sent to German East Africa, near the Port of Lüderitzbucht, to report on certain alluvial diamondiferous grounds in that neighborhood. His report was a lengthy one, but the most important factor was the terrific high winds that prevailed all through that section of country. He stated that he would prospect certain ground, and find very promising diamondiferous ground, but whenever the high winds prevailed one property would be swept bare and another claim-owner would reap the benefit. He stated that at one time, while standing outside the door of his hut, he could see diamonds, sand, and everything on the property being carried past him by the wind, to be later deposited on property lower down. It is needless to add that he did not recommend the purchase of any of the claims, as the concern that purchased such claims would be the owner of a rich claim one day and probably own nothing but wind-swept ground the next."



There's PRIDE in the neat, trim look DAYTONS give your Ford or Chevrolet 490.

There's COMFORT in the knowledge that your spare wheel, with ready inflated tire, permits quick change in case of need.

There's EASY RIDING in the car equipped with DAYTONS. Their resiliency reduces jars and jolts.

There's real ECONOMY in DAYTONS—longer life for the tires and more miles per gallon.

There's a DAYTON DEALER in your town. Let him show you, or write for our illustrated booklet.

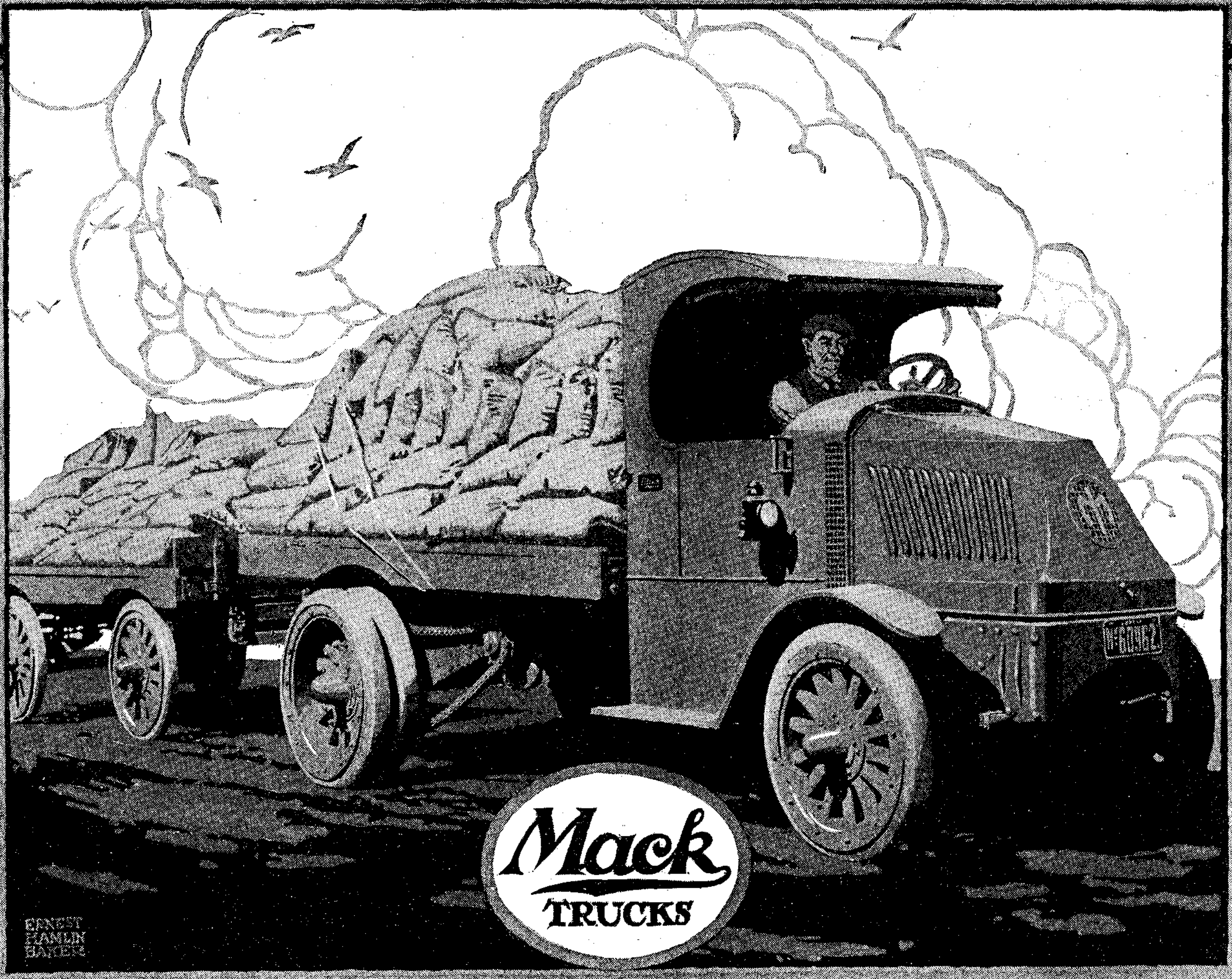
THE DAYTON WIRE WHEEL CO., Dayton, Ohio

Dayton Wire Wheels

QUICK DETACHABLE

For Ford and Chevrolet 490

MANUFACTURED



—built, *not assembled*

The vital parts of the MACK chassis—axles, engine, transmission, frame, radiator, etc.—are built and finished at the MACK plants. Their refinements in design, materials and construction account for MACK superiority in power, strength, stamina, economical operation and reliable performance.

Per ton of rated capacity, MACK Trucks have the most powerful engines. The crankshafts are the largest and strongest used in any motor trucks. Chain drive delivers more power to rear wheels under all conditions than is possible with any other present form of drive.

Capacities 1½ to 7½ tons—tractors to 15 tons. Special bodies and mechanical equipment.

Send for detailed information.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY
NEW YORK

"PERFORMANCE COUNTS"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

JEWELRY AS A PROSPERITY INDEX

AFFLUENCE means a brisk trade in gems, not entirely because of pride in personal adornment, but partly because they are non-depreciating property in a very condensed form. How the war affected this trade is told by a reviewer in *Nature* (London, June 26), in a notice of a chapter by George F. Kunz, the New York gem expert, in *Mineral Industry*, an annual publication. Writes this reviewer:

"The jewelry trade acts as a very sensitive barometer indicative of the general state of trade in a country. The unpreparedness of the Allied nations for war, and especially of our own country [Great Britain], had led to the placing of immense orders for munitions in the United States, and the consequent keen demand for labor brought sudden affluence to certain classes in the community. The result was that the imports of precious stones in 1916 reached unprecedented heights. By the following year the industrial position had become stabilized, and the imports stood at a figure—just under forty-one million dollars—which was about that of the more prosperous years immediately preceding the war. It must, however, not be forgotten that prices had risen very considerably. Thus Dr. Kunz tells us that in Great Britain the cost of cut diamonds had advanced between thirty and forty per cent., the increase being about equally divided between the rise in wages and the advance in the charge for the rough stones. Many have remarked as a curious and unsatisfactory state of affairs that in the days before the war, whereas practically all the rough stones in the world passed through London, very few indeed of them were cut in England. A century ago things were different; then London vied with Amsterdam, but for some reason or other—possibly the want of a fostering hand—the industry pined and withered, and a few years ago had all but passed away. . . . Efforts are now being made to restore the industry, and a very promising scheme, which has had the practical support of the powerful De Beers Company, is working at Brighton for enabling men partially disabled in the war to be trained in the craft of cutting gem-stones, and especially diamonds. Of what in the trade are known as fancy stones, the most popular during the year under review appear to have been sapphire and emerald. Ruby still remains under a cloud, probably owing to the competition of the synthetical product. The Burmese jade, which is worked by Chinese and Japanese artificers, has been in considerable demand. Gem-stones, on account of their hardness, find a use in industry. The diamond drill is a familiar instance, but it may not be so well known that some electric motors have jeweled bearings; one factory in the United States used for that purpose no less than a ton of sapphire material. Among the new occurrences of gem-stones referred to by Dr. Kunz may be mentioned opal, with an emerald-green to apple-green play of color, from Hôsaka, Japan; black opal from Stuarts Range Field, South Australia; and chrysolite from Lac La Hache, British Columbia, which has been found in ten-karat stones."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Wild Honker.—"Don't you enjoy listening to the honk of the wild goose?"

"Not when he's driving an automobile."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Family Expenses.—"Yes, it cost me ten thousand dollars to have my family-tree looked up, and five thousand dollars more to have it hushed up."—*Life.*

Or Three.—"Have you got a price-list?"

"Not a recent one, madam; but I can give you an old one, and all you have to do is to multiply everything by two."—*Chicago Tribune.*

She Won.—First Débutante—"They say Jack's quite an expert in the art of self-defense."

Second Débutante—"Hardly! Marie made him propose in just one week!"—*Life.*

Explained.—Butcher—"This pound of butter you sent me is three ounces short."

Grocer—"Well, I mislaid the pound-weight, so I weighed it by the pound of chops you sent me yesterday."—*Farm and Home.*

Dangerous Symptom.—Junior—"So you didn't propose to her, after all?"

Weed—"No. And I'm not going to. When I got to her house I found her chasing a mouse with a broom."—*Paterson Press-Guardian.*

He Knew.—Sunday-School Teacher—"Where do all little boys and girls go to who do not put their pennies in the collection-box?"

Pupil—"Please, m'm, to the pictures."—*Paterson Press-Guardian.*

The Sun and Moon of Prohibition.—Speaker—"Thank God, the country has gone dry. It will bring sunshine to many a home."

Skeptic—"Yes, and moonshine, too, brother!"—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

Effect of Occupation.—"Mrs. Jibbs's temper can't be of the best. She complains that her husband is continually putting her out."

"What else can she expect in marrying a fireman?"—*Baltimore American.*

Veracious Farmer.—Country Boarder—"You wrote that you were never bothered by mosquitoes here, and they have almost eaten me alive."

Farmer—"I didn't say anything about 'em botherin' you, did I? I said they never bother me, an' they don't; I'm used to 'em."—*Boston Transcript.*

His Chief Trouble.—There is an elevator boy in a New York office-building who is among a large number of public servants who resent needless questions.

One day there entered his car a rather fussy old lady, and garrulous as well.

"Don't you ever feel sick going up and down in this elevator all day?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," said the boy.

"Is it the motion going down?"

"No, ma'am."

"The motion going up?"

"No, ma'am."

"Is it the stopping that does it?"

"No, ma'am."

"Then what is it?"

"Answering questions, ma'am."—*Everybody's.*

His Financial Degree.—Neighbor—"So your son got his B.A. and his M.A."

Father—"Yes, but his P—A still supports him."—*Boston Transcript.*

Some Worse.—Ted—"He's a queer gink. He says he likes to write free verse."

Ned—"There's no accounting for tastes. I know fellows who claim they like to read it."—*Life.*

Where Prohibition Isn't.—Sandy—"I canna remember—hic—what the bride was like, Donald."

Donald—"Whist, mon, it wisna a marriage—it was a fun'ral."—*Boston Transcript.*

Take Notice.—"With former bars dispensing ginger pop, this summer will prove it."

"Prove what?"

"Whether there is a sea-serpent or not."—*Pittsburg Sun.*

Generous.—The Head Waiter (fishing)—"I dreamed last night, sir, that you gave me a £5 note."

Stingy Patron—"Indeed, James! That's a bit steep for a tip, but—you may keep it!"—*London Passing Show.*

Waggish Verse

Your friend may vow that he's true-blue,
  And, when you need him, fail;
But when Towser asserts his love for you
  His is no idle tail.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Where Confidence Wavers.—"Figures won't lie!" declared the statistician.

"Maybe you're right," answered the mild-mannered citizen. "And yet, somehow, I can't put implicit faith in the numbers that go up on a taxicab register."—*Washington Star.*

Not Cheap.—"I hope," she remarked, as she toyed with the new diamond ring he had just placed on her finger, "this isn't a cheap imitation."

"No," he answered frankly, "it's the most expensive imitation I could find."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Business and Scholarship.—"Do you think a college education helps a man in business?"

"Not right away," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "But after a man gets rich enough to indulge in litigation, school-training will help a great deal in answering the lawyer's questions."—*Washington Star.*

Bold Man.—"The Gadspurs had a quarrel this morning. It seems that in some matter pertaining to the dignity of the family Mr. Gadspur failed to show what Mrs. Gadspur regarded as the proper spirit, so she called him a mouse."

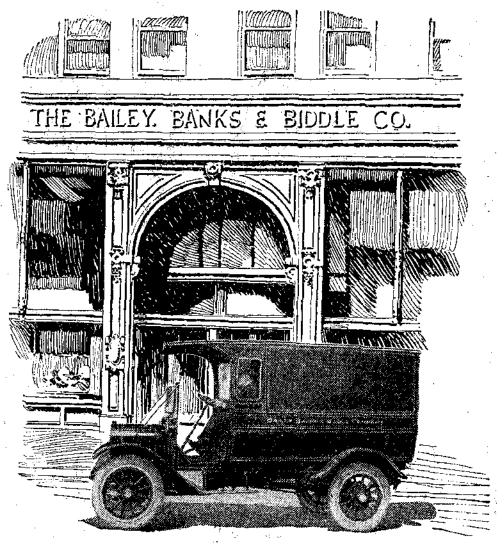
"And what did Mr. Gadspur say to that?"

"He said, 'I wish I was a mouse, my dear. I'd have you standing on a chair in no time.'"—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

First in Life and Death.—A pioneer newspaper editor had a reputation for always assuming infallibility and superior enterprise. On one occasion the paper announced the death of William R. Jones, who, it turned out, was not dead. Next day the paper printed the following note: "Yesterday we were the first newspaper to publish the death of William R. Jones. To-day we are the first to deny the report. *The Morning Star* is always in the lead."—*The Continent.*

GMC

General Motors Trucks


THE BAILEY BANKS & BIDDLE CO.

—and Business Prestige

IT would be hard indeed to find a better example of the sort of prestige coveted by all high class retail business than that of The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, the famous jewelers of Philadelphia.

Founded in 1832, this house is a Philadelphia institution. Through more than four score years it has been accorded the patronage of the fine old aristocratic families of America's first capital.

Almost 100 years ago The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company sold its precious wares of jewels and plate in a quaint colonial shop and delivered them in a horse-drawn coach.

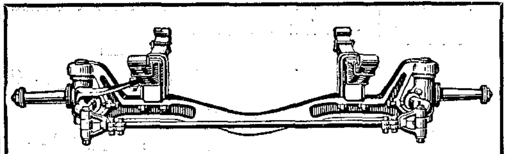
Today the company occupies a magnificent modern store, containing so extensive a collection of precious stones, jewelry, and objets d'art that it is one of the showplaces of Philadelphia.

And today The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company is using for its delivery service five GMC trucks, finished and appointed in a style appropriate to their occupation.

The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company bought the first three GMCs in 1915, and in the following year purchased two more, making a fleet of five which has now been in service from three to four years.

GMC Trucks are for high class concerns that want their delivery equipment properly to represent them in appearance and performance. GMC reliability has become proverbial—GMC construction is the reason.

The General Motors Corporation gives to GMC Trucks a financial backing that assures permanent availability of service and parts.



THE GMC FRONT AXLE

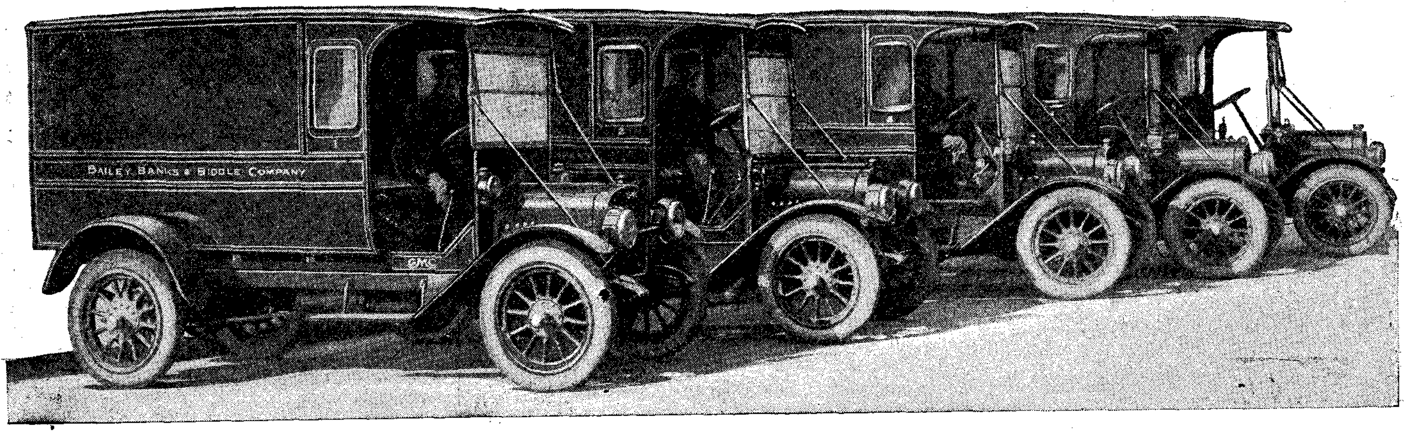
Great tensile strength with light weight are combined in GMC Front Axles. Special analysis steel, heat-treated, is employed, with steering knuckles and knuckle arms drop-forged and heat-treated.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO

One of the Units of the General Motors Corporation

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

Branches and Distributors in Principal Cities (530)



Progress and Refinement—

In truck design are not attained by attempting, through the use of huge advertising expenditures, to maintain features of design that do not meet present standards.

No amount of advertising effort in favor of the horse-drawn vehicle could have stopped the progress of automotive transportation after it had established its practical advantages.

The Axle is the Big Issue—

With heavy duty motor trucks today.

Lightness in weight, less power losses from friction, and ground clearance are fundamental factors in axle requirements.

The Contest is Now On

We have announced our entry—our heavy-duty Internal Gear Drive Axle. Watch the results.

RUSSEL MOTOR AXLE COMPANY, DETROIT, U. S. A.

Russel

MASTER OF ROAD AND LOAD

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

CENTRAL POWERS

August 13.—A dispatch from Bamberg to Copenhagen states that the Bavarian Diet has adopted a constitution for the "Bavarian Free State." A Socialist amendment to the constitution abolishing all titles and nobility was rejected.

The entire armed forces of Austria are protesting against alleged efforts to establish a monarchy, says a report from Vienna to Berlin. The soldiers in a demonstration before the Parliament Building urge that the Republican form of government be retained.

August 14.—The authorized Roumanian representative at Budapest, according to dispatches received at Vienna, presents to Archduke Joseph a statement attacking England and America and demanding that Hungary be united to Roumania under the sovereignty of King Ferdinand and threatening to strip Hungary if the Roumanian Army is forced to withdraw from that country.

Advices from Laibach state that Jugo-Slav troops occupy the territory east of the Mur River in Austria allotted to Jugo-Slovakia by the Peace Conference. Guns, munitions, and locomotives were seized by the Jugo-Slavs.

August 15.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference sends a note to Roumania to the effect that the fixing of the amount of reparation to be made by Hungary is a matter under the control of the Allied and associated Powers, and until final decision is reached all war, railway, and agricultural material now in Hungary will be under the common administration of the Allied Powers.

The German Government rejects the demand of the Allies for the recall of General von der Goltz, commander of the German forces in the Baltic Provinces, according to a report from Berlin. The Germans allege that the demand of the Allies is an encroachment on the authority of Germany, which reserves the right to recall the General when the evacuation of Letvia is sufficiently advanced.

August 17.—All Upper Silesia is without electric power, says a Berlin report, owing to the spread of the general strike of electrical workers there. Industrial activity is said to be at a standstill.

Seven thousand men and women are imprisoned at Budapest, according to advices from that city, as a result of anti-Bolshevik raids by Roumanians, assisted by the new Hungarian police force. Several British monitors and two patrol boats arrive to guard the Danube shipping.

August 18.—A report from Budapest says that Archduke Joseph agrees to resign his place as temporary dictator of the Hungarian Government because of the Socialists' objection to him, but consents to remain at the head of the state for the time being, when peasant leaders and members of the Reactionary party protest against his resignation.

Hostilities break out between the Germans and the Poles on the southwestern Silesian frontier, according to a dispatch from Warsaw. The Germans suddenly attack the Polish lines and capture two villages, but are later driven out by the Poles.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

August 13.—Dispatches received in London, by way of Stockholm, state that coincident with the defeat of the Bolsheviki on three fronts, the *Soviet* Government is reported to be contemplating the removal of its capital from Moscow to Tula, a large manufacturing town about 150 miles south of Moscow. It is said the decision is partly due to the alarming food-shortage which has developed in Moscow.

August 14.—A report from Archangel states that the successful offensive of British and Russian troops along the Dvina results in the capture of 1,500 Bolshevik prisoners.

According to a report received in London, the retreat in the Ural Mountains of the Kolchak forces continues. At the southern end of the Urals it is said the Bolsheviki have driven back the Cossacks sixty miles and are endeavoring to separate them from the main body of the Kolchak forces who are fighting on both sides of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

August 18.—The Bolsheviki have been driven from Odessa says a London report. It is also reported that the *Soviet* forces are evacuating Kief and the entire Ukraine.

A wireless message from Moscow to London says that a decree has been issued by the *Soviet* Government declaring Admiral Kolchak and the All-Russian cabinet at Omsk to be outlaws and subject to immediate arrest.

Dispatches received in Paris from various Allied representatives in Siberia are to the effect that the Bolshevik movement to cut off the retreating forces of Admiral Kolchak has been checked, and that the military situation of the Omsk Government is much more hopeful than information received during the last two weeks would indicate.

August 19.—Three Bolshevik war-ships are sunk by British naval forces during an engagement in the Gulf of Finland, says a report from London.

A Helsingfors dispatch states that the British Fleet is now concentrated against Cronstadt, the naval port of Petrograd, and the city of Cronstadt is said to be in flames.

GENERAL

August 13.—President Tinoco of Costa Rica leaves that country, according to information reaching the State Department at Washington.

A Ministerial crisis is impending in Spain, according to advices from Madrid, and the Government has summoned all absent deputies to the capital.

Viscount Grey, former British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, agrees to represent the British Government at Washington, pending the appointment of a permanent Ambassador.

August 14.—Successes of Honduran revolutionary forces in central and western Honduras are reported from San Salvador. Revolutionaries are said to be advancing in the direction of Lapaz.

August 17.—According to an official statement issued at military headquarters at El Paso, Lieutenants Paul H. Davis and Harold G. Peterson, two American army aviators missing for several days, are said to have been captured by Mexican bandits and a ransom of $15,000 is demanded for their release.

Reports from San Salvador state that the Honduran revolutionists have been completely routed by government forces.

King Alfonso of Spain signs the law authorizing adhesion by Spain to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

A dispatch from Santiago says that the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives of Chile approves the entrance of that country into the League of Nations.

August 18.—Premier Lloyd George, in a three-hour speech in the House of Commons, dealing with Great Britain's domestic affairs, declares that production in that country must be speeded up beyond prewar standards, or economic ruin will result.

The State Department at Washington instructs the American Embassy at Mexico City to call immediately upon the Mexican Government for quick action to effect the release of Lieutenants Paul Davis and Harold G. Peterson, American aviators held by Mexican bandits for a $15,000 ransom.

August 19.—According to Montreal advices, a race-riot takes place in the streets of the negro quarter of that city, and is quelled only after police reserves are rushed to the scene.

J. B. Quiroz becomes the President of Costa Rica, following the recent resignation of Federico Tinoco, according to advices from Managua, Nicaragua.

According to Rome newspapers, disorders have broken out between French and Italian soldiers at Taranto, the chief seaport of southern Italy.

Following the payment by the United States Government of a part of the ransom demanded by Mexican bandits for the release of Lieutenants Peterson and Davis, Army aviators, American troops of the 8th Cavalry cross the Mexican border in pursuit of the bandits.

DOMESTIC

August 13.—Among the developments in the Government's fight on high prices are a request to Congress by Attorney-General Palmer that the Food-Control Act be extended to cover wearing apparel and food containers and that profiteering be made punishable by two years in prison and a $5,000 fine; the seizure by Federal agents of nearly two and a half million eggs and large quantities of canned goods in warehouses in Tampa, Fla., and Chattanooga, Tenn.; and the institution of a suit in equity by the Department of Justice against the Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association, embracing all the large manufacturers of Portland cement, charging violation of the Sherman law.

August 14.—The jury which tried Henry Ford's million-dollar damage-suit against the Chicago *Tribune* awards the automobile-manufacturer six cents damages and the trial costs.

Attorney-General Palmer is assured by House leaders that the Food-Control Act will be amended to include wearing apparel and will impose fines of from $5,000 to $10,000 on all convicted profiteers.

The Senate Committee on Audit and Control report out a resolution ordering a full investigation by the Senate of the reasons for the high prices of coal and of statements that there will be a shortage of coal next winter.

The railway shopmen's strike is ended, says a dispatch from Chicago, and the men will return to work. Efforts will now be made by the international officers of the shopcrafts to obtain action by the Railroad Administration relative to the shopmen's demand for an increased wage.

The State Department makes public two notes sent to the Carranza Government in Mexico uttering a warning that if the murders and outrages of Americans in that country continue, the United States "may be forced to adopt a radical change in its policy with regard to Mexico."

August 15.—All shipments of arms to the Carranza Government in Mexico have been stopt, following the publication of notes in which the American Government threatened to change its policy

Chemistry and Seven League Boots

REMEMBER the days when the soles of your shoes outwore the upper leather? Perhaps not, but that was the case, just the same. It was in "the good old days," when, according to pessimistic modern fable, everything, including leather, was better than it ever has been since. The skins were good enough, but the upper leather—the product of man's skill—was far inferior to that which you now buy.

Chemistry—American Chemistry—changed the situation. It developed what is known as Chrome Tanning. It worked hand in hand with American mechanical genius and organizing skill until American shoemaking now bears the same relation to the European craft as Seven League Boots to Wooden Shoon.

Chemistry's record is an amazing one. There is hardly a big industry outside of its influence. The supply of the commonest articles of every-day life is maintained and kept up to the standard by Chemistry.

In your own particular business there may be need of Chemistry's aid. You may have trouble with the article you manufacture, the process it is made by—or any one of a hundred difficulties may cut into your profits. If such is the case, let the chemist look into the matter; let science work with you.

During thirty-three years of experience in industrial research, our staff has acquired the habit of success in solving research problems. We should like to devote this knowledge, which years of experience have given us, to your benefit. And to do so, we ask you to write and tell us your problems. It will cost you nothing to find out whether we can help you. We will be perfectly frank and unbiased in our answer.

In order to give a better idea of our work, we publish an interesting booklet called "Chemistry in Overalls." It is not burdened by technical terms—just written in plain language, and you'll enjoy it. May we send you a free copy?

Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Chemists · Engineers · Managers

30 Charles River Road
at Kendall Square
Cambridge, Mass.

12 Reasons Why Your Garage Should be Heated

Ask the manufacturers of your car and they will tell you that the following are real reasons why you should keep your car warm in winter:

1. Eliminate Frozen Radiators. An unheated garage means cracking the water jacket of the engine, freezing the water and breaking the pump.

2. Save the Engine. Gasoline can not vaporize when the cylinders and carburetor are cold, and starting is difficult. The engine sputters and "kicks" on half the cylinders and much gasoline and electricity are wasted.

3. Reduce Carbon Deposits in the Cylinders. To start a cold engine requires a rich mixture of gasoline and air. This increases carbon deposits.

4. Save the Bearings. Oil becomes thick and sluggish in a cold garage and will not properly lubricate bearings. This results in damage to the bearings.

5. Save the Battery. The storage battery will not take full charge when cold. The extra load put onto the battery when starting overcharges and ruins it.

6. Save the Car Finish. In an unheated garage, moisture accumulates under the varnish and freezes, which cracks and spoils the varnish. This does not happen in a warm, dry garage.

7. Save the Tires. If the garage is not warm and dry, moisture gets into the fabric through cuts, freezes, loosens the fabric and eventually ruins the tires.

8. For Easy Cleaning of the Car. When washing the car in an unheated garage, the water freezes on and spoils the finish. The mud and snow melt off in a WASCO heated garage.

9. For Comfort in Oiling, Altering the Batteries, etc. It is a pleasure to attend to your car in a comfortably heated garage.

10. Prevent Colds and Sickness. Working around the car in an unheated garage results in colds and grippe. Heat your garage and save doctor bills.

11. For Safety. The damper regulator of the WASCO Heating System allows the air in the garage to be drawn up the stove-pipe. This creates a circulation through the garage and prevents possible accumulation of gasoline vapors anywhere. Explosive mixtures are more liable to form in a cold garage, whereas they are diffused in a warm garage.

12. For a Quick, Sure Start Any Time. To the office early—to the theatre on time—to catch a certain train—you will sure be there if your garage and car are kept continuously warm with a coal-burning, self-regulating hot-water WASCO Heating System.

Whether you have one or more passenger cars or delivery trucks, you will save costly freeze-ups and repair bills by heating your garage right.

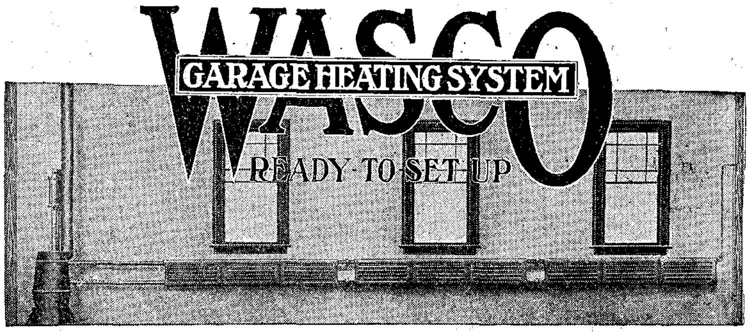
Write now for handsomely illustrated catalog that gives endorsements written by users in all parts of the country. It fully explains the fuel economy and automatic temperature regulation of WASCO.

W. A. SCHLEIT MFG. CO., INC., 10 Eastwood Sta., Syracuse, New York

Originators of Special Heating System for Garages.

WASCO is also used for heating offices, stores, cottages, etc.

Some good territory open for live distributors



A WASCO 3-Car System. Other Sizes for 1 to 10-Car Garages.

with reference to Mexico unless the Americans there are amply protected.

President Wilson vetoes the House Bill to repeal the Daylight-Saving Act, this being the second time the President has blocked an attempt by Congress to repeal the law.

August 16.—A strike of the employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York takes place, tying up all elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx, with the exception of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Subway. The strike grows out of a demand by the employees for a 50 per cent. increase of wages.

A canvass in the Senate to determine the attitude of the members in relation to amendments to the Peace Treaty reveals a clear majority favoring four reservations along the lines drawn by Elihu Root. The adoption of the Shantung amendment depends on three or four votes, which may swing either way.

A movement is on for the formation of a new party of Liberals. A meeting of 3,000 American Liberals is planned to be held in St. Louis in December with a view to determine the sentiment favorable to a new party composed of those who now believe that both the Democratic and Republican parties stand for the same thing.

Officials of the National Board of Farm Organizations, representing more than a million farmers, appear before a joint session of the House and Senate Agricultural Committees to protest against any legislation to reduce the high cost of living that would tend to limit the profits of the farmers.

August 17.—The National Woman Suffrage party announces that the Suffrage Amendment has been ratified by fourteen States, containing a majority of the people of this country, and in twenty-two additional States polls of the legislatures have been taken, showing that favorable action can be counted upon.

August 18.—The strike of the employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company ends after an agreement has been reached under which the employees are granted a 25 per cent. increase in wages.

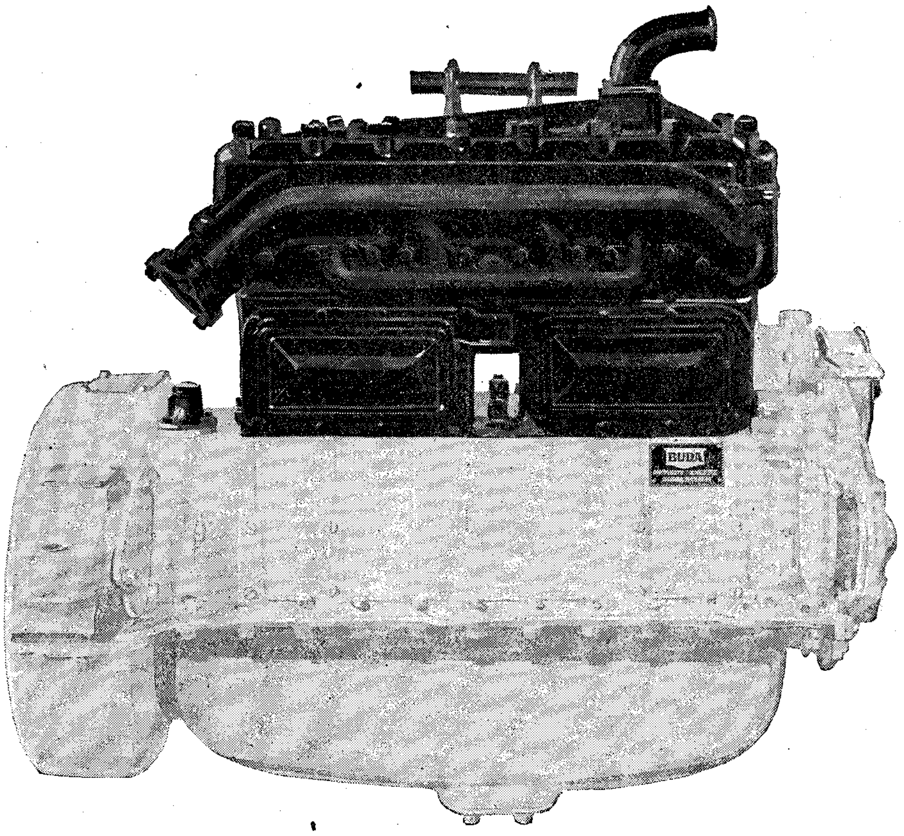
Leaders of the Labor party from nine States meet in Chicago to plan the extension of their organization and the formation of a National Labor party. They will hold a convention in November, in Chicago, to frame a platform, the principal plank of which it is announced will be the Plumb plan for government ownership of railroads.

August 19.—The House by a vote of 223 to 101 passes the bill repealing the Daylight-Saving Law, thus overriding the President's veto.

President Wilson meets members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the White House for a conference on the Peace Treaty. The President informs the Senators that he will not oppose the Senate interpretations of the Treaty, provided they are not made a part of the act of ratification, but are put in a separate reservation indicating that they are the views of the Senate.

The Passing of Political Comedy.—"You don't seem in a hurry to get out home and make speeches."

"No," answered Senator Sorghum; "making speeches is a serious matter just now. The time is past when all an oratorical occasion needed was a brass band and a collection of timely anecdotes."—*Washington Star.*



AUTOMOTIVE manufacturers who specify Buda Engine equipment, know that our policy has been consistently to build for higher quality rather than for increased volume.

They know that the stringent individual tests applied to every Buda Engine would be impractical in shops where quantity production is the paramount consideration.

This close attention to manufacturing detail is exemplified in our plant by the taking apart for further inspection of every Buda Engine after its rigid initial trial with an actual power load.

The confidence in Buda Engines shown by fifty of America's most representative truck, tractor and passenger car makers, is vindicated by their satisfactory performance in the hands of owners.

THE BUDA COMPANY, *Harvey* (CHICAGO SUBURB), *Ill.*
ESTABLISHED 1881

BUDA
The
ENGINE

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

PRECEDENTS THAT INDICATE THE WORLD'S SPEEDY RECOVERY FROM WAR'S BLIGHT

IT has become almost a commonplace to say that the Great War was mankind's supreme destructive effort, but that statement is no mere phrase as the world discovers when it turns to the matter of paying the price. War-debts amounting to roundly $200,000,000,000 are to-day outstanding against the nations that engaged in the war, against $25,000,000,000 early in 1914. There are outstanding, according to a responsible estimate made in London, $123,000,000,000 of note circulation, as compared with $7,500,000,000 before the war. Some $90,000,000,000 of postwar paper currency belongs to Russia alone, and consequently, for the most part, represents Bolshevik finance. Omitting Russia altogether, however, there has been an increase in the fiduciary note circulation of the more important modern countries from about $7,000,000,000 before the war to about $33,000,000,000 now. At the same time, an increase in the bank-deposits in the chief trading countries during the war-period of more than $25,000,000,000 is estimated; that is to say, an increase from approximately $25,000,000,000 before the war to over $50,000,000,000 to-day has been brought about.

In the train of the debts and currency issues of all the countries have come a burden of taxes, a confusion of banking and currency conditions, a dislocation of international exchange, an abnormal advance in prices and wages, and "a thousand other things to confound the established order and make the postwar period a difficult one to face." Thus, in brief, "The World To-morrow," a booklet published by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of the City of New York sketches the difficulties of the nations as they embark on the era of reconstruction. Nevertheless, "recovery from the war-blight will come sooner than most people suppose," predicts this publication, and cites in evidence some of the analogous conditions produced by previous great wars of history:

"There is no need to go back to the times of Tyre and Nineveh, or the wars of Xerxes, the Romans, Tatars, or Hannibal. Theirs were wars of destruction entirely, or of absorption, in which conquered people were led to slavery. Xerxes burned Athens to the ground, Hannibal destroyed Roman cities, and in turn the Romans razed Carthage.

"The conduct of modern warfare, while relentless, and, as Germany showed, barbarous, according to the brutality of those engaged, is different from that of long ago. It is a contradiction of terms to speak of 'civilized warfare'; nevertheless warfare does not bring the economic extinction that it once did.

"We are all interested at this time in those wars whose evil influence was soon overcome, because of the hope they hold out to the world to-day. Precedents are plentiful enough. For example, we have the precedent of Great Britain's prosperity after the costly Boer War. We have the precedent of Japanese and Russian development after the Russo-Japanese War. We have the precedent of the war in 1912–3 among the Balkan states. That was a 'small' war, to be sure, but European statesmen at the time dwelt upon the extreme exhaustion of the Balkans, and remarked that there would be prolonged peace on that account. Economists estimated that the hostilities of 1912–3 in southeastern Europe resulted in an outright destruction of $2,000,000,000 of capital. In proportion to the wealth of the nations involved, that was very great. Yet the prominent part in the early period of the Great War of three of the states which fought so desperately in 1912 and 1913—Serbia, Turkey, and Bulgaria—showed the power of recuperation that is inherent in mankind.

"Among precedents that can be recalled by men and women who are still alive is the experience of the years following the Civil War in the United States. No war theretofore had been more bitterly fought or more costly; the total financial burden, including three years of reconstruction, has been placed at $8,000,000,000, of which $5,000,000,000 were borne by the North, and $3,000,000,000 by the South. The South suffered keenly, and did not recover for a long time. But that was because of special circumstances, for the North forged ahead rapidly, swinging at last into a great boom that was not exhausted until the panic of 1873, ten years after Gettysburg.

"Even before the end of the war the North had developed a large trade activity. John Sherman wrote on November 14, 1863, of the 'wonderful prosperity' of all classes, especially of laborers. 'We are,' he observed, 'only another example of a people growing rich in a great war. And this is not shown simply by inflated prices, but by increased production, new manufacturing establishments, new railroads, houses, etc. Indeed, every branch of business is active and hopeful.'

"It was in the interval of the Civil War that the North laid the foundation of its prosperity. Opportunities of vast importance began to open themselves at that time, and in 1865, when a million citizens were turned from organized destruction to the pursuit of peaceful industry, the avenues of employment and production were widened in a degree that soon gave occupation to all who wanted occupation. The West was opened; where a few years previously the prairie-schooners made wheel-ruts across the continent, tracks of steel were laid. The Union and Central Pacific Railways, built during the war, were finished in 1866, just as a number of other lines were begun. In 1869, four years after the end of the war, 2,979 miles of new railway were constructed in the United States. In 1870 the total was lifted to 4,615. From 1860 to 1871, railway mileage in the United States increased from 30,000 to nearly 60,000 miles. Here was a notable accomplishment of a postwar period that prepared for the development of interior communities. Purchases of public lands doubled and trebled, towns appeared on the prairie, business developed, banks were formed and grew. All things combined to stimulate the progress of the United States at that time."

History furnishes many examples, we are reminded, of burdens placed upon men and nations which called forth such powers that in their development the men and nations broadened and grew very strong. Going back several hundred years from the Civil War, the experience of Holland is worth recalling, for it is one that stands out in bold relief. As we read:

"The drama of the Dutch folk—whose home was located on a handbreadth of the earth's surface that once had been an outcast of both ocean and earth and was known as the Mudbank of the North Sea—has often been told. It is that of simple people engaged for generations in stubborn struggle against hostile elements, made to enter into a struggle more fierce against the despotism of hostile men. Holland was united to Spain in the latter part of the fifteenth century and thereafter the effort to gain independence racked the little province in a war that lasted not one year or even ten, but a hundred. Spain carried on a merciless aggression and made the lowland inhabitants suffer as few people up to the invasion of Belgium, in 1914, ever suffered. Cities were sacked, garrisons put to the sword, wealth confiscated. In the middle of the sixteenth century the Inquisition with all its horrors was imposed on the people.

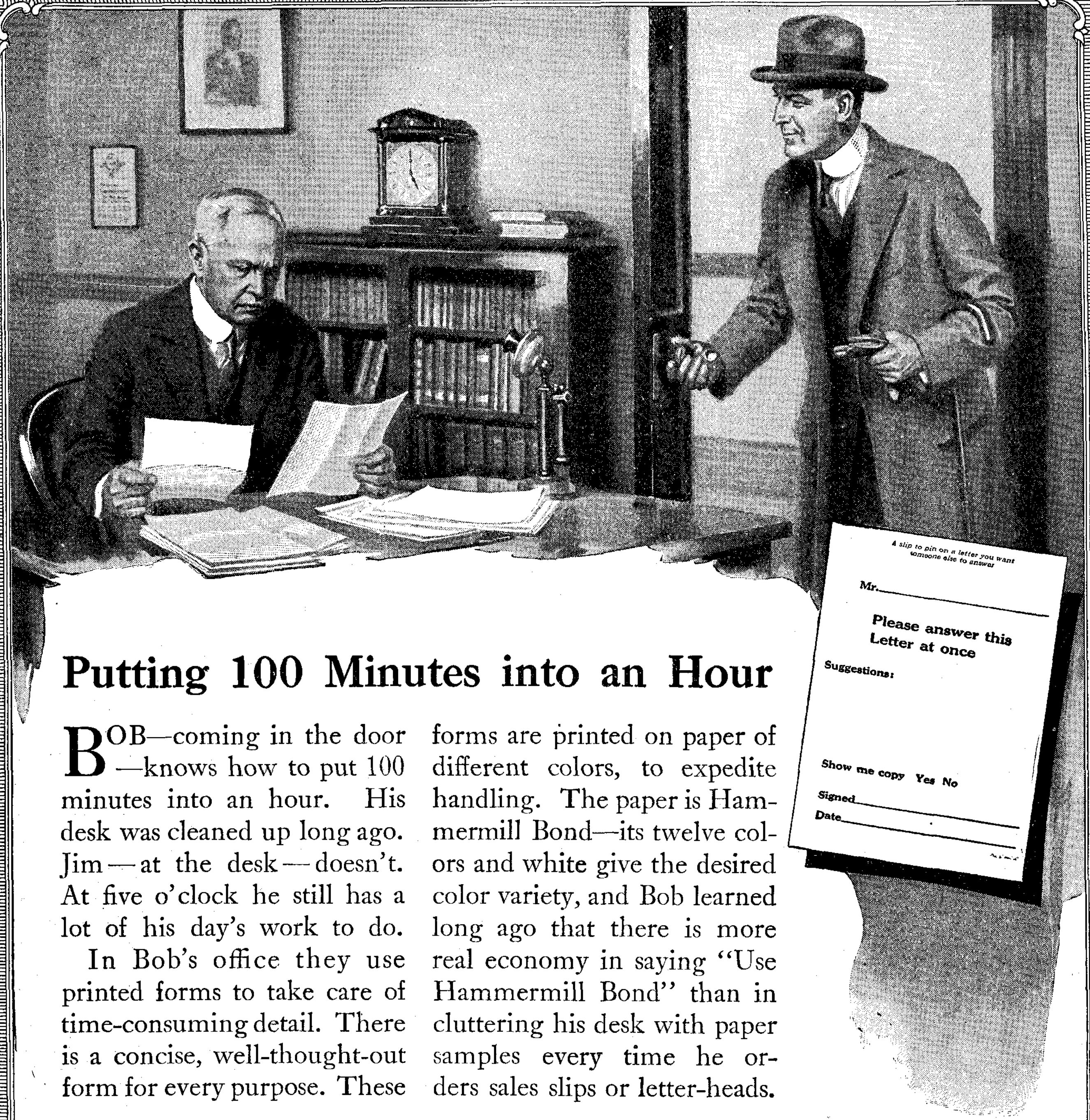
"One would suppose that, worn and impoverished by prolonged conflict, and disheartened by their failure to throw off the Spanish yoke, the people would have bowed their heads to conditions as they were, making the best peace that was offered. History tells us, on the contrary, how desperately they fought on, overcoming all obstacles until in 1580, led by William of Orange, their freedom was boldly declared. From that time forward the Dutch began to recoup their war-losses by devoting themselves to trade with an energy and initiative that stir the imagination. The people took what was left of their desolate homeland, and out of the ruins built a finer and richer nation than they had ever known.

"Not only did they restore their markets at home; they cultivated their markets abroad. It was in 1609, long before Spain finally recognized the independence of Holland, that Hendrik Hudson entered the mouth of the river in the New World which to-day bears his name, on that voyage which helped lay the foundation for a commercial position which is to-day the great marvel of the Dutch nation.

"Holland's wars followed one another closely—against England in 1652–54 and in 1664–67, against England and France combined in 1672, and with England against France in 1688. Holland was apparently exhausted, yet, almost as if the race had been unconsciously educated by its great struggles to go on fighting and had gained a momentum that must carry it somewhere, it went abroad and by hard commercial warfare bound itself by water highways with the furthermost ends of the world. From the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 until Napoleon's troops overran the Netherlands in 1793 and exacted tribute to France, the little nation reached its greatness as a world-Power. And Holland to-day, in area the size of Maryland, in population no greater than New York City, shows how it has overcome its misfortunes of the past by its trade and by the extent of its outlying colonies, the more important of which came to it three hundred years ago in its hour of travail."

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

If we have taken it for granted that we already have that much-discust American Merchant Marine, there are many business and financial authorities ready to object that, not only has the first magnificent estimate of 25,000,000 gross tons shrunk to a fraction of that amount, but our very ability to operate the ships already in commission and provided for rests on financial considerations which at present are not considered favorable. "Unless we can build and operate ships in competition with the rest of the world," writes George Clarke Cox in *The Annalist* (New York), "no amount of completed tonnage, of however proper and adequate quality, will in itself constitute a merchant marine." The question of costs



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Please answer this Letter at once

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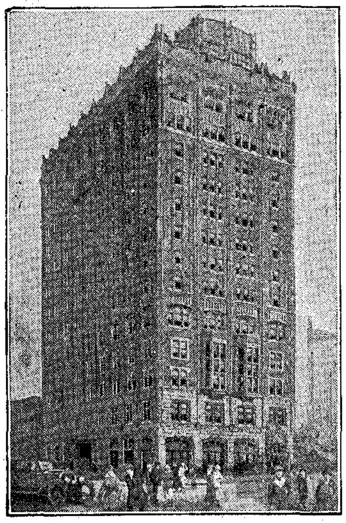

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is a most difficult one, in every respect, as Mr. Cox explains:

"We can tell approximately what our ships have cost in dollars, but we have no way of telling how much they have cost in labor, time, or how efficient our labor is in comparison with, say, British labor; and there is no possibility of computing competitive powers without some such comparison. At present freight-rates are so high that men will give almost anything for ships, since it is usually possible to pay for a ship costing $210 per dead-weight ton on the first two legs of her voyage. Shipbuilders are undoubtedly making money now, but think of all the lean years in the past when their survival was a miracle! And in the days of close competition which will begin in two years or less, the shipyards of this country will need all the backing we can give them to hold their own.

"Accurate figures are again wanting for the world's need of tonnage. Mr. Hurley told Congress on last February 19 that the world's tonnage was 6,550,000 gross tons short of what it was in 1914. If his figures are correct, then, allowing for an annual world production in normal times of 2,250,000 tons, there are now in the world between 16,000,000 and 18,000,000 fewer gross tons than there would have been had there been no war and had production been normal in the last five years. But, by his estimates, of March 1, Great Britain can build a maximum of 3,000,000 tons per annum, Italy and Japan together about 2,500,000, we ourselves, what? British authorities are skeptical of our producing more than 4,000,000. Suppose the rest of the world should produce 1,500,000. That makes a total of 11,000,000 tons. On any basis, we shall have caught up with normal production in two years or so—sooner if the optimism of the Shipping Board be justified. And then will come the sickening drop to normal production of, say, 3,000,000 tons at most for the whole world, to be divided competitively.

"If our shipyards are to endure and face that competition, they must be assured in advance of proper support. They must know what to expect. And if we are to have a merchant marine permanently we must be a ship-building nation.

"Then there is the highly important question of operating costs. These will depend in part upon the type of ships we build. With oil-burning vessels, with America's access to oil stocks, with proper navigation laws and tonnage measurement, with some revision of the Seamen's Act, we shall probably be able to compete; but there are a good many contingencies here.

"The best augury for the future of our ship-operating is the failure of the recent shipping strike to attain its chief end of having preferential treatment accorded to union labor. When a conference was called by the Shipping Board early in June to bring together seamen on the one hand and ship-operators on the other, with the Shipping Board acting in the dual capacity of operator and arbitrator, the conference was not an hour old before the challenge was flung out by the seamen to grant preferential treatment to union labor or they would make no agreements whatever.

"The conference at Washington was a fiasco. It accomplished nothing. Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, was in a particularly truculent humor and declared that the union would never yield. To be sure, it represented but sixty per cent. of all American seamen; but Mr. Furuseth made the preposterous assertion that his demands and those of his associates alone could save the American merchant marine. Men, four out of five of whom spoke broken English, avouched themselves to be actuated solely by the desire to see American ships manned solely by American seamen. When subsequent conferences failed and the shipping strike was on in July, these statements were reiterated. One of the labor conferees could not speak a word of English."

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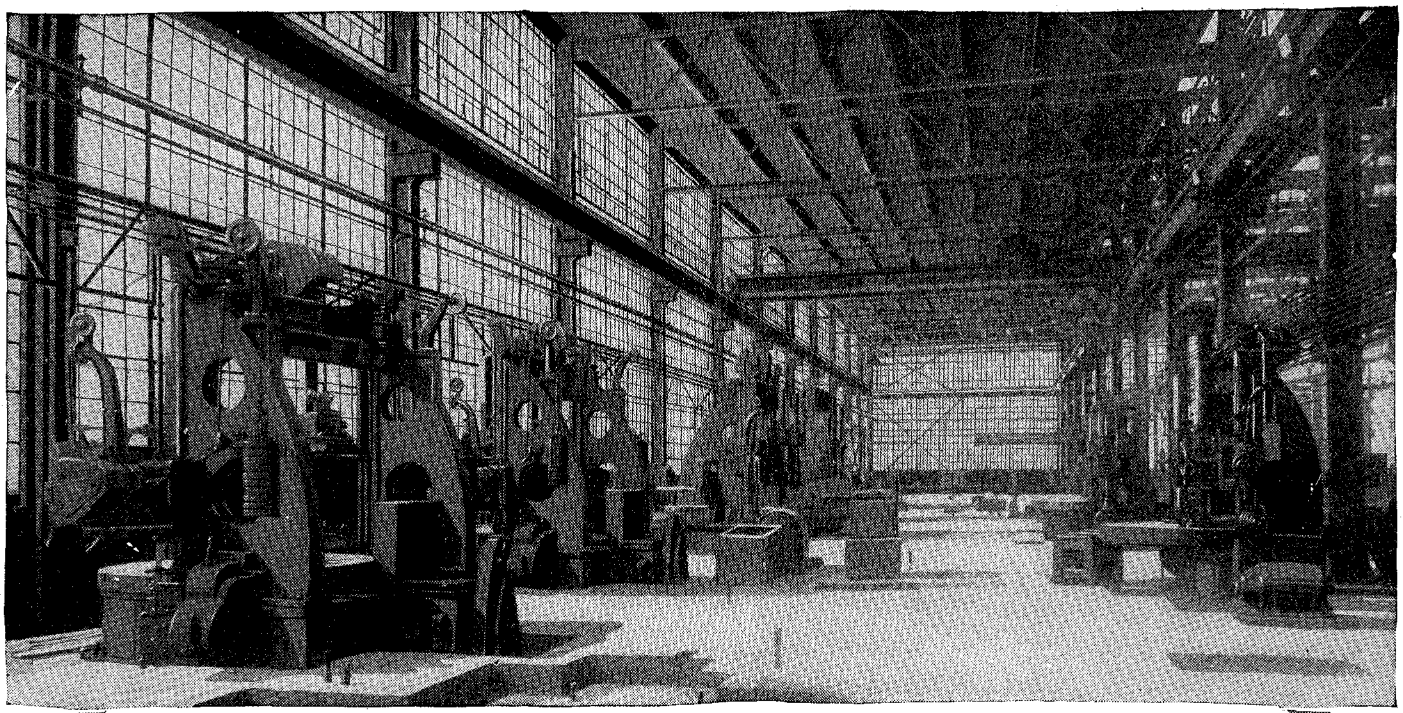

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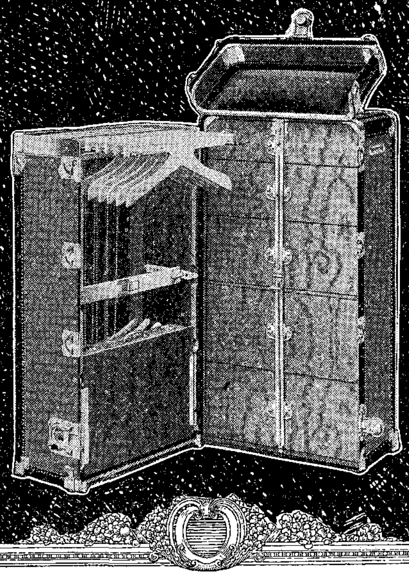

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Mr. Cox stands strongly by the open-shop principle in dealing with labor. "It is plain that the demands of the seamen were in the interest of the closed shop rather than American labor," he writes. "The demands failed. The principle of union preference was waived at last, and the strike came to an end." However, the Seamen's Act gives American sailors better working conditions than are accorded the seamen of other nations. As Mr. Cox points out:

"In spite of large increases of pay to European sailors there is still a considerable discrepancy between the best-paid Europeans and American seamen; and while such a discrepancy exists the American ship-operator will be at a disadvantage. At present the difference in labor costs does not trouble American operators much, because the freight business just now is highly profitable.

"J. H. Rossiter, in a letter to Mr. Hurley, declared that wages formed only about 2 per cent. of the total cost of operations, and that the wage question was negligible. This statement is flatly denied by a group of large operators who say that wages amount to between 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. of the total cost. In times of close competition this may make successful competition impossible.

"The wage-scale established in the recent settlement brought the wages of seamen in America up to about two and a half times what they were in 1916—no inconsiderable increase. Following is a comparative statement of the wages paid at present by British and American operators. On cargo-steamers of an average size, taking a specific instance from a large and important British company and comparing its rates with the most recent figures of the United States Shipping Board, rating exchange at $4.50 to the pound sterling, we have this:

		British	*American*
Captain..........	(Approximately)	$240.00	$343.75
Chief officer.......	"	127.50	222.50
Second officer......	"	105.00	193.75
Third officer.......	"	91.50	170.00
Carpenter.........	"	78.00	100.00
Boatswain........	"	73.50	95.00
Able-bodied seaman	"	67.00	85.00
Ordinary seaman...	"	46.50	65.00
Chief engineer.....	"	159.00	318.75
Second engineer....	"	127.50	222.50
Third engineer.....	"	105.00	193.75
Fourth engineer....	"	81.50	170.00
Donkeyman.......	"	67.50	95.00
Greaser..........	"	71.25	95.00
Fireman..........	"	69.00	90.00

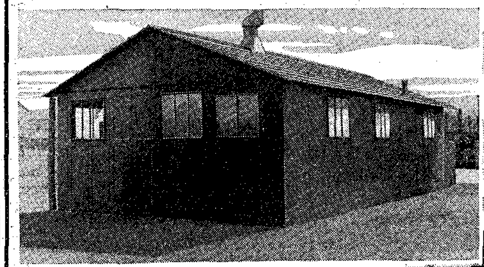
These figures are elastic, but the fluctuations are within narrow limits."

The following matters, says the writer, seem to him to require settlement before a definite marine policy can be said to have been developed:

"1. Whether the Government is to stay in the shipping business or get out.

"2. Whether there is to be a definite encouragement of ship-building in America, at any cost. This involves a continuous policy regardless of party lines in order that the organization and personnel of ship-building plants may be kept at the highest efficiency. The justly vaunted American method of reducing costs depends greatly upon confidence and continuous orders. Our shipyards certainly can not compete with other nations unless they know what to expect in the way of support.

"3. What is to be done to man our ships? With the war over, there is little to tempt the really able young American to become a seaman. He can get better wages ashore than could possibly be paid upon the most extravagant basis at sea, even tho the accommodations for ordinary seamen are now such as the Prince of Wales might be content with: clean, roomy, sanitary quarters with admirable plumbing on all the new ships which I saw at Hog Island. But we shall never man our ships sufficiently, except in the higher grades of the service, by leaving the matter purely to the choice of our youth. The universal-training bills now being introduced should include provision for a certain amount of service in the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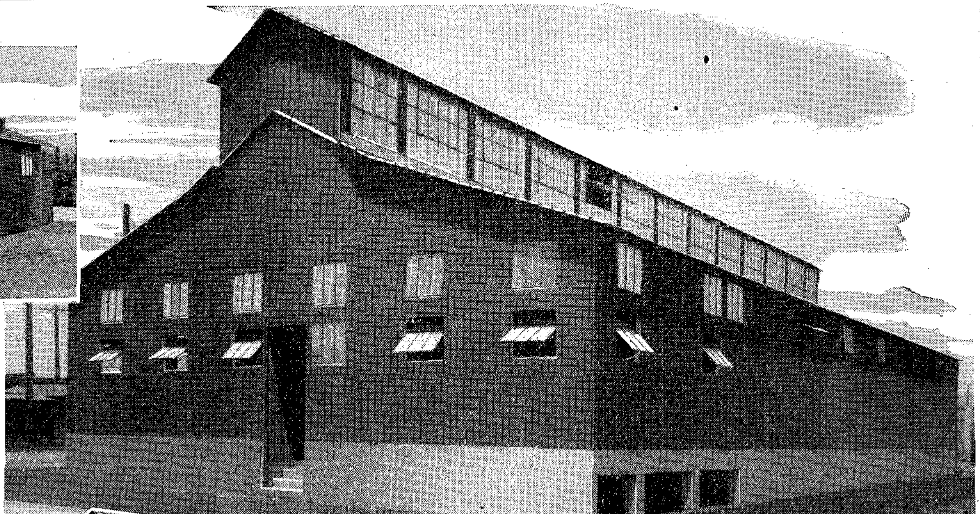
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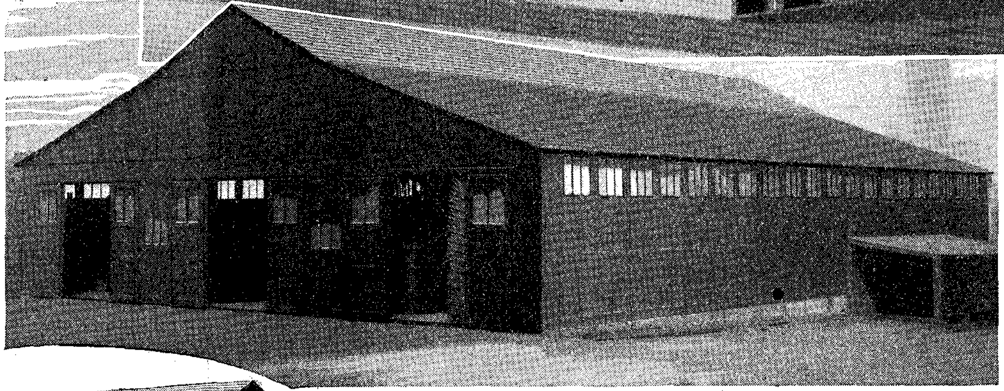
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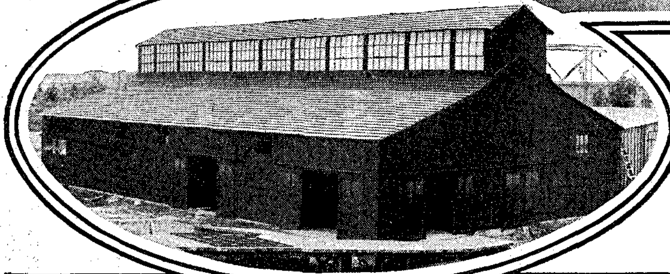
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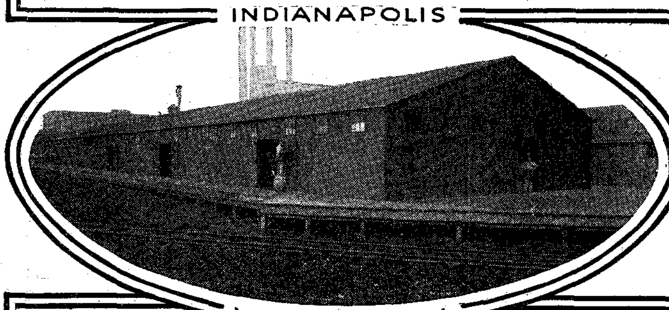
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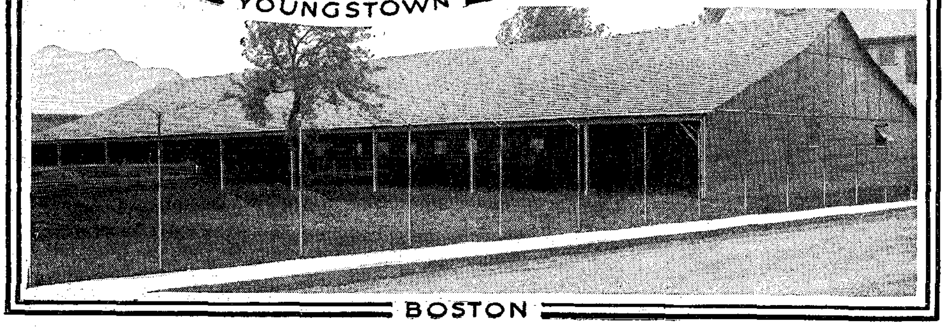
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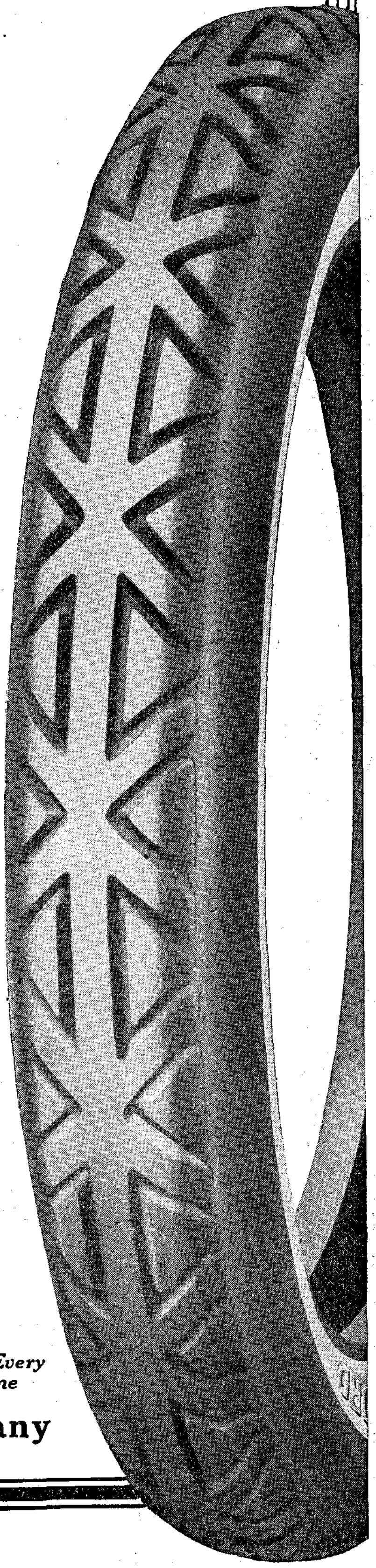

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merchant marine as a part of the naval reserve. Mr. Furuseth and other men trained before the mast have a natural distrust of "sailors grown in cabbage-gardens," but they are not the best judges. There is nothing in the service of a deckhand to-day to require a three years' apprenticeship; and training-schools for seamen, with a certain period of actual service, would go far to solve our problem. But I share none of Mr. Furuseth's distrust of "foreigners" in our marine, provided they are willing to become American citizens. America is still the land of opportunity, and it ill becomes Mr. Furuseth and his friends of foreign birth to sneer at foreigners in our merchant service.

"4. Hog Island—one of the great marvels of the war—the most splendid gesture of defiance made by us to the piratical *U*-boats. Hog Island was conceived to meet a special and overwhelming need. It is a stupendous piece of engineering, has a wonderful organization, and, after its work is done for the Shipping Board, will make the finest conceivable port for the city of Philadelphia. No city in the world could hope for a finer terminal for shipping than this is the nucleus of. It should be treated as a national asset.

"5. A system of accounting, of the most rigorous character, should at once be established to show the comparative cost of building all types of ships in labor time. No one really knows what ships cost. The ship-builders welcomed the cooperative methods whereby each yard profited (theoretically) by the results achieved in other yards. A government-backed shipping industry could profit by cooperative methods and by studies of foreign methods.

"6. Labor should be assured of the most fundamentally fair treatment, but as rigorously denied the opportunity to play dictator. We are not advocating a merchant marine for the benefit of ship-builders, or ship-operators, or the masters, mates, and pilots, or the International Seaman's Union. Labor must cease to act toward the Seamen's Act as if it were the Ark of the Covenant, sacred from the profane touch of capitalists, Congress, or the general public. Every provision of the Seaman's Act which makes for justice, fair dealing, and proper pay should be retained. Other provisions which merely hamper commerce and help to strengthen union-labor organizations, may well be scrutinized and changed."

While the world is busy over the results of the Peace Congress and the threat of brotherhood operation of railways, says the writer, in conclusion, it must not forget that the future prosperity of Americans, of high and low degree alike, depends in no small measure upon our getting and keeping in effective operation the much-talked-of, much-vaunted, but not yet built, merchant marine. We are told that already 40 per cent. of American commerce is being carried in American bottoms. What proportion of that 40 per cent., I wonder, is military goods and munitions?

The man who lies to another man is probably a knave; the man who lies to himself is certainly a fool. Let us not lie to ourselves about this shipping of ours, but take precious good care that we get it.

DIFFICULTIES IN REDUCING THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY

Since we have been informed by several authorities, notably by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, that the present high level of prices is largely due to an increased volume of currency and easier credit, the idea of reducing the volume of money circulation by legislative fiat, notes *The Wall Street Journal*, is taken by some thoughtless people as the easiest and simplest tranquillizing remedy in the world. The foundation of this idea is the mistaken assumption that the proportionate increase of the cost of living to the volume of money in employment means that "every hundred

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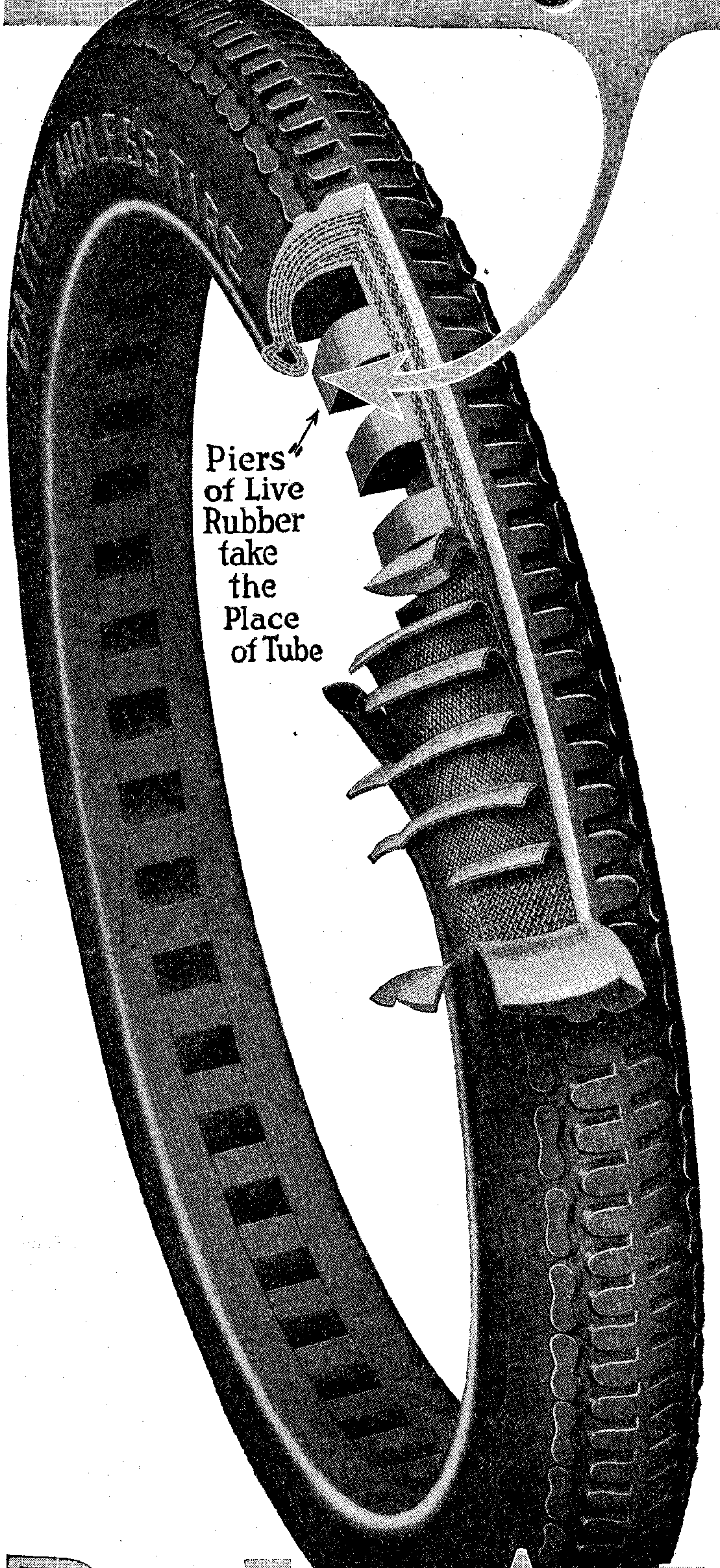
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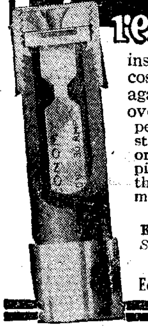

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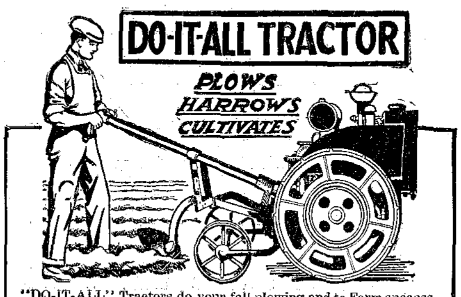

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cents added to circulation has added one hundred cents to the cost of food and clothing." To quote the *Journal's* figures and deductions:

"Circulation increased sixty-three per cent. between July 1, 1914, and July 1, 1919. As a matter of fact, the increase in the cost of staple commodities is placed by the government departments at a much higher percentage. Prices have risen much more rapidly than the quantity of money in all forms and position.

"Since December 1, 1918, there has been a further advance in prices, but circulation has fallen from 56.22 per capita December 1, 1918, to 54.28 July 1, 1919—a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. in a period in which it has been estimated the cost of food enhanced 14 per cent. It will not call for an exhaustive energy-paralyzing investigation to discover that Federal Reserve-note circulation, non-existent in July, 1914, exceeded the gross gain in circulation at July 1, 1919.

"In December and January this circulation was upward of $2,600,000,000. At one time approximately six-sevenths of it was covered by government bonds or other government obligations. At July 1 the proportion of Reserve-note circulation so covered had fallen to two-thirds (or $1,632,000,000) of total current Reserved notes, while that total had itself decreased nearly $150,000,000.

"While intended to operate in a radically different way from the old national banking system, the cold truth stands out that at the end of the German war the country finds itself employing a heavy addition to the circulation medium in the form of bond-secured currency. It is easier to speak of abolishing it, or by legislation accelerating its retirement, than to achieve such feat without acute suffering. The curtailment of circulation since the first of the year has probably been as rapid as was practicable or justifiable.

"Financiers, both in and out of the Reserve system, desire the substitution of trade paper for government bonds, as every one should know. The absence of a broad and satisfactorily working bill market should be known even to the Administration and to Congress. Issued under a law which marks them as rediscount collateral, Congress should not, if it were foolish enough to contemplate such step, deprive the holder of government securities of the right to borrow on them.

"Rediscounting of such loans will continue in diminishing volume, but it will continue. After nearly sixty years the bulk of the execrated issue of greenbacks remains outstanding, and national bank bond-secured currency constitutes over ten per cent. of our circulating medium. The mass of the latest new addition is not likely to experience a different fate, tho with a plastic, selective system of banking commercial paper would in an orderly way be likely to supersede the government bond or obligation as rediscount collateral."

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

A correspondent directs attention to the following use of the word *ignoramus* from Blackstone's "Commentaries," vol. 4, p. 306: "*Ignoring the charge.*—When the grand jury have heard the evidence, if they think it a groundless accusation, they used formerly to indorse on the back of the bill, '*ignoramus*'; or, 'we know nothing of it': intimating that tho the facts might possibly be true, that truth did not appear to them; but now, they assert in English more absolutely, 'not a true bill'; or (which is the better way) 'not found'; and then the party is discharged without farther answer. But a fresh bill may afterward be preferred to a subsequent grand jury. If they are satisfied of the truth of the accusation, they then indorse upon it, 'a true bill'; anciently '*billa vera.*'"

"J. O. L.," Woodbury, Ga.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *politic?*"

The word *politic* is correctly pronounced *pol'i-tik—o* as in *not*, *i* as in *habit*, *i* as in *hit*.

"L. C. K.," Stonewall, Okla.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the name *Goethe?*"

The name *Goethe* is pronounced *gu'ta—u* as in *burn*, *a* as in *final*.

"J. E. J.," Oroville, Wash.—"I have had *cell* defined as the smallest unit of living matter, and been told that there is no such thing as a 'dead cell,' that dissolution separates the cell into its chemical elements, and when the elements are separated the cell no longer exists. In short, that 'dead cell' is a misnomer. Yet in a physiology I have seen 'dead cell' mentioned. Is that correct?"

The word *cell* may be used with an adjective preceding it, that is, one may speak of a "blood cell," of a "living cell," or of a "dead cell." The authorities for such use are Tyndall, Flint, and Hulme.

"D. R. F.," Algoma, Wis.—"Can you advise me of the origin of the word *Reba?* Is it a proper or Christian name, and, if so, what does it signify?"

Reba is a Bible name which means "sprout, offspring." Originally, it was the name of a king of Midian, slain by Israel while they were in the plains of Moab, B.C. 1456. It occurs in the Bible in Num. xxxi:8, and in Josh. xiii:21.

"G. S.," Valparaiso, Ind.—"Please tell me something concerning Sam Walter Foss."

Sam Walter Foss (1858–1911) was an American journalist and writer of humorous verse, born at Candia, N. H., and graduated from Brown University in 1882. He was editor of *The Saturday Union* in 1883–7 and *The Yankee Blade* in 1887–95, at Lynn, Mass., and from 1888 to 1895 he was also editorial writer for the Boston *Globe*. In 1898 he became librarian of the Somerville Public Library. He frequently gave lectures and readings of his own poems, the volumes of his verse including: "Back Country Poems" (1894); "Whiffs from Wild Meadows" (1896); "Dreams in Homespun" (1898); "Songs of War and Peace" (1899); "Songs of the Average Man" (1907).—*New International Encyclopedia.*

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